South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

A G E N D A

HYBRID GOVERNING BOARD MEETING
APRIL 3, 2026

A meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Board will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, April 3, 2026 through a hybrid format of in-person attendance in the Dr. William A. Burke Auditorium at the South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765 and/or virtual attendance via videoconferencing and by telephone. Please follow the instructions below to join the meeting remotely.

Please refer to South Coast AQMD's website for information regarding the format of the meeting, updates, and details on how to participate at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/news-events/meeting-agendas-minutes.

Electronic Participation Information (Instructions provided at the bottom of the agenda)	**Join Zoom Meeting - from PC, Laptop or Phone** **https://aqmd.zoomgov.com/j/1600528849** Meeting ID: **160 052 8849** (applies to all) Teleconference Dial In +1 669 254 5252, 160 052 8849 One tap mobile: +1 669 254 5252, 160 052 8849# **Spanish Language Only Audience (telephone)** Número Telefónico para la Audiencia que Habla Español Teleconference Dial In/Numero para llamar: +1 669 254 5252 Meeting ID/Identificación de la reunión: **161 104 2947** One tap mobile: +1 669 254 5252, 161 104 2947#
Public Comment Will Still Be Taken	**Audience will be allowed to provide public comment in person and through Zoom connection or telephone.** Comments are limited to three (3) minutes per person for all items on the Consent and Board Calendars and may be further limited by the Chair to ensure all can be heard. Phone controls for participants: The following commands can be used on your phone's dial pad while in meeting: *6 (Toggle mute/unmute); *9 - Raise hand
Questions About an Agenda Item	▪ The name and telephone number of the appropriate staff person to call for additional information or to resolve concerns is listed for each agenda item. ▪ In preparation for the meeting, you are encouraged to obtain whatever clarifying information may be needed to allow the Board to move expeditiously in its deliberations.

Meeting Procedures	▪ The public meeting of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board begins at 9:00 a.m. The Governing Board generally will consider items in the order listed on the agenda. However, any item may be considered in any order. ▪ After taking action on any agenda item not requiring a public hearing, the Board may reconsider or amend the item at any time during the meeting.

All documents (i) constituting non-exempt public records, (ii) relating to an item on the agenda, and (iii) having been distributed to at least a majority of the Governing Board after the agenda is posted, are available prior to the meeting for public review at South Coast AQMD's Clerk of the Boards Office, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765 or web page at www.aqmd.gov)

Americans with Disabilities Act and Language Accessibility
Disability and language-related accommodations can be requested to allow participation in the Governing Board meeting. The agenda will be made available, upon request, in appropriate alternative formats to assist persons with a disability (Gov. Code Section 54954.2(a)). In addition, other documents may be requested in alternative formats and languages. Any disability or language-related accommodation must be requested as soon as practicable. Requests will be accommodated unless providing the accommodation would result in a fundamental alteration or undue burden to the South Coast AQMD. Please contact the Clerk of the Boards Office at (909) 396-2500 from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Tuesday through Friday, or send the request to cob@aqmd.gov.

A webcast of the meeting is available for viewing at:
http://www.aqmd.gov/home/news-events/webcast

CALL TO ORDER

- Pledge of Allegiance
- Roll Call
- Opening Comments: Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair
  Other Board Members
  Wayne Nastri, Executive Officer

Staff/Phone (909) 396-

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD – (Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3) The public may comment on any subject within the South Coast AQMD's authority that does not appear on the agenda, during the Public Comment Period. Each speaker addressing non-agenda items may be limited to a total of (3) minutes.

CONSENT AND BOARD CALENDAR (Items 1 through 27)

Note: Consent and Board Calendar items held for discussion will be moved to Item No.28.

Items 1 and 2 – Action Items/No Fiscal Impact

1. Approve Minutes of March 6, 2026 **Thomas/3268**

2. Set Public Hearing May 1, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations: **Nastri/3131**

   Determine That Proposed Amendments to Regulation III – Fees Are Exempt from CEQA; Amend Regulation III – Fees; and Adopt Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27 **Jain/2804**

   The Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27 have been developed and are recommended for adoption. The Proposed Budget includes adjustments to Executive Staff salaries to establish a 10 percent differential between Designated Deputy position levels. Proposed Amended Regulation III includes: an increase of most fees by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 3.2 percent; new or modified fees which are necessary to provide more specific cost recovery for regulatory actions taken by the agency such as: fees for source test continuous emission monitoring system evaluations; permit fee rate schedule for laser cutters; processing fee for permit application rejections; changes to Hearing Board fees; and administrative changes in Regulation III that include clarifications, deletions, insertions, or corrections of existing rule language, which have no fee impact. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that the proposed amendments to Regulation III – Fees are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Amending Regulation III - Fees; 3) Adopting the Executive Officer's Proposed Goals

and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27; and 4) Approving the South Coast Air Quality Management District Salary Resolution Article 7 – Designated Deputy Annual Salaries. (To Be Reviewed: Special Board Meeting/Budget Workshop, April 10, 2026)

Items 3 through 14 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Adopt Resolution to Recognize Funds for FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Program, Execute Contracts to Implement Carl Moyer, SOON, and Community Air Protection Programs, and Reimburse the General Fund for Administrative Costs **Katzenstein/2219**

   In March 2025, Program Announcements for Year 27 of the Carl Moyer Program and Surplus Off-Road Opt-in (SOON) Program were released and closed in July 2025. The solicitations generated an unprecedented response, with approximately $700 million in grant applications. Staff has identified $235 million to support project awards with the remaining eligible projects placed on an extensive backup list as contingency should additional funds be made available. Eligible applications were evaluated and ranked based on cost-effectiveness, domicile location, and the prioritization of zero-emission technologies and infrastructure projects. These actions are to: 1) adopt resolution and recognize up to $47,196,730 of the FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer Program) funds from CARB, into the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32); 2) execute contracts to implement the Carl Moyer Program, SOON, At Berth Remediation, and Community Air Protection Programs (CAPP) in the amount of $235,370,261 as identified in Tables 2, 3 and 4; 3) if needed, authorize the Executive Officer to redistribute funding sources for the awarded projects between various incentive programs, to ensure liquidation targets are met; and 4) reimburse the General Fund (01) up to $5,894,966 and $5,899,591 from the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) Year 27 and Year 28, respectively, for administrative costs necessary to implement the Carl Moyer program. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, March 20, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

4. Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Heavy-Duty Refuse Truck **Katzenstein/2219**

   CARB's Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation mandates a transition to zero-emission vehicles for state and local government fleets. The plug-in hybrid vehicles with minimum all-electric range are permitted as compliance options for the ACF regulation. While plug-in hybrid technology development has been demonstrated for drayage applications, it has not yet been developed or proven in the refuse sector. Peterbilt Motors Company, in partnership with Brudeli Green Mobility, Cummins, and Hexagon Agility, proposes to develop a plug-in hybrid heavy-

duty refuse truck and demonstrate it with Waste Management Collection & Recycling, Inc. The emissions testing will be conducted by University of California, Riverside Center for Environmental Research and Technology. This action is to execute a contract with Peterbilt Motors Company in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 to develop and demonstrate a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty natural gas refuse truck, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31). (Reviewed: Technology Committee, March 20, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

5. Appropriate Funds, Amend Contracts, Issue Solicitations and Purchase Orders for U.S. EPA Grant (***This item was continued from the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting due to lack of quorum.***) **Low/2269**

In October 2023, the Board recognized revenue from U.S. EPA Inflation Reduction Act grant award for Empowering Community-Based Air Quality Monitoring through South Coast AQMD's Sensor Library Program. Through this program, South Coast AQMD will partner with communities and expand an existing pilot sensor library program. U.S. EPA is expected to grant a no-cost extension for this grant in early 2026. These actions are to appropriate up to $122,082 in the Monitoring and Analysis' FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 budgets, amend contracts, and issue solicitations and purchase orders to expand educational outreach and sensor deployment in communities. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, February 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

6. Transfer and Appropriate Funds and Issue Solicitation and Purchase Orders for Community Air Monitoring Near Refineries and Related Facilities **Low/2269**

In January 2024, the Board amended Rule 1180 and adopted Rule 1180.1, which requires petroleum refineries, other refineries, and related facilities to fund the installation and operation of community air monitoring systems. In October 2024, the Board recognized revenue of up to $5,227,692 and up to $2,309,469 for Rules 1180 and 1180.1, respectively, into the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78). Additionally, refineries pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring systems. In October 2025, the Board recognized revenue of $593,151 into the General Fund for the increase of annual fees. These actions are to appropriate up to $1,003,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, appropriate up to $593,151 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, transfer and appropriate up to $180,000 from the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78) to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, issue a solicitation and purchase orders for air monitoring equipment, services, and

vehicles to meet the needs of the community air monitoring systems. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

7. Amend Contract to Provide Short- and Long-Term Systems Development, Maintenance and Support Services **Moskowitz/3329**

South Coast AQMD currently maintains contracts with several companies for short- and long-term systems development, maintenance, and support services. These contracts are periodically amended as additional needs are identified. This action would amend previously Board-approved contracts to add funding for necessary development and maintenance work in amounts not to exceed $386,130 to AgreeYa Solutions, $297,015 to Prelude Systems, $340,810 to Sierra Cyber, LLC, and $590,626 to Varsun eTechnologies. Funding is available in Information Management's FY 2025–26 Budget. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026, Recommended for Approval)

8. Recognize Revenue and Execute Contract for U.S. EPA National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program **Moskowitz/3329**

In October 2024, U.S. EPA awarded $249,103 to South Coast AQMD under the FY 2024 National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program to modernize the Title V reporting system with U.S. EPA. These actions will: (1) recognize revenue of up to $249,103 to the General Fund, upon receipt, and appropriate up to $75,255 from the General Fund Unassigned (Undesignated) Fund Balance in the Information Management FY 2025–26 and/or FY 2026–27 Budgets, Services and Supplies Major Object; and (2) execute a contract with Varsun eTechnologies Group in an amount not to exceed $75,255 to develop the Title V Submittal Portal and automate the reporting of Title V inspections and reviews to U.S. EPA via the Virtual Exchange Service. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026, Recommended for Approval)

9. Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Language Interpretation and Document Translation Services **Heard-Johnson/3428**

The Community Engagement and Air Programs (CEAP) division is responsible for community outreach and engagement efforts for implementation of Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617). On August 1, 2025, the Board approved the release of RFP #P2026-01 to solicit proposals for translation and interpretation services. Ten proposals were received in response to this solicitation. This action is to execute contracts with TLC Interpreting and Translations Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc. to provide interpretation and translation services in support of CEAP community engagement efforts. These contracts will not exceed

$125,000 from the AB 617 Implementation Program for FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

10. Amend Contract for Legislative Representation in Sacramento, California **Tanaka/3327**

The current contract for specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Sacramento, California with Resolute Company, LLC expires on June 30, 2026. South Coast AQMD continues to require Resolute Company's specialized legislative lobbying and strategic political consulting services in Sacramento for FY 2026-2027. Based on the firm's performance during the first year of their current contract, this action is to approve the first one-year extension of the contract with Resolute Company in the amount of $180,000. Sufficient funding is available in the Legislative, Public Affairs & Media FY 2025-26 Budget. (Reviewed: Legislative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

11. Execute Contract for Office Data Cable Infrastructure, Issue Purchase Order for Modular Furniture Systems Moving Services, and Transfer and Appropriate Funds **Olvera/2309**

On November 7, 2025, the Board approved the release of RFP #2026-04 to solicit proposals to upgrade and install office data cabling infrastructure, and RFQ #2026-01 to solicit quotations to provide services to move modular office furniture. Six proposals were received in response to the RFP and four proposals were received in response to the RFQ. This action is to: (1) execute a contract with NetCentra, Inc. for the upgrade and installation of office data infrastructure in the amount of $382,010, (2) issue a purchase order to National Relocation Services, Inc. for modular furniture moving services in the amount of $145,749, and (3) transfer and appropriate $527,759 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to Information Management's FY 2025-26 Budget, Capital Outlays Major Object in the amount of $382,010 and District General – Administrative and Human Resources' FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object in the amount of $145,749. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

12. Appropriate Funds from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Administrative and Human Resources Related Expenditures **Olvera/2309**

This action is to appropriate $320,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance as follows: $280,000 to the District General – Administrative and Human Resources FY 2025-26 Budget and $40,000 to the Administrative and Human Resources FY 2025-26 Division Budget. These funds will be used to pay for Administrative and Human Resources services

and expenses incurred or to be incurred before the end of FY 2025-26. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

13 Approve South Coast AQMD Annual Investment Policy and Delegation of Authority to Appointed Treasurer to Invest South Coast AQMD Funds **Jain/2804**

South Coast AQMD adopts an annual investment policy which, if done, must be considered at a public meeting of the Board. State law additionally requires South Coast AQMD to annually renew its delegation of authority to its treasurer to invest or to reinvest funds of the local agency. This action is to approve the Annual Investment Policy and the Resolution to renew delegation of authority to the Los Angeles County Treasurer to invest and reinvest South Coast AQMD funds. (Reviewed: Investment Oversight Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

14. Remove Various Fixed Assets from South Coast AQMD Inventory **Jain/2804**

South Coast AQMD Administrative Policies and Procedures Number 20 requires each organizational unit to review fixed assets for obsolescence and disposal every year. This action is to approve removal of surplus equipment and motor vehicles determined to be obsolete, non-operational and not worth repairing. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

Items 15 through 20 – Information Only/Receive and File

15. Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report **Tanaka/3327**

This report highlights the February 2026 outreach activities of the Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Office, which includes: Major Events, Community Events/Public Meetings, Environmental Justice Update, Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services, Communications Center, Public Information Center, Small Business Assistance, Media Relations, and Outreach to Community Groups and Governments. (No Committee Review)

16. Hearing Board Report **Ali**

This reports the actions taken by the Hearing Board during the period of February 1 through February 28, 2026. (No Committee Review)

17. Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report **Gilchrist/3459**

This report summarizes monthly penalties and legal actions filed by the General Counsel's Office from February 1, 2026 through February 28, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is

attached with the penalty report. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, March 20, 2026)

18. Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects **Krause/2706**

This report provides a listing of environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD between February 1, 2026 and February 28, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, March 20, 2026)

19. Rule and Control Measure Forecast **Rees/2856**

This report highlights South Coast AQMD rulemaking activities and public hearings scheduled for 2026. (No Committee Review)

20. Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management **Moskowitz/3329**

Information Management is responsible for data systems management services in support of all South Coast AQMD operations. This action is to provide the monthly status report on major automation contracts and planned projects. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, March 13, 2026)

Items 21 through 27 – Reports for Committees, MSRC, and CARB

The MSRC March 19, 2026 meeting was cancelled. The next regularly scheduled MSRC meeting is scheduled for April 16, 2026.

21. Administrative Committee (Receive & File) Chair: Cacciotti **Nastri/3131**

22. Investment Oversight Committee (Receive & File) Chair: Hagman **Jain/2804**

23. Legislative Committee (Receive & File) Chair: Perez **Tanaka/3327**

Agenda Item	Recommended Action
AB 1791 (Sanchez): State Air Resources Board: South Coast Air Quality Management District: regulations: prohibition: costs.	Oppose

24. Mobile Source Committee (Receive & File) Chair: Delgado **Rees/2856**

25. Stationary Source Committee (Receive & File) Chair: McCallon **Aspell/2491**

26. Technology Committee (Receive & File) Chair: Rodriguez **Katzenstein/2219**

27. California Air Resources Board Monthly Report (Receive & File) Board Rep.: Lock Dawson **Thomas/3268**

28. Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar

PUBLIC HEARINGS

29. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1124; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan **(*This item was continued from the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting by operation of Governing Board Procedures, Administrative Code §30.10.)*** **Krause/2706**

Rule 1124 establishes VOC limits and material-use requirements for aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has determined that *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride and *tert*-Butyl Acetate, which are used in certain aerospace materials, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1124 includes several compliance pathways to minimize the health impact from materials that contain these toxic air contaminants that are used in aerospace operations. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Amending Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations; and 3) Directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1124 - Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, January 23 and March 20, 2026)

30. Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1136; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan **Krause/2706**

Rule 1136 establishes VOC limits for wood products coatings. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that two compounds, para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in many wood products coatings, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1136 includes a future effective prohibition for pCBtF and t-BAc, equivalent alternative Product Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits, sell-through and use-through provisions, and removes outdated provisions. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that PAR 1136 – Wood Products Coatings is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, 2) Amending Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings; and 3) Directing staff to submit PAR 1136 - Wood Products Coatings for Inclusion into the State

Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, February 20, 2026).

31. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1144 **Krause/2706**

Rule 1144 establishes VOC limits for metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that two compounds, para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), have carcinogenic health effects. Both pCBtF and t-BAc could be used in metalworking fluids and/or direct-contact lubricants. Proposed Amended Rule 1144 includes a phase-out timeline to cease the sale and use of pCBtF and t-BAc based products as well as sell and use-through provisions. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1144. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, February 20, 2026)

BOARD MEMBER TRAVEL – (*No Written Material*)

Board member travel reports have been filed with the Clerk of the Boards, and copies are available upon request.

CLOSED SESSION -- (*No Written Material*) **Gilchrist/3459**

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
It is necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code sections 54956.9(a) and 54956.9(d)(1) to confer with its counsel regarding pending litigation which has been initiated formally and to which the South Coast AQMD is a party. The actions are:

- South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al. v. NHTSA, EPA, et al., United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, Case No. 20-1173 (consolidated with Competitive Enterprise Institute, et al. v. NHTSA, No. 20-1145); challenge to federal efficiency standards for automobiles and claim that they preempt ZEV rules;

- Natural Resources Defense Council, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al., San Diego Superior Court, Case No. 37-2021-00023385-CU-TT-CTL (China Shipping Case) (transferred from Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. 20STCP02985); Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division One, No. D080902;

- Western States Trucking Association, Inc. v. EPA, et al., Unites States Court of Appeals, United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, Case No. 23-1143 (amicus brief);

- Rinnai America Corp. et al. v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 25-5129 (appealing U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:24-cv-10482); challenge to Rule 1146.2 requiring transition to zero-emission boilers and process heaters;

- Communities for a Better Arvin, et al., v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al., United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 24-7270 (amicus brief); regarding feasibility of contingency measures; and

- Center for Biological Diversity v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District and Does 1 through 10, inclusive, Defendants; Harbor Commission of the Port of Los Angeles; Harbor Commission of the Port of Long Beach; Does 11-20, inclusive, Real Parties in Interest, Los Angeles Superior Court No. 25STCP04685 (challenge to Ports Cooperative Agreement).

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – INITIATING LITIGATION
It is also necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(a) and 54956.9(d)(4) to consider initiation of litigation (three cases).

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Also, it is necessary for the Board to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2) to confer with its counsel because there is a significant exposure to litigation against the South Coast AQMD (three cases).

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS
It Is also necessary to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54957.6 to confer with labor negotiators:
Agency Designated Representative: A. John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer – Administrative & Human Resources;
- Employee Organization(s): Teamsters Local 911, and South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association; and
- Unrepresented Employees: Executive Officer, General Counsel, Designated Deputies and Management and Confidential employees.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS
It is also necessary to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1) to confer regarding performance evaluations, as specified below:
- Title: Executive Officer
- Title: General Counsel

ADJOURNMENT

*****PUBLIC COMMENTS*****

Members of the public are afforded an opportunity to speak on any agenda item before consideration of that item. Persons wishing to speak may do so in person or remotely via Zoom or telephone. To provide public comments via a Desktop/Laptop or Smartphone, click on the "Raise Hand" at the bottom of the screen, or if participating via Dial-in/Telephone Press *9. This will signal to the host that you would like to provide a public comment and you will be added to the list.

All agendas are posted at South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California, and website, http://www.aqmd.gov/home/news-events/meeting-agendas-minutes, at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting. At the beginning of the agenda, an opportunity is also provided for the public to speak on any subject within the South Coast AQMD's authority. Speakers may be limited to a total of three (3) minutes for the entirety of the Consent Calendar plus Board Calendar, and three (3) minutes or less for each of the other agenda items.

Note that on items listed on the Consent Calendar and the balance of the agenda any motion, including action, can be taken (consideration is not limited to listed recommended actions). Additional matters can be added and action taken by two-thirds vote, or in the case of an emergency, by a majority vote. Matters raised under the Public Comment Period may not be acted upon at that meeting other than as provided above.

Written comments will be accepted by the Board and made part of the record. Individuals who wish to submit written or electronic comments must submit such comments to the Clerk of the Board, South Coast AQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178, (909) 396-2500, or to cob@aqmd.gov, on or before 5:00 p.m. on the Tuesday prior to the Board meeting.

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Gov. Code Sections 7920.000 et seq.) your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email) become part of the public record and can be released to the public on request or posted on the South Coast AQMD website.

ACRONYMS

AQ-SPEC = Air Quality Sensor Performance Evaluation Center
AQIP = Air Quality Investment Program
AQMP = Air Quality Management Plan
AVR = Average Vehicle Ridership
BACT = Best Available Control Technology
BARCT = Best Available Retrofit Control Technology
Cal/EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB = California Air Resources Board
CEMS = Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems
CEC = California Energy Commission
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
CE-CERT =College of Engineering-Center for Environmental Research and Technology
CNG = Compressed Natural Gas
CO = Carbon Monoxide
DOE = Department of Energy
EV = Electric Vehicle
EV/BEV = Electric Vehicle/Battery Electric Vehicle
FY = Fiscal Year
GHG = Greenhouse Gas
HRA = Health Risk Assessment
LEV = Low Emission Vehicle
LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas
MATES = Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding
MSERCs = Mobile Source Emission Reduction Credits
MSRC = Mobile Source (Air Pollution Reduction) Review Committee
NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NATTS =National Air Toxics Trends Station
NESHAPS = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NGV = Natural Gas Vehicle
NOx = Oxides of Nitrogen
NSPS = New Source Performance Standards
NSR = New Source Review
OEHHA = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PAMS = Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations
PEV = Plug-In Electric Vehicle
PHEV = Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PM10 = Particulate Matter $\leq$ 10 microns
PM2.5 = Particulate Matter $\leq$ 2.5 microns
RECLAIM=Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
RFP = Request for Proposals
RFQ = Request for Quotations
RFQQ=Request for Qualifications and Quotations
SCAG = Southern California Association of Governments
SIP = State Implementation Plan
SOx = Oxides of Sulfur
SOON = Surplus Off-Road Opt-In for NOx
SULEV = Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle
TCM = Transportation Control Measure
ULEV = Ultra Low Emission Vehicle
U.S. EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
ZEV = Zero Emission Vehicle

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

Instructions for Participating in a Virtual Meeting as an Attendee
As an attendee, you will have the opportunity to virtually raise your hand and provide public comment.

Before joining the call, please silence your other communication devices such as your cell or desk phone. This will prevent any feedback or interruptions during the meeting.

For language interpretation:
Click the interpretation Globe icon at the bottom of the screen
Select the language you want to hear (either English or Spanish)
Click "Mute Original Audio" if you hear both languages at the same time.

Para interpretación de idiomas:
Haga clic en el icono de interpretación el globo terráqueo en la parte inferior de la pantalla
Seleccione el idioma que desea escuchar (inglés o español)
Haga clic en "Silenciar audio original" si escucha ambos idiomas al mismo tiempo.

Please note: During the meeting, all participants will be placed on Mute by the host. You will not be able to mute or unmute your lines manually.

After each agenda item, the Chair will announce public comment.

Speakers may be limited to a total of 3 minutes for the entirety of the consent calendar plus board calendar, and three minutes or less for each of the other agenda items.

A countdown timer will be displayed on the screen for each public comment.

If interpretation is needed, more time will be allotted.

Directions to provide public comment on ZOOM from a DESKTOP/LAPTOP or SMARTPHONE:

Click on the "Raise Hand" feature at the bottom of the screen.
This will signal to the host that you would like to provide a public comment and you will be added to the list.

Directions to provide public comment via TELEPHONE:

Dial *9 on your keypad to signal that you would like to comment.

Directions for Spanish Language TELEPHONE line only:

- The call in number is the same (+1 669 254 5252)
- The meeting ID number is 161 104 2947
- If you would like to make public comment, please dial *9 on your keypad to signal that you would like to comment.

Instrucciones para la línea de TELÉFONO en español únicamente:
- El número de llamada es el mismo (+1 669 254 5252)
- El número de identificación de la reunión es 161 104 2947
- Si desea hacer un comentario público, marque *9 en su teclado para indicar que desea comentar.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 1

MINUTES: Governing Board Monthly Meeting

SYNOPSIS: Attached are the Minutes of the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting Minutes.

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

FT

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2026

Notice having been duly given, the meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board was conducted in a hybrid format of in-person attendance in the Dr. William A. Burke Auditorium at the South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765, and remotely via videoconferencing and telephone.

Members Present:

Councilmember Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair
Cities of Los Angeles County – Eastern Region

Councilmember Larry McCallon, Vice Chair
Cities of San Bernadino County

Supervisor Curt Hagman (Arrived at 9:07 a.m.)
County of San Bernardino

Councilmember Adrin Nazarian (Arrived at 9:13 a.m.)
City of Los Angeles

Supervisor Janet Nguyen
County of Orange

Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos
Cities of Los Angeles County – Western Region

Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos (Arrived at 9:23 a.m.)
Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
Cities of Orange County

Absent: Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Cities of Riverside County

Senator Vanessa Delgado (Ret.)
Senate Rules Committee Appointee

Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell
County of Los Angeles

Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
County of Riverside

Cedric Jamie Rutland, MD FCCP
Governor's Appointee

For additional details of the Governing Board Meeting, please refer to the recording of the Webcast at: Live Webcast (aqmd.gov)

CALL TO ORDER: Chair Cacciotti called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

- Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
- Roll Call

  Supervisor Hagman arrived at 9:07 a.m., Councilmember Nazarian arrived at 9:13 a.m., and Board Member Padilla-Campos arrived at 9:23 a.m.

- Opening Comments

Supervisor Nguyen and Mayor Rodriguez provided an update on the recent tour of the Bowerman Landfill in Irvine, and thanked Chair Cacciotti, Vice Chair McCallon, and South Coast AQMD staff for joining her and Mayor Rodriguez on the tour. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 8:10.

Executive Officer Wayne Nastri provided several updates: announced that Item 23, the public hearing on Proposed Amended Rule 1124, would be pulled due to a late-identified issue and would be continued to the April Board meeting; highlighted key dates for the Governing Board Summer Internship Program; reported that staff recently participated in a Habitat for Humanity volunteer event in Long Beach; announced the retirement of Robert Paud, Information Technology Supervisor; and reminded Board Members about the 2026 Technology Showcase. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 11:15.

Executive Officer Nastri disclosed that he does not have a financial interest in Agenda Item No. 5 but identified for the record that he serves on the Board of Directors for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, which is involved in this item. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 13:53.

General Counsel Bayron Gilchrist clarified that the Public Hearing for PAR 1124, Agenda Item No. 23, would be continued to the April Board meeting, without re-noticing, due to lack of action by the Board. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 14:15.

- Swearing in of Newly Appointed Board Member: Adrin Nazarian

Chair Cacciotti administered the oath of office to Councilmember Adrin Nazarian, who was appointed by Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass effective February 27, 2026, to serve a term ending January 15, 2030.

Councilmember Nazarian expressed enthusiasm to serve on the Board and is looking forward to supporting the agency's efforts and ensuring that residents of the City of Los Angeles continue to benefit from clean air and South Coast AQMD programs.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD – (Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.3)

The Public Comment Period for items not listed on the agenda was opened. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Jonathan Lloyd, Co-owner of J.O. Power, expressed concerns about asbestos abatement and removal practices particularly in utility districts. Executive Officer Nastri commented that Terrence Mann, Deputy Executive Officer/Office of Compliance & Enforcement, would schedule a meeting with Mr. Lloyd. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 15:40.

Caitlin Nelson, University of California, Riverside student
Jesse Parks, Riverside County resident
Adrian Martinez, Earthjustice
Chris Chavez, Coalition for Clean Air
Melissa Yu, Sierra Club
Thomas Castro, Climate Action Campaign
Joaquin Castillejos, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Fernando Marquez Duarte

The above speakers raised concerns about the reported influx of AI-generated comments that had inundated the public comment process during the rule development for Proposed Amended Rules 1111 and 1121 and requested an investigation into the matter, the need for to screen for AI-generated comments to ensure fairness and transparency in future proceedings, and requested that PARs 1111 and 1121 be brought back to the Board. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 23:15.

Executive Officer Nastri expressed concerns about the integrity of the public process and noted that staff has been exploring opportunities to identify discrepancies and will continue to address the issue. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 46:53.

Ryan Senneff, Glendora resident, commented on the need to reduce NOx emissions and advocated for Assembly Bill 2647 (Calderon) and advanced nuclear technology as a pathway to help meet federal attainment goals and maintain grid reliability. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 29:40.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, echoed concerns raised by prior commenters regarding AI-generated comments and commented on climate-related issues, international efforts to transition to renewable energy, and federal programs supporting solar initiatives. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 39:11.

Some of the commenters welcomed Councilmember Nazarian to the Board.

There being no further requests to speak, the Public Comment Period for items not listed on the agenda was closed.

Submitted Written Comment to Rehear PAR 1111 & PAR 1121

-Dominic Bendinelli, Buena Park resident

Submitted Written Comments Regarding AB 2647 (Calderon) and Nuclear Technology

-Ryan Senneff, Glendora resident

Submitted Written Comments Regarding Public Integrity in the Rulemaking Process

- Two letters (dated 3/4/26 and 3/5/26), (*the 3/5/26 letter updated the 3/4/26 to reflect additional sign-on organizations*), signed by the following organizations: Adrian Martinez, Earthjustice; David Diaz, ActiveSGV; Jane Williams, California Communities Against Toxics; Ashley Jackson, California Environmental Voters; Robina Suwol, California Safe Schools; Marven Norman, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice; Pete Marsh, Citizens' Climate Lobby Long Beach CA Area Chapter; Lisa Swanson, Climate Reality Project Orange County Chapter; Chris Chavez, Coalition for Clean Air; Paola Vargas, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice; Fernando Marquez Duarte, Environmental Justice Committee of the Border; Jorge Rivera, Healing and Justice Center; Jacob Klein, Industrious Labs; Charles Miller, Los Angeles Climate Reality Project; Denny Zane, Move LA; Richard Parks, Redeemer Community Partnership; Kim Orbe, Sierra Club; Stuart Wood, Sustainable Claremont; Ben Stapleton, USGBC California

Submitted Written Comments Supporting Rules 1146 and 1146.1

[See Attachment A]

CONSENT AND BOARD CALENDAR

Items 1 and 2 – Action Items/No Fiscal Impact

1. Approve Minutes of February 6, 2026 Board Meeting
2. Set Public Hearings April 3, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:
   A. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1136; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan
   B. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1144

Items 3 through 8 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Amend Contracts and Add Funds to Contractor Contracts for Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program Implementation
4. Appropriate Funds, Amend Contracts, Issue Solicitations and Purchase Orders for U.S. EPA Grant
5. Appropriate Funds from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance into Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation Services & Supplies Budget to Reimburse Work on Upgrades to California Emissions Estimator Model
6. Authorize Purchase of Maintenance and Support Services for Servers and Storage Devices
7. Execute Contract for Independent Audit Services for FYs Ending June 30, 2026, 2027, and 2028
8. Issue Program Announcement and Amended Program Opportunity Notice as Approved by MSRC

Items 9 through 15 – Information Only/Receive and File

9. Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report
10. Hearing Board Report
11. Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report
12. Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects
13. Rule and Control Measure Forecast
14. FY 2025-26 Contract Activity
15. Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management

Items 16 through 21 – Reports for Committees, MSRC, and CARB

Note: The February 20, 2026 Mobile Source Committee meeting was cancelled. The next regularly scheduled meeting of the Mobile Source Committee is March 20, 2026.

16. Administrative Committee
17. Legislative Committee
18. Stationary Source Committee
19. Technology Committee
20. Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee
21. California Air Resource Board Monthly Report
22. Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar

General Counsel Gilchrist recommended that Agenda Item No. 4 be pulled and continued to the April Board meeting due to lack of a quorum. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 48:18.

Disclosures

General Counsel Gilchrist announced that, out of an abundance of caution, Councilmember Nazarian would recuse himself from Agenda Item Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 24 due to his recent appointment to the Board and insufficient time to assess any potential campaign contribution conflicts. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 48:44 & 56:13.

Supervisor Nguyen expressed concerns that Rule 1302 had been moved on the Rule Forecast Report (Agenda Item No. 13), without mention of the schedule change at the February 25, 2026, Regulation XIII – New Source Review Working Group meeting. Staff explained the need to adjust the rulemaking schedule. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 49:58.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item Nos. 1-3 and 5-21. The following individual addressed the Board.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, was unable to identify the specific agenda item(s) he was commenting on when requested. As a result, his comments were concluded. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 53:08.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item Nos. 1-3 and 5-21.

Board Action (Items 1-3, and 5-21)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY OLMOS TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NOS. 1 THROUGH 21 AS RECOMMENDED, EXCEPT AGENDA ITEM NO. 4, WHICH WAS CONTINUED TO APRIL 2026; AND TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE BOARD COMMITTEES, MSRC, AND CARB REPORTS.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES:	Cacciotti, Hagman, McCallon, Nazarian (except on Items 3, 6, and 7), Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, and Rodriguez
NOES:	None
RECUSE:	Nazarian (on Items 3, 6, and 7)
ABSENT:	Lock Dawson, Delgado, Mitchell, Perez, and Rutland

PUBLIC HEARINGS

23. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1124; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

Agenda Item No. 23 was withdrawn and continued to the April 2026 Board Meeting.

24. Approve and Adopt Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2025 Annual Report and 2026 Plan Update, Resolution and Membership Changes for Clean Fuels Advisory Group

Aaron Katzenstein, Deputy Executive Officer/Technology Advancement Office, gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 24. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 56:41.

Chair Cacciotti and Vice Chair McCallon inquired about the status of applications for the Invest Clean programs. Staff responded that approvals have not yet been made and are expected to come before the Board within the next few months. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:06:01 & 1:06:43.

Chair Cacciotti asked clarifying questions about the battery electric heavy-duty trucks, emissions associated with methanol fuel cells, timelines for reopening of the Carl Moyer and Low Emission School Bus programs, and the California State University, Los Angeles Battery Workforce Challenge. Board Member Padilla-Campos asked about the number of applications for projects and funding amounts requested. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:07:26 & 1:09:02.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 24. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Ranji George, Community Member, urged the South Coast AQMD to allocate more funding towards hydrogen technologies to address existing infrastructure and fueling challenges and support the adoption of hydrogen. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:11:19.

Harvey Eder agreed with the comments of Mr. George. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:14:11.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 24.

Board Action (Item 24)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY PADILLA-CAMPOS TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 24 AS RECOMMENDED AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 26-4:

APPROVING THE TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT OFFICE CLEAN FUELS PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2025 AND ADOPTING THE CLEAN FUELS PROGRAM PLAN UPDATE FOR 2026 AND FINDING THAT THE CLEAN FUELS PROGRAM PLAN UPDATE DOES NOT DUPLICATE ANY PAST OR PRESENT PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS FUNDED.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Hagman, McCallon, Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

RECUSE: Nazarian

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Delgado, Mitchell, Perez, and Rutland

25. Approve Annual RECLAIM Audit Report for 2024 Compliance Year

Jillian Wong, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer/Engineering & Permitting, gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 25. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:15:35.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 25. There being no requests to speak, the public comment period was closed.

Board Action (Item 25)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY OLMOS TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 25 AS RECOMMENDED AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 26-5:

1. APPROVING THE ANNUAL RECLAIM AUDIT REPORT FOR 2024 COMPLIANCE YEAR;
2. APPROVING STAFF'S RECOMMENDATION TO DETERMINE THAT PARAGRAPHS (D)(1) THROUGH (D)(4) OF RULE 2004 CONTINUE WITHOUT CHANGE, AS REPORTED IN THE PRIOR YEAR'S EVALUATION AND REVIEW OF THE COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT ASPECTS OF THE RECLAIM PROGRAM, WITH CONFIRMATION THAT CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE NOT CHANGED, AND ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS IN RESPONSE TO THE CONTINUED RULE 2015

PRICE THRESHOLD EXCEEDANCE IS NOT REQUIRED; AND

3. DIRECTING THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER TO SUBMIT TO CARB AND U.S. EPA THE ANNUAL RECLAIM AUDIT WITH REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION, INCLUDING THE DETERMINATION THAT PARAGRAPHS (D)(1) THROUGH (D)(4) OF RULE 2004 CONTINUE WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Hagman, McCallon, Nazarian, Nguyen Olmos, Padilla-Campos, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Delgado, Mitchell, Perez, and Rutland

CLOSED SESSION

There was no closed session.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, Chair Cacciotti encouraged attendees to visit the Technology Showcase in the parking lot and adjourned the meeting at 10:17 a.m.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board on March 6, 2026.

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

Date Minutes Approved: _____

_____
Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair

Attachment:

A. Submitted Written Comments Supporting Rules 1146 and 1146.1

ACRONYMS

CARB = California Air Resources Board
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
EV = Electric Vehicle
FY = Fiscal Year
MSRC = Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee
PAR = Proposed Amended Rule

Attachment A to the Minutes – March 6, 2026 Governing Board Meeting
Submitted Written Comments Supporting Rules 1146 & 1146.1

- Resolution 6 of the 62nd Session of the Pitzer College Student Senate (62-R-6)

- Abbott, Leanne - Yucca Valley
- Adelman, Charles - Los Angeles
- Adelson, Julie - San Pedro
- Alexander, Rhetta - Van Nuys
- Ames, Mary - Temecula
- Anderson, Ray - Riverside
- Arcade, Jimmy - Costa Mesa
- Armstrong, Mark - Pasadena
- Avildsen, Peter - Los Angeles
- Banerjee, Sayan - Anaheim
- Barryte, S - Rachos Palos Verdes
- Baumgartner, Tim - Torrance
- Baxter, Joslyn -Los Angeles
- Bender, Kae - Lancaster
- Benson, Karin - Topanga
- Bock, Natalie - Los Angeles
- Bostock, Vic - Altadena
- Bucher, Theresa - Tarzana
- Burk, Joyce - Redlands
- Cairo, Kathy - Woodland Hills
- Cameron, Susan - Fountain Valley
- Cannon, Frederic - Orange
- Chamberlain, Gina - Los Angeles
- Chen, Alan - Los Angeles
- Cherry, James - Santa Monica
- Clare, Constance - Aguanga
- Clark, Barri - Los Angeles
- Cristante, Daniel - Pasadena
- Cunningham, Jason - Studio City
- Davis, Marianne - Encino
- Destro, Greg - Murrieta
- Dicarlantonio, Gayle - Riverside
- Dunker, Tristan - Garden Grove
- Ernoux, Stephanie - Redondo Beach
- Fernandez, Kathleen - Yorba Linda
- Frale, Darren - Los Angeles
- Frankel, Rd - Cathedral City
- Gahan, Jerry - Los Angeles
- Gallery, Jillian - Seal Beach
- Gillespie, Matthew - Redondo Beach
- Goode, - Los Angeles
- Graff, Janet - Pasadena
- Harker, Edward - Santa Monica
- Hawkinson, Sarah - San Diego
- Hayes, Christine - Upland
- Hiss, Eric - Los Angeles
- Hoover, Renee - Redondo Beach
- Hoover, Rosalinda - Palm Springs
- Johnson, Janet - Garden Grove
- Jung, Scott - South Pasadena
- Kim, Kevin - La Crescenta
- Kulhanek, Paul - Monterey Park
- Laureta, Lisa - Los Angeles
- Lavelle, Kim - Rancho Cucamonga
- Lee, Karen - Glendale
- Lee, Regina - Los Angeles
- Lefebvre, Louise - Huntington Beach
- Lenz, Pat - Desert Hot Springs
- Llanes, Marissa - Pomona
- Lubin, Dana - Valley Village
- Lucien, Mara - Los Angeles
- Lynch, M - Santa Monica
- Mais, Barbara - Long Beach
- Malley, Karen - Anaheim
- Mandrussow, Olga - San Francisco
- Mannheimer, Jody Lynn - Huntington Beach
- Mansour, Amira - Irvine
- Marshall, Gregory - Rancho Cucamonga
- Martinez, Robert - Irvine
- Martynec, Jesse - Westminster
- McKelvie, Kevin - Palm Springs
- Merris Weber, Los Angeles
- Meyers, Hildy - Huntington Beach
- Miceli, Cami - Burbank
- Mishodek, Sandy - Running Springs
- Moffet, Penelope - Culver City
- Montgomery, Chris
- Olsson, Krister - Los Angeles
- Park, Benjamin - West Hollywood
- Plonski, Marta Kati - Anaheim
- Ramire, Bridgette - West Covina
- Ramirez, Clifford - Rancho Cucamonga
- Rinehart, Gwen - Los Angeles
- Robertson, William - Santa Monica
- Robles, Andy - Anaheim
- Ronan, Catherine - Los Angeles
- Rubinstein, Joan - Santa Monica
- Sahm, Sahm - Santa Cruz

Attachment A to the Minutes – March 6, 2026 Governing Board Meeting
Submitted Written Comments Supporting Rules 1146 & 1146.1

- Schulz, Linda - Lake Hughes
- Schurtz, Renee - Los Angeles
- Seamans, Alice - Moreno Valley
- Stannard, Mark - Los Angeles
- Steiner, Neal - Los Angeles
- Su'a, Cecilia - Carson
- Suskin, Mirch - Studio City
- Swenson, Eric - Glendale
- Tam, Grace - Laguna Hills
- Tierney, Nancy - Pacifica
- 100.Tobe, Jerry - Los Angeles
- Vallen, Tracy - Santa Monica
- Velvick, Joan - Westminster
- Warner, Katharine – Sunland

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 2

PROPOSAL: Set Public Hearing May 1, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:

Determine That Proposed Amendments to Regulation III – Fees Are Exempt from CEQA; Amend Regulation III – Fees; and Adopt Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27

The Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27 have been developed and are recommended for adoption. The Proposed Budget includes adjustments to Executive Staff salaries to establish a 10 percent differential between Designated Deputy position levels. Proposed Amended Regulation III includes: an increase of most fees by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 3.2 percent; new or modified fees which are necessary to provide more specific cost recovery for regulatory actions taken by the agency such as: fees for source test continuous emission monitoring system evaluations; permit fee rate schedule for laser cutters; processing fee for permit application rejections; changes to Hearing Board fees; and administrative changes in Regulation III that include clarifications, deletions, insertions, or corrections of existing rule language, which have no fee impact. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that the proposed amendments to Regulation III – Fees are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Amending Regulation III - Fees; 3) Adopting the Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27; and 4) Approving the South Coast Air Quality Management District Salary Resolution Article 7 – Designated Deputy Annual Salaries. (To Be Reviewed: Special Board Meeting/Budget Workshop, April 10, 2026)

The complete text of the proposed amended rules and other supporting documents will be made available from the South Coast AQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2001, or Lisa Tanaka – Deputy Executive Officer/Public Advisor, South Coast AQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765, (909) 396-3327, publicadvisor@aqmd.gov and on the Internet (www.aqmd.gov) as of March 31, 2026.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Set Public Hearing May 1, 2026 to determine that Proposed Amendments to Regulation III are exempt from CEQA, amend Regulation III and adopt the Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

FT

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 3

PROPOSAL: Adopt Resolution to Recognize Funds for FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Program, Execute Contracts to Implement Carl Moyer, SOON, and Community Air Protection Programs, and Reimburse the General Fund for Administrative Costs

SYNOPSIS: In March 2025, Program Announcements for Year 27 of the Carl Moyer Program and Surplus Off-Road Opt-in (SOON) Program were released and closed in July 2025. The solicitations generated an unprecedented response, with approximately $700 million in grant applications. Staff has identified $235 million to support project awards with the remaining eligible projects placed on an extensive backup list as contingency should additional funds be made available. Eligible applications were evaluated and ranked based on cost-effectiveness, domicile location, and the prioritization of zero-emission technologies and infrastructure projects. These actions are to: 1) adopt resolution and recognize up to $47,196,730 of the FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer Program) funds from CARB, into the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32); 2) execute contracts to implement the Carl Moyer Program, SOON, At Berth Remediation, and Community Air Protection Programs (CAPP) in the amount of $235,370,261 as identified in Tables 2, 3 and 4; 3) if needed, authorize the Executive Officer to redistribute funding sources for the awarded projects between various incentive programs, to ensure liquidation targets are met; and 4) reimburse the General Fund (01) up to $5,894,966 and $5,899,591 from the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) Year 27 and Year 28, respectively, for administrative costs necessary to implement the Carl Moyer program.

COMMITTEE: Technology, March 20, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Adopt the attached Resolution, accept terms and conditions, and recognize, upon receipt, FY2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer Program) funds of up to $47,196,730 from

CARB into the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32);

2. Authorize the Chair to execute contracts in an amount not to exceed $235,370,261 as follows:
   a) For the Carl Moyer Program and Surplus Off-Road Opt-in for Nox (SOON), as listed in Attachment B, Table 2, in an amount not to exceed $82,561,901 from the Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32), $14,153,469 from the Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Match Fund (80), $9,394,869 from interest accrued in the Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32); $16,959,051 from the Carl Moyer Program SB 129 Fund (32);
   b) For CAPP Incentives projects as listed in Table 3, in an amount not to exceed $65,435,388 from the Community Air Protection AB 134 Fund (77) and $18,424,818 from interest accrued in the Community Air Protection Programs AB 134 Fund (77);
   c) For At-Berth Remediation Fund projects as listed in Table 4, in an amount not to exceed $28,440,765 from the At-Berth Remediation Fund (88);
   d) Execute contracts from the backup projects as listed in Table 5, should any returned funds become available from any of the funding sources approved for projects in this Board Letter, or should any additional funds become available under the Carl Moyer Program, SB 129, SOON, State Reserve, CAPP Incentives, At-Berth Remediation, or Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions (FARMER) programs;
3. If needed, authorize the Executive Officer to redistribute the funding source for awarded projects from unencumbered funds and executed contracts with no payments within and/or between the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) (including SB 1107, SB 129, State Reserve, FARMER, and associated interest funds), Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Fund (80) match funds, Proposition 1B – Goods Movement Program Fund (81), Voucher Incentive Program Fund (59), Rule 2202 Air Quality Investment Program Fund (27), At-Berth Remediation (88), and the Community Air Protection Program AB 134 Fund (77), including reassigning Carl Moyer Program projects between funding years, as needed, in order to expeditiously meet program liquidation requirements to the extent that such actions are not in conflict with any applicable guidance, requirements, or directions from CARB; and
4. Reimburse the General Fund from the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) Year 27 and Year 28 for administrative costs related to the Carl Moyer Program implementation in an amount not to exceed $5,894,966 and $5,899,591 respectively.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AK:MW:MH:AY

Background

Carl Moyer Program

In March 2025, the Board adopted a resolution and recognized $47,159,728 from FY 2024-25 Year 27 Carl Moyer Program, which also included 12.5 percent or up to $5,894,966 in administrative funds. Program Announcements (PA) #PA2025-04 and #PA2025-05 were released to solicit projects for the Carl Moyer Program and SOON programs. The PAs were closed in July 2025 and were oversubscribed, with funding requests of more than $690 million, far exceeding available Carl Moyer Program funds. Because projects eligible under the Carl Moyer Program may also be considered for funding through Carl Moyer Program SB 129, the At-Berth Remediation Fund, and CAPP Incentives, staff evaluated submitted projects for eligibility under these additional programs.

In September 2025, CARB allocated $47,196,730 in FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Program funds to South Coast AQMD, which also includes 12.5 percent, or up to $5,899,591, in administrative funds. Given the high number of eligible applications received from PAs #PA2025-04 and #PA2025-05, staff recommends implementing eligible projects using both Carl Moyer Program Year 27 and Year 28 funds. The required 15 percent match from South Coast AQMD to contribute to the Carl Moyer Program is $7,073,959 for Year 27 and $7,079,510 for Year 28, both sourced from the AB 923 Fund (80). Additional funds are available to support eligible projects under the Carl Moyer Program, including At-Berth Remediation, Carl Moyer Program SB129, and CAPP Incentives, as well as associated interest funds.

CAPP Incentives

In December 2023, South Coast AQMD received a grant agreement (G23-MCAP-23) from CARB for FY 2023-24 CAPP Year 7 funds totaling $88,919,808, including 6.25 percent in administrative funds. The funds will support low- and zero-emission projects eligible under the Community Air Protection Incentives 2024 Guidelines and subsequent amendments. Staff recommends awarding $65,435,388 from Year 7 CAPP funding from Fund (77) to the Carl Moyer Program-eligible projects solicited through the PAs #PA2025-04 and #PA2025-05 that also meet CAPP requirements.

SB 129

The SB 129 grant is a specific funding allocation from California's 2021 Budget Act, adding $45 million to the existing Carl Moyer Program to accelerate the replacement of older, higher-polluting diesel medium- and heavy-duty trucks with cleaner vehicles, especially in areas with severe air pollution like the South Coast and San Joaquin Valley air basins. Staff recommends utilizing $16,959,051 of available funds from the SB 129 grant (G21-MOSB-01) Fund (32) to fund eligible zero-emission on-road projects.

At-Berth Remediation Funds

The CARB At-Berth Remediation Fund is a compliance mechanism under California's Ocean-Going Vessels (OGV) At-Berth Regulation. It allows vessel and terminal operators to pay a fee to remediate uncontrolled emissions when they are unable to use a CARB Approved Emission Control Strategy (CAECS) due to specific, limited circumstances. South Coast AQMD was selected as the Remediation Fund Administrator to manage funds and remediate excess emissions from the vessels calling the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach by implementing emission-reduction projects. Staff recommends utilizing $28,440,765 from the At-Berth Remediation Fund (88) to fund infrastructure projects that support drayage operations, and other eligible zero-emission projects at and/or near the San Pedro Bay ports.

Outreach

In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising PA #PA2025-04 and #PA2025-05 to solicit projects for Carl Moyer Program and SOON and inviting bids was published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County's Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the South Coast Air Basin.

Additionally, potential bidders may have been notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the PAs was emailed to the Black and Latino Legislative Caucuses and to various minority chambers of commerce and business associations, and posted on South Coast AQMD's website (http://www.aqmd.gov).

In early 2025, staff held a series of in-person Carl Moyer Program workshops throughout South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction to further outreach and promote Carl Moyer Program funding opportunities to communities, fleet operators, and other stakeholders. Also, staff conducted specific outreach to AB 617 communities and provided added outreach at AB 617 Community Steering Committee meetings. Other efforts to promote the Carl Moyer Program include, but are not limited to: 1) coordination with the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to disseminate Carl Moyer Program funding information to all drayage truck owners/operators listed in the Drayage Truck Registry, as well as the terminal operators of cargo handling equipment and truck dealers; 2) emails to over 16,000 subscribers to the Carl Moyer Program list serve; 3) coordinating social media outreach through partnerships with utilities including Southern California Edison and Southern California Gas Company; and 4) increasing social media presence through online announcements via South Coast AQMD's social media accounts.

Proposal
Staff recommends adopting the attached Resolution, accepting the terms and conditions, and upon receipt, recognizing FY2025-26 Carl Moyer Program Year 28 funds, up to $47,196,730 from CARB, into the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32).

All the applications received were reviewed, and eligible applications were evaluated. The projects were selected or prioritized based on the Carl Moyer Program Guidelines, cost-effectiveness, zero-emission priorities, and achievable near-term NOx reductions, the project category's evaluation criteria, and the funding source priorities specified in the program announcement.

Carl Moyer Program Awards (Table 2):
Staff recommends to authorize the Chair to execute contracts for projects listed in Table 2, in an amount not to exceed $123,069,290, comprised of $82,561,901 from the Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32), $16,959,051 from the Carl Moyer Program SB 129 Fund (32), $14,153,469 from the Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Match Fund (80), and $9,394,869 from interest accrued. The projects listed in Table 2 are based on cost-effectiveness in accordance with the Carl Moyer Program Guidelines, with emphasis on the most cost-effective projects and those that will achieve near-term NOx reductions to support the 2022 AQMP emission reductions needed in the South Coast Air Basin. Approximately 60 percent of the proposed projects will benefit overburdened communities.

CAPP Funds (Table 3):
Staff also proposes to authorize the Chair to execute contracts using CAPP Incentives funds as listed in Table 3, in an amount not to exceed $83,860,206, comprised of $65,435,388 from the Community Air Protection AB 134 Fund (77) and $18,424,818 from interest accrued. The proposed awards listed in Table 3 are projects located in AB 617 communities, including Wilmington/Carson/West Long Beach, East Los Angeles/Boyle Heights/West Commerce, San Bernardino/Muscoy, Eastern Coachella Valley, Southeast Los Angeles, and South Los Angeles. These projects will deliver direct emissions-reduction benefits to the AB 617 communities, which also align with Community Emission Reduction Plans (CERPs).

At Berth Remediation Funds (Table 4)
The At-Berth Remediation Funds are used to support eligible zero-emission cargo handling equipment projects. As well as the charging and hydrogen-fueling infrastructure that supports the deployment of zero-emission vehicles and equipment to mitigate the impacts on communities from excess emissions from vessel visits to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Staff recommends authorizing the Chair to execute contracts for zero emission projects eligible under the At-Berth Remediation, as listed in Table 4, in an amount not to exceed $28,440,765. The recommended awards in Table 4 are for infrastructure projects supporting drayage operations and a hydrogen fuel cell cargo handling equipment operating at a port terminal.

Through these funding sources, eligible zero-emission projects totaling $160,380,588 are recommended for awards. Table 5 lists the backup projects in the event that any funds become available from the above-mentioned funding sources. Staff recommends authorizing the Chair to execute contracts from the backup projects as listed in Table 5, should any returned funds become available from any of the funding sources approved for projects in this Board Letter, or should any additional funds become available under the Carl Moyer Program, SB 129, SOON, State Reserve, CAPP Incentives, At-Berth Remediation, or Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions (FARMER) programs.

In order to expediate contracting and successfully meet the liquidation deadlines specified in the grants, staff recommends to authorize the Executive Officer to redistribute the source of funds within and/or between the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) (including SB 1107, SB 129, SOON, State Reserve, FARMER and associated interest funds), Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Fund (80) match funds, Proposition 1B – Goods Movement Program Fund (81), Voucher Incentive Program Fund (59), Rule 2202 Air Quality Investment Program Fund (27), the Community Air Protection AB 134 Fund (77), and At-Berth Remediation Fund (88) as needed, to the extent the redistribution would not be in conflict with any applicable guidance, requirement or direction from CARB.

Overburdened Communities
Based on the recommended awards, nearly 80 percent of the projects in Table 2-5 are expected to benefit overburdened communities. These recommended awards are consistent with AB 1390, which requires districts to ensure that at least 50 percent of Carl Moyer Program funds are spent in ways that directly benefit the overburdened communities.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
The successful implementation of the Carl Moyer Program, SOON, At Berth Remediation, and CAPP projects will reduce NOx, PM, and ROG emissions. The recommended projects will benefit overburdened and low-income communities identified in the Carl Moyer Program and CAPP incentive grants. Below are the estimated emissions reduction benefits from implementing the recommended awards:

Program	Estimated Emission Reductions (tons/year)	
	NOx	PM
Carl Moyer Program/SOON Programs	152.4	6.4
CAPP Incentives	47.5	2.9
At-Berth Remediation*	0.1	0.01
Total	200	9.3

*At-Berth Remediation funds are utilized primarily for infrastructure projects which do not have direct emissions reductions. Only emission reductions from mobile source projects are presented in this table.

The Carl Moyer Program is an important and successful program that provides continuous incentive funding to owners of heavy-duty vehicles and equipment to reduce emissions beyond regulatory requirements by replacing, repowering, or retrofitting their older engines. The mobiles source projects identified in this Board letter will achieve emission reductions beyond existing regulations and will occur throughout their lifetimes, yielding long-term emission reductions and public health benefits. Additionally, a total of thirty-one zero-emission infrastructure projects have been selected. While these projects do not directly generate emission reductions, they are essential for supporting the deployment and implementation of zero-emission technologies.

Resource Impacts

Total funding for projects under the Year 27 and 28 Carl Moyer Program, SOON Program, CAPP Incentives, and At-Berth Remediation Fund will not exceed $235,370,261, comprised of the following funding sources:

Program	Total Funds Awarded
Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 (Fund 32)	$91,956,770
Carl Moyer Program SB 129 (Fund 32)	$16,959,051
Carl Moyer Program AB 923 Match Funds (Fund 80)	$14,153,469
CAPP Incentives (Fund 77)	$83,860,206
At-Berth Remediation (Fund 88)	$28,440,765
Total	**$235,370,261**

The total allocation by project category are listed in the table below.

Category	Award Amounts
Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$134,694,323
Zero-Emission Off-Road	$15,105,010
Zero-Emission On-Road	$10,581,255
Non-Zero-Emission Off-Road	$62,392,920
Non-Zero-Emission On-Road	$6,577,901
Non-Zero-Emission Locomotive	$5,711,152
Non-Zero-Emission Marine	$307,700
Total	**$235,370,261**

Attachments

A. Resolution for FY 2025-26 Carl Moyer Program Year 28 Funds
B. Table 1: Total Amount of Available Funds; Table 2: Carl Moyer Program Awards; Table 3: CAPP Incentive Awards in AB 617 Communities; Table 4: At-Berth Remediation Awards; and Table 5: Recommended List of Backup Projects

Attachment A

RESOLUTION NO. 26-

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board Recognizing Funds and Accepting the Terms and Conditions of the FY 2025-26 Carl Moyer Program (CMP) Grant Award

WHEREAS, under Health & Safety Code §40400 et seq., the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is the local agency with the primary responsibility for the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of air pollution control strategies, clean fuels programs and motor vehicle use reduction measures; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD is authorized by Health & Safety Code §§40402, 40440, and 40448.5 as well as the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer Program, §44275, et seq.) to implement programs to reduce transportation emissions, including programs to encourage the use of alternative fuels and zero- and low-emission vehicles; to develop and implement other strategies and measures to reduce air contaminants and achieve the state and federal air quality standards; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has adopted several programs to reduce emissions from on-road, marine, ocean-going vessels and off-road vehicles, as well as emissions from other equipment, including infrastructure from the Carl Moyer Program and projects included in approved Community Emissions Reduction Programs; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board directs staff to prioritize funding of zero-emission vehicles and equipment whenever feasible, including charging/fueling infrastructure for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, in disadvantaged and low-income communities; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD is designated as an extreme non-attainment area for ozone and as such is required to utilize all feasible means to meet national ambient air quality standards.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Governing Board, in regular session assembled on April 3, 2026 does hereby authorize the Executive Officer to accept the terms and conditions of the FY 2025-26 (Year 28) Carl Moyer Program grant award and recognizes up to $47,196,730 million from CARB to administer and implement the Year 28 Carl Moyer Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Officer is authorized and directed to take all steps necessary to carry out this Resolution.

Date	Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Boards

Attachment B

Table 1: Total Amount of Available Funds			
Funding Source	**Available Project Funds**	**Grant Number**	**Comment**
Carl Moyer Program	$41,264,762 Year 27	G24-MO-27	FY 2024-25 total grant award: $47,159,728*
	$41,297,139 Year 28	G25-MO-28	FY 2025-26 total grant award: $47,196,730*
Carl Moyer Interest Funds	$9,394,869	N/A	Total unobligated interest funds in Fund 32 as of June 30, 2025
AB 923 Match Funds	$7,073,959 Year 27	N/A	Required match for Carl Moyer Program Year 27
	$7,079,510 Year 28	N/A	Required match for Carl Moyer Program Year 28
Community Air Protection Program Incentives	$65,435,388	G23-MCAP-23	FY 2023-24 total CAPP Year 7 grant award $88,919,808
Community Air Protection Program Incentives Interest Funds	$18,424,818	N/A	Total unobligated interest funds in Fund 77 as of October 31, 2025 (Year 1 to Year 6)
SB 129	$16,959,051	G21-MOSB-01	FY 2021-22 total grant award $32,100,000
At-Berth Remediation Fund	$28,440,765	N/A	Funds Received as of December 31, 2025
Total	**$235,370,261**		

*Includes 12.5% administration costs

Table 2: Carl Moyer Program Awards		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
Carolina Trucking, Inc.	On-Road Battery Electric	$1,457,213
City of Manhattan Beach	On Road Emergency Vehicle	$40,105
Ecology Auto Parts, Inc.	On-Road CNG 0.02 Optional Low NOx	$6,377,796
Lincoln Transportation Services Inc.	On-Road Battery Electric	$4,218,942
M & M Thrift Management Company, LLC	On-Road Battery Electric	$226,896
NorthStar Moving Corporation	On-Road Battery Electric	$26,907
Osterkamp Trucking Inc.	On-Road Battery Electric	$4,290,588
PacTrack, Inc.	On-Road Battery Electric	$213,798
USA Waste of California, Inc.	On-Road Battery Electric	$146,911
Balboa Island Ferry	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$274,672
City of Beaumont	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$2,544,438
City of Beaumont	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$2,615,095
City of Long Beach	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,403,794
Consolidated Disposal Service, L.L.C	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,000,000
Desert Sands Unified School District	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$251,552
Empyreal Power LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$6,993,240
EV Western Tenant LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$9,845,776
Kingfisher HoldCo, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$7,750,000
Linde Services Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$10,628,679
Long Beach Unified School District	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$58,157
Rainbow Disposal Co., Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$850,000
Republic Waste Services of Southern California, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,500,000
USA Waste of California, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,484,011
805 Discing and Grading, Inc.	Off Road	$292,330
Ag Concepts, Inc.	Off Road	$375,655
Alba's Oranges & Nursery, LLC	Off Road	$171,521
Amentum Services, Inc.	Off Road Battery Electric	$309,123
Aviation Farms LLC	Off Road	$622,500
Boersma Dairy	Off Road	$3,130,535
Bridge Street Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$271,999
Brito Ranches, LP	Off Road	$78,565
C. & R. Agriculture, Inc.	Off Road	$189,660
C. Smith Transport, Inc., DBA CST Organic Recycling	Off Road	$938,748
Calwest Tropical, Inc.	Off Road	$89,795
Chino Development League, Inc.	Off Road	$786,840
Circle Green, Inc.	Off Road	$3,412,633
City of El Monte	On Road	$160,000
City of Manhattan Beach	Off Road Battery Electric	$31,707
Coburn Equipment Rentals Inc.	Off Road	$2,269,343
DevSouthHills LLC	Off Road	$1,604,582
Donald S. Bean	Off Road	$163,780

Table 2: Carl Moyer Program Awards (Continued)		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
Eagle Eye Equipment, LLC	Off Road	$984,840
Eldorado Polo Clubhouse, Inc. DBA Eldorado Polo Club	Off Road	$113,824
Emerald Acres LLC	Off Road	$7,767,989
EPC Landscaping LLC	Off Road	$288,590
Fabian Rodriguez dba. Rodriguez Nursery	Off Road	$107,415
Galway Downs, LLC	Off Road	$253,150
GH Dairy	Off Road	$1,556,916
Gilberto De Leon Salado	Off Road	$103,440
Greg Anderson	Off Road	$91,653
Gurpartap S. Gill	Off Road	$84,666
Hansen Steel Services, LLC	Off Road Battery Electric	$287,052
Jacques Moret Inc.*	Off Road Battery Electric	$247,597
James McMinn, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$431,963
JC Farming, Inc.	Off Road	$966,175
Joe Arias	Off Road	$481,400
Lee Tabbaa	Off Road	$744,110
Lucky Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$634,950
Manalisco Growers, Inc.	Off Road	$107,415
McMinn Equipment Rental and Leasing, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$4,016,015
Michael D. Fisher	Off Road	$207,060
Michael Oosten DBA Marvo Holsteins	Off Road	$1,256,840
Mountain Top Quarries, LLC	Off Road	$600,000
Nicholas Eugene Nuciforo	Off Road	$81,910
NorthHills Recycling, Inc.	Off Road	$1,962,607
NorthHills Recycling, Inc.	Off Road Battery Electric	$1,247,103
Ontario Livestock	Off Road	$55,610
Organic Depot, LLC	Off Road	$4,499,261
Pacific Harbor Line, Inc.	Locomotive	$5,711,152
Pacific Star Charters, Inc.	Marine	$307,700
Philip Ambrose Viramontes	Off Road	$76,681
Rancho Vista Estrellas, Inc. dba Raul Ramirez Bodegas Y Vinedos	Off Road	$463,203
Robert W. Whittaker	Off Road	$76,681
Roberto Carlos Melchor Gonzalez	Off Road	$58,362
Robin Barth DBA First Choice Ready Mix	Off Road	$391,500
Rolando Topete DBA T5 Cattle	Off Road	$76,681
Santos Lopez-Colin, DBA Desert Cacti Nursery	Off Road	$102,750
Saucedo Equipment Rentals, Inc.	Off Road	$132,800
Scott Bros. Dairy Farms, L.P.	Off Road	$436,699
Southern California Landscape Supply, LLC	Off Road Battery Electric	$382,194
Southern California Mulch Incorporated	Off Road	$201,687
Specialty Municipal Services, Inc.	Off Road	$287,100
Stephen Wesselink Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$320,380
Steve Buoye dba. Steve Buoye Honey Company	Off Road	$78,912

Table 2: Carl Moyer Program Awards (Continued)		
Applicant	**Applicant**	**Applicant**
Tad Shackford	Off Road	$79,035
Talley Meadows Layups and Retirement, Inc.	Off Road	$140,315
Tina McMinn Equipment Rental, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$796,112
Universal City Studios LLC	Off Road Battery Electric	$4,014,930
Wallace Walter Hall	Off Road	$117,262
Whittier Fertilizer Company	Off Road	$462,112
Wilson Creek Winery & Vineyards, Inc.	Off Road	$77,605
	Total:	**$123,069,290**

*This project is pending CARB case-by-case approval

Table 3: CAPP Incentive Awards in AB 617 Communities		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
A & D Building Supply Inc.	Zero-Emission Off Road	$63,804
Agser Contracting	Off Road	$575,643
Alfredo Alcocer	Off Road	$88,728
Alvaro Arellano	Off Road	$49,736
Amazing Coachella, Inc.	Off Road	$1,270,016
Anita's Mexican Foods Corp.	Zero-Emission Off Road	$263,003
Anthony Vineyards, Inc.	Off Road	$345,240
Antonio Ramirez dba Coachella Valley Land Preparation	Off Road	$169,546
Arc Boat Compan	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$3,870,345
Bautista Family Organic Date Ranch, Inc.	Off Road	$112,619
Chuchian, Inc.	Off Road	$78,764
City of Los Angeles	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$8,076,569
Coachella Valley Ranch Development, Inc.	Off Road	$1,222,134
Cocopah Nurseries, Inc.	Off Road	$619,682
Consolidated Disposal Service, L.L.C.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,359,351
Del Rey Farms LLC	Off Road	$711,904
Del Rey Farms LLC	Zero-Emission Off Road	$13,500
Desert Custom Farming, Inc.	Off Road	$860,223
Desert Palms East	Off Road	$295,968
Desert Valley AG LLC	Off Road	$110,970
Earth Concepts, Inc	Off Road	$101,301
Escaleon Farms	Off Road	$279,719
EV Range, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$523,680
George Dill Farms, L.L.C.	Off Road	$92,353
Growers Topping and Hedging, LLC	Off Road	$406,002
Harbor Breeze, Corp.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,212,008
Jose Antonio Gonzales	Off Road	$147,709
Jose Ramirez	Off Road	$554,316
Juan Campos	Off Road	$75,789
Junior Enterprises, LLC	Off Road	$1,523,988
Larsen Land and Cattle Co., LLC	Off Road	$2,017,593
Lineage Logistics Services, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$1,439,700
Long Beach Unified School District	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$58,157
Long Life Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$652,058
Los Angeles Unified School District	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$11,172,761

Table 3: CAPP Incentive Awards in AB 617 Communities (Continued)		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
Maria Vazquez	Off Road	$131,029
Mayor West Coast, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$430,678
Michael Oosten DBA Marvo Holsteins	Off Road	$524,464
New Connect Freight, Inc.	Zero-Emission Off Road	$17,040
North Shore Date Garden, LLC	Off Road	$153,085
O.M. Investments, Inc.	Off Road	$397,026
Prologis Mobility, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$17,843,534
Rancho Meladuco, LLC	Off Road	$236,188
Rigoberto Hernandez Osorno dba. R Hernandez Produce	Off Road	$63,668
Supra National Express, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$3,420,000
Thermiculture Management Inc.	Off Road	$169,332
Total Terminals International, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$4,236,000
Total Terminals International, LLC*	Zero-Emission Off Road	$7,387,860
Total Terminals International, LLC*	Off-Road	$989,499
Tudor Ranch, Inc.	Off Road	$491,720
Universal Waste Systems, Inc.	Zero-Emission Off Road	$134,536
West Coast Turf	Off Road	$400,725
Wm. D. Young and Sons, Inc.	Off Road	$764,133
Zum Services Inc	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$5,654,810
	Total:	**$83,860,206**

*This project is pending CARB case-by-case approval

Table 4: At Berth Awards		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
Fenix Marine Services, Ltd.	Off Road	$243,449
Forum Mobility, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$9,744,586
LBCT LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$15,000,000
Optima Energy EV	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$3,452,730
	Total:	**$28,440,765**

Table 5: Recommended List of Backup Projects		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
AAA Farm, Inc.	Off Road	$1,367,750
Agriscape Inc.	Off Road	$189,473
Airport Mobil, Inc.	On Road	$106,672
All Season Nursery Inc.	Off Road	$106,214
Alvaro Arellano	Off Road	$140,241
Amazing Coachella, Inc.	Off Road	$1,000,000
American Honda Motor Co., Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$4,879,107
American Marine Corporation	Marine	$187,771
Augello Enterprises, LLC	Marine	$81,692
Aviation Farms LLC	Off Road	$2,597,900
Balboa Island Ferry	Marine	$6,741,914
Baydelta Maritime LLC	Marine	$967,165
Boersma Dairy	Off Road	$2,203,574
Buffalo Meadows Ranch, Inc.	Off Road	$34,063
Bula Vida Sport Fishing LLC	Marine	$116,875
Burchett Grading Inc.	Off Road	$539,400
C. & R. Agriculture, Inc.	Off Road	$235,770
C. Smith Transport, Inc., DBA CST Organic Recycling	Off Road	$740,912
Canyon Pacific Equipment, LLC	Off Road - SOON	$1,296,158
Catalina Island Company	Marine	$7,712
Chris Romero	Off Road	$150,281
Circle Green, Inc.	Off Road	$1,085,404
City of El Monte	On Road	$80,000
City of South Gate	Off Road	$10,096
Coachella Valley Ranch Development, Inc.	Off Road	$625,055
Coburn Equipment Rentals Inc.	Off Road	$8,039,665
Cocopah Nurseries, Inc.	Off Road	$423,235
Corona Cattle, Inc.	Off Road	$141,100
Del Rey Farms LLC	Off Road	$355,678
DevSouthHills LLC	Off Road	$188,736
Domenigoni Brothers Ranch, LP	Off Road	$211,650
Donald S. Bean	Off Road	$205,156
Eagle Eye Equipment, LLC	Off Road	$1,419,840
Earth Concepts, Inc	Off Road	$287,918
Eldorado Polo Clubhouse, Inc. DBA Eldorado Polo Club	Off Road	$48,006
EPC Landscaping LLC	Off Road	$155,398
Saltchuk Resources, Inc. dba Foss Maritime Company, LLC	Marine	$213,576

NOTE: Projects listed as part of Recommended Backup list may pend CARB case-by-case approval and/or compliance verification and application supplementals.

Table 5: Recommended List of Backup Projects (Continued)		
Applicant	**Project Category**	**Recommended Award**
GH Dairy	Off Road	$3,477,087
Richard Varge dba Green Horse Polo Park	Off Road	$53,123
Greenlane Infrastructure, LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$10,229,250
Hayden Yacobucci	Marine	$136,850
Holladay Ag Services, Inc.	Off Road	$172,384
Indio Hills Farm Feed LLC	Off Road	$237,001
James McMinn, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$5,159,698
JBT, Inc.	Off Road	$61,365
Jose Aceves Aquino	Off Road	$216,079
Josh Fisher	Marine	$159,800
La Quinta Date Growers, LP	Off Road	$407,855
Larsen Land and Cattle Co., LLC	Off Road	$508,823
Lee Tabbaa	Off Road	$83,614
Lineage Logistics Services,LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$10,158,900
Long Life Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$177,552
Lucky Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$721,974
Luis Huerta DBA Sunland Cactus Nursery	Off Road	$903,998
Magurohanta, LLC	Marine	$342,550
Margarito Rodriguez dba Y & M Nursery	Off Road	$106,214
Marina del Rey Bait Company, Inc.	Marine	$71,392
Maxey Backhoe Service Inc	Off Road	$172,346
McMinn Equipment Rental and Leasing, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$578,346
Melkesian Ranch, Inc.	Off Road	$228,430
Michael Oosten DBA Marvo Holsteins	Off Road	$1,452,072
Mission Springs Water District	Off Road	$10,073
MJD Bait Company, LLC	Marine	$186,150
Mountain Top Quarries, LLC	Off Road	$1,438,936
Myers Family Tree Inc. dba Randy G. Myers & Nurseries	Off Road	$180,840
O & S Holsteins, LP	Off Road	$199,200
O.M. Investments, Inc.	Off Road	$215,751
Omar Meza	Off Road	$45,378
Orange County Water District	Off Road	$81,715
P&T Enterprises, LLC	Off Road	$171,534
Palm Springs Cemetery District	Off Road	$10,303
Parkcrest Construction, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$24,059,162
Petro-Builders, Inc.	Off Road	$59,173
Prologis Mobility LLC	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$33,778,098

NOTE: Projects listed as part of Recommended Backup list may pend CARB case-by-case approval and/or compliance verification and application supplementals.

Table 5: Recommended List of Backup Projects (Continued)		
Applicant	**Applicant**	**Applicant**
R.A. Landreth Equipment Incorporated	Off Road	$460,271
Ramona Dairy LLC	Off Road	$168,897
Rancho Vista Estrellas, Inc. dba Raul Ramirez Bodegas Y Vinedos	Off Road	$78,589
Robin Barth DBA First Choice Ready Mix	Off Road	$506,305
Rolando Topete DBA T5 Cattle	Off Road	$185,411
S.C.J. LLC	Marine	$37,154
SA Recycling LLC	Off Road - SOON	$345,165
Santiago Figueroa Felix	Off Road	$154,945
Schneider Resources, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$5,168,822
Scott Bros. Dairy Farms, L.P.	Off Road	$94,530
SGS US West Coast, LLC	Marine	$8,839
SM Bay Sportfishing, Inc.	Marine	$4,694
So. Cal. Ship Services, LLC	Marine	$258,266
Southern California Landscape Supply, LLC	Off Road	$307,100
Southern California Mulch Incorporated	Off Road	$184,639
Specialty Municipal Services, Inc.	Off Road	$143,550
St. Joseph, Inc., A California Corporation	Marine	$459,358
Stephen Wesselink Farms, Inc.	Off Road	$1,408,031
Steve Buoye dba. Steve Buoye Honey Company	Off Road	$621,724
T.G.I. Equipment Corporation	Off Road - SOON	$6,797,875
Talley Meadows Layups and Retirement, Inc.	Off Road	$174,305
Thermiculture Management Inc.	Off Road	$174,148
Tina McMinn Equipment Rental, Inc.	Off Road - SOON	$1,357,430
U.S. Water Taxi Inc.	Marine	$42,116
USA Boats Trading, Inc	Marine	$202,014
Veda L fishing	Marine	$313,506
West Coast Turf.	Off Road	$206,718
Wilson Creek Winery & Vineyards, Inc.	Off Road	$60,175
Wm. D. Young and Sons, Inc.	Off Road	$152,195
Zum Services, Inc.	Zero-Emission Infrastructure	$4,116,339

NOTE: Projects listed as part of Recommended Backup list may pend CARB case-by-case approval and/or compliance verification and application supplementals.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 4

PROPOSAL: Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Heavy-Duty Refuse Truck

SYNOPSIS: CARB's Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation mandates a transition to zero-emission vehicles for state and local government fleets. The plug-in hybrid vehicles with minimum all-electric range are permitted as compliance options for the ACF regulation. While plug-in hybrid technology development has been demonstrated for drayage applications, it has not yet been developed or proven in the refuse sector. Peterbilt Motors Company, in partnership with Brudeli Green Mobility, Cummins, and Hexagon Agility, proposes to develop a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty refuse truck and demonstrate it with Waste Management Collection & Recycling, Inc. The emissions testing will be conducted by University of California, Riverside Center for Environmental Research and Technology. This action is to execute a contract with Peterbilt Motors Company in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 to develop and demonstrate a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty natural gas refuse truck, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

COMMITTEE: Technology, March 20, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract with Peterbilt Motors Company in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 to develop and demonstrate a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty natural gas refuse truck from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AK:MW:VP:SC

Background

CARB's Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation mandates a transition to zero-emission (ZE) vehicles for state and local government fleets where feasible, and by using near-zero-emission technologies powered by clean, low-carbon renewable fuels everywhere else. Heavy-duty refuse trucks are subject to the ACF regulation and plug-in hybrid vehicles that combine an ultra-low emission engine with a battery that has substantial all-electric range can be used as compliance options under the ACF regulation. While ZE battery electric refuse trucks are now commercially available, many of the duty cycles required of these trucks cannot be met by using only the ZE technology. Development of plug-in hybrid refuse trucks that can operate in ZE mode and recover energy from stop-and-go refuse pick-ups can provide significant emission reductions relative to traditional combustion powertrains. Plug-in hybrid refuse trucks can deliver immediate efficiency improvement and emission reductions, while providing fleets operational experience that supports a transition to full electrification.

Peterbilt Motors Company (Peterbilt), a leading U.S. manufacturer of refuse vehicles, proposes to partner with Brudeli Green Mobility (Brudeli), a Norway-based plug-in hybrid technology developer, to develop a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty refuse truck with an automatic side-loader body that can comply with CARB's ACF regulation. The project will leverage Peterbilt's and its partners' core capabilities to develop and deploy an ACF-compliant plug-in hybrid heavy-duty refuse truck that is not currently commercially available.

Proposal

Peterbilt and its partners propose to develop a plug-in hybrid natural gas heavy-duty refuse truck using the Peterbilt 520 solid waste collection vehicle chassis. Brudeli and Cummins will engineer the plug-in hybrid powertrain, pairing it with the Cummins 8.9L ultra-low emission natural gas engine. The resulting vehicle is expected to deliver up to 45 miles of all-electric range, with the focus of operating in ZE while in neighborhoods and switching to an ultra-low emission hybrid mode when the charge is depleted. This vehicle is expected to achieve approximately 50% reductions in emissions and fuel use. Peterbilt will lead the final system integration at its engineering and production facilities in the US. Hexagon Agility will supply the fuel-storage tank system. The vehicle will then undergo real-world emissions testing by University of California, Riverside Center for Environmental Research and Technology and an extended in-service demonstration with Waste Management Collection & Recycling, Inc. for up to 12 months. To address the needs of typical solid waste collection vehicles, Waste Management Collection & Recycling, Inc. is providing a base CNG vehicle to develop a prototype CNG-hybrid retrofit and the Peterbilt will document the data collected and demonstrate the commercialization pathway in the final project report.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
The proposed project aligns with South Coast AQMD priorities to reduce NOx and PM emissions from transportation sources in support of federal ambient air quality standards and public health protection. Support for the development and demonstration of advanced technologies is identified in the Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2026 Plan Update under "Electric/Hybrid Vehicle Technologies". A successful demonstration will strengthen the commercial viability of plug-in hybrid technology and support broader deployment in the medium- and heavy-duty truck sector by expanding options for diverse fleet operating needs where ZE technologies are providing limitations.

Sole Source Justification
Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies provisions by which sole source awards may be justified. The request for sole source award is made under provision B.2.d.(1): Project involving cost-sharing by multiple sponsors. The proposed project includes cash and in-kind cost-sharing from the project proponents.

Resource Impacts
South Coast AQMD's cost-share will not exceed $1,000,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31). The estimated partners cost-share and total project cost are summarized below.

Proposed Partners	Amount	Percent (%)
Peterbilt	$275,000	6
Brudeli	$2,387,000	52
Cummins	$165,000	4
Hexagon Agility	$110,000	2
Waste Management	$650,000	14
South Coast AQMD *(requested)*	$1,000,000	22
Total Project Cost	**$4,587,000**	**100**

Sufficient funds are available in the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) for this proposed project. The Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) is established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state mandated Cleans Fuels Program. The Clean Fuels Program, under Health and Safety Code Sections 40448.5 and 40512 and Vehicle Code Section 9250.11, establishes mechanisms to collect revenues from mobile sources to support projects to increase the utilization of clean fuels, including the development of the necessary advanced enabling technologies. Funds collected from motor vehicles are restricted, by statute, to be used for projects and program activities related to mobile sources that support the objectives of the Clean Fuels Program.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 5

PROPOSAL: Appropriate Funds, Amend Contracts, Issue Solicitations and Purchase Orders for U.S. EPA Grant ***(This item was continued from the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting due to lack of quorum.)***

SYNOPSIS: In October 2023, the Board recognized revenue from U.S. EPA Inflation Reduction Act grant award for Empowering Community-Based Air Quality Monitoring through South Coast AQMD's Sensor Library Program. Through this program, South Coast AQMD will partner with communities and expand an existing pilot sensor library program. U.S. EPA is expected to grant a no-cost extension for this grant in early 2026. These actions are to appropriate up to $122,082 in the Monitoring and Analysis' FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 budgets, amend contracts, and issue solicitations and purchase orders to expand educational outreach and sensor deployment in communities.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, February 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Appropriate up to $122,082 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for the Monitoring and Analysis (MAD) FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, Services & Supplies Major Object, as indicated in Attachment 1; and
2. Authorize the Executive Officer, in accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, to amend existing contracts, and issue solicitations and purchase orders to support efforts for this U.S. EPA funded project, as indicated in Attachment 1.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

JCL:SD:BF:ld:ir:ns

Background

On December 13, 2021, U.S. EPA announced the availability of funds for "Enhanced Air Quality Monitoring for Communities" projects. South Coast AQMD submitted a

grant proposal to U.S. EPA titled, “Empowering Community-Based Air Quality Monitoring through South Coast AQMD’s Sensor Library Program.” The Sensor Library Program, currently in a pilot phase, is focused on community monitoring and provides education about air quality as well as technical support through a dedicated sensor educational toolkit. The objective of this project is to offer a variety of air quality sensors in the Sensor Library Program for community members to borrow. South Coast AQMD is partnering with non-profit community organizations, local governments, and academic institutions to deploy air quality sensors. This grant work enables high-quality data collection and sustained air monitoring, engages communities to improve local air quality, and empowers students with science, technology, engineering, and math learning opportunities.

An award of $499,900 was recognized and appropriated by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board on October 6, 2023, with an original project period of May 1, 2023 through April 30, 2026. Due to project commencement delays and changes in project partner capacity, modifications to the fund appropriation are needed to achieve the project outputs and deliverables originally proposed. U.S. EPA is expected to grant a no-cost extension in early 2026, allowing for a new project period end date of April 30, 2027.

Proposal

To continue development of the Empowering Community-Based Air Quality Monitoring Through South Coast AQMD's Sensor Library Program, remaining project funds in the MAD Budget need to be appropriated in Services & Supplies Major Object for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, as shown in Attachment 1. This action is also to authorize the Executive Officer to amend contracts, and issue solicitations and purchase orders for this project through FY 2025-26 and 2026-27.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

The implementation of this project will provide better education to communities on the appropriate use and application of air quality sensors while providing an educational experience about air quality sensors for students. The result of these studies will also help governmental organizations and other policymakers to better understand air quality issues at the community level and potentially provide more input to policy decisions that protect the public from the impacts of air pollution.

Resource Impacts

Upon Board approval, sufficient funding from this U.S. EPA grant will be available to support the Sensor Library Program.

Attachment

Proposed Sensor Library Program Expenditures for FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27

Attachment 1
Proposed Sensor Library Program Expenditures
for FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27

Description	Account Number	Program Code	Estimated Amount*
Air Quality Sensors	68300	43239	$5,807
Sensor Supplies	68100	43239	$16,812
Lab Supplies	68050	43239	$1,433
Data Management and Visualization	67450	43239	$37,209
Sensor Calibration Upgrade	67450	43239	Fully Encumbered
Spanish Sensor Guidebook	67450	43239	$2,844
Subaward for Pomona (Day One)	67450	43239	Fully Encumbered
Subaward for Riverside (University of California, Riverside)	67450	43239	Fully Encumbered
Subaward for Pacoima (Pacoima Beautiful)	67450	43239	Fully Encumbered
Outreach Activities	67450	43239	$37,977
Participant Support Costs	67450	43239	$20,000
Total Appropriations Services & Supplies Major Object			$122,082

*Values represent unencumbered funds available for appropriation.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 6

PROPOSAL: Transfer and Appropriate Funds and Issue Solicitation and Purchase Orders for Community Air Monitoring Near Refineries and Related Facilities

SYNOPSIS: In January 2024, the Board amended Rule 1180 and adopted Rule 1180.1, which requires petroleum refineries, other refineries, and related facilities to fund the installation and operation of community air monitoring systems. In October 2024, the Board recognized revenue of up to $5,227,692 and up to $2,309,469 for Rules 1180 and 1180.1, respectively, into the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78). Additionally, refineries pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring systems. In October 2025, the Board recognized revenue of $593,151 into the General Fund for the increase of annual fees. These actions are to appropriate up to $1,003,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, appropriate up to $593,151 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, transfer and appropriate up to $180,000 from the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78) to the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets, issue a solicitation and purchase orders for air monitoring equipment, services, and vehicles to meet the needs of the community air monitoring systems.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Appropriate up to $1,003,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Rule 1180 community air monitoring activities to the Monitoring and Analysis (MAD) FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27 Budget (Org 42), Capital Outlays Major Object up to $713,000 and Services and Supplies up to $290,000, as indicated in Tables 1 and 2;
2. Appropriate up to $593,151 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned)

Fund Balance for Rule 1180 community air monitoring activities to MAD's FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27 Budget (Org 42), Services and Supplies, as indicated in Table 2;

3. Transfer and appropriate up to $180,000 from the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78) to MAD's FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27 Budget (Org 42), Capital Outlays Major Object, as indicated in Table 1;
4. Authorize the Procurement Manager, in accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, to issue purchase orders based on solicitation or cooperative agreement, for Linux Server upgrade and up to three vehicles, as listed in Table 1; and
5. Authorize the Procurement Manager, in accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, to issue sole source purchase orders for the equipment and services listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

JCL:SD:OP:ld:ir:kdl

Background

Rule 1180 - Refinery Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring was adopted by the Board in December 2017 and requires all seven major petroleum refineries in the Basin to measure the ambient levels of various air pollutants at their fenceline and notify the public if the concentration of any measured pollutant is above predetermined threshold levels. Rule 1180 also establishes a fee schedule for refineries to fund the installation, operation, and maintenance of community air monitoring stations that are operated by South Coast AQMD, and to provide air quality information and notifications to the public. The requirements of Rule 1180 apply to the following seven refineries:

- Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC, Carson;
- Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC, Wilmington;
- Torrance Refining Company, LLC, Torrance;
- Chevron Products Company, El Segundo;
- Phillips 66 Company, Los Angeles Refinery, Carson;
- Phillips 66 Company, Los Angeles Refinery, Wilmington; and
- Valero Wilmington Refinery (permitted as Ultramar, Inc.), Wilmington.

The Rule 1180 refinery fenceline and community air monitoring network has been in operation since January 2020. Novel optical remote sensing (ORS), automated gas chromatography, and traditional analyzers have been installed at multiple fenceline and community air monitoring sites, making this network the first of its kind in terms of complexity and technology deployed.

In January 2024, the Board approved amendments to Rule 1180, which includes additional air monitoring requirements for air toxic metals and particulate matter at the fenceline of the original seven Rule 1180 facilities. The amended rule also requires the development and installation of new fenceline air monitoring systems at the following refinery-related facilities (related facilities):

- Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Carson;
- Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington;
- Tesoro Refining and Marketing Co., LLC (Sulfur Recovery Plant);
- Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC; and
- Tesoro Logistics, Carson Crude Terminal.

Also, in January 2024, the Board adopted Rule 1180.1, which requires fenceline air monitoring for three other refineries in the Basin, namely:

- AltAir Paramount, LLC;
- LTR dba World Oil Refining; and
- Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant.

Rules 1180 and 1180.1 establish one-time fee schedules to fund the addition of air toxic metals and particulate matter monitoring at community sites near the original seven Rule 1180 refineries, and the planning and implementation of community air monitoring stations near new facilities that were added in recent amendments to Rules 1180 and 1180.1. Rule 1180 payments totaling $3,765,960 from the seven major petroleum refineries for the implementation of metals and particulate matter monitoring were received in January 2025. Rule 1180 and 1180.1 payments totaling $1,461,732 and $2,309,469, respectively, from related facilities and other refineries for the planning and implementation of additional community air monitoring stations were received in two installments (the first installment totaling $1,131,359, and the second installment totaling $2,639,842 in January 2025 and January 2026, respectively).

The facilities subject to Rules 1180 and 1180.1 also fund ongoing operation and maintenance (O&M) of community air monitoring through Rule 301 – Fees. In October 2025, the Board recognized revenue of $593,151 into the FY 2025-26 General Fund for the increase of Rule 1180 fees that were not included in the FY 2025-26 adopted Budget.

Proposal

These actions are to appropriate up to $1,003,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance and up to $593,151 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance, and transfer and appropriate up to $180,000 from the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78) to MAD's FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 Budgets. These actions are also to authorize the Procurement Manager to issue a solicitation and purchase orders as described below and listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Proposed Purchase Through Solicitation

Linux Server Upgrade

The advanced optical multi-pollutant analyzers deployed at Rule 1180 community monitoring sites collect large amounts of raw spectroscopic data in addition to reporting final air pollutant concentrations. This raw data is used for further analysis and for data quality assurance/quality control purposes. The existing Linux server provides additional data storage, processing, and analytical capabilities but is nearing capacity limits for both disk space and processing performance. This action is to execute contracts or purchase orders with vendor(s) selected from the South Coast AQMD's List of Prequalified Vendors for a Linux server upgrade and associated support hardware in an amount not to exceed $20,000, as listed in Table 1.

Proposed Purchase Through Cooperative Agreement

Vehicles

Vehicles are required to transport staff to perform installation, calibration, maintenance, and repair of air monitoring equipment at new community air monitoring stations. These vehicles will be purchased through a cooperative purchasing agreement. Low and zero-emission vehicles are available from vendors through cooperative purchasing under the State of California, Department of General Services, Procurement Division, and Alternative Fueled Vehicles Contract 1-22-23-23 A through I. Preference would be given to hybrid or zero-emission models based on availability of suitable vehicles. The cost of up to three vehicles will not exceed $180,000, as listed in Table 1.

Proposed Purchase Through Sole Source

Air monitoring and supporting equipment at the ten existing Rule 1180 community air monitoring stations have been in operation since 2019, and key instruments and components are expected to require replacement within the next three years. A replacement plan will be implemented to replace two to three units each year, ensuring uninterrupted measurements and community notifications. Listed below are the air monitoring equipment and instrument components needed to supply the replacement plan.

Spectrometers for Optical Multi-Pollutant Analyzers

Optical multi-pollutant analyzers are used for continuous real-time monitoring of a suite of VOCs and air toxics required by Rules 1180 and 1180.1. Spectrometers are the key components of these analyzers. This purchase of up to two spectrometers from FluxSense, the manufacturer of the analyzers, will not exceed $300,000, as listed in Table 1.

H2S Analyzers
H2S analyzer replacements will be used for continuous real-time monitoring of H2S. This data is also used to issue community air quality notifications. This purchase of up to two H2S analyzers from Teledyne will not exceed $40,000, as listed in Table 1.

Aethalometer
The aethalometer replacement will be used for continuous real-time monitoring of black carbon. This purchase of one aethalometer from Sonoma Technology, Inc. (STI) will not exceed $35,000, as listed in Table 1.

Automated Gas Chromatography (Auto-GC) Systems
Auto-GC replacements will be used to measure hourly concentrations of VOCs and air toxics to track community air quality trends. This purchase of up to two Auto-GCs from Tricorntech will not exceed $200,000, as listed in Table 1.

Zero Air Generator
The replacement zero air generator will be used to supply clean air to the analyzers installed at a Rule 1180 community air monitoring station. The purchase of one air generator from Teledyne will not exceed $18,000, as listed in Table 1.

Gas Dilution System
The replacement gas dilution system will be used for automated quality control of the analyzers installed at a Rule 1180 community air monitoring station. The purchase of one gas dilution system from Teledyne will not exceed $30,000, as listed in Table 1.

Data Loggers
Specialized data logger replacements will be used to store and transmit data at air monitoring stations. This purchase of up to two data loggers from Agilaire will not exceed $40,000, as listed in Table 1.

Air Conditioning Systems
The air conditioning system replacement will ensure stable temperature conditions inside the Rule 1180 community air monitoring stations in case one of the existing air conditioning units experience failure. KLM HVAC & Refrigeration (KLM HVAC) is a local business in Long Beach that has extensive expertise in the installation, service, and repair of air conditioning systems in South Coast AQMD air monitoring stations. KLM HVAC has an in-depth understanding of controlled-environment requirements to operate air monitoring instrumentation and is uniquely qualified to select and install the appropriate air conditioning equipment. The cost to purchase and install up to two air conditioning systems will not exceed $30,000 as listed in Table 1.

Annual Consumable Supplies and Annual Quality Assurance Services
The Auto-GC systems manufactured by Tricorntech are deployed at all Rule 1180 community air monitoring sites for measuring a comprehensive list of VOCs and other air toxics. The consumables and the routine maintenance components are required to ensure routine uninterrupted performance of all Auto-GCs currently in operation. Additionally, data quality assurance service is required to ensure the validity and accuracy of the data generated by the Auto-GCs. Tricorntech is the only provider of all these items due to the use of proprietary technology and the vendor's unique expertise. The cost of annual consumable supplies and annual data quality assurance services from Tricorntech will not exceed $150,000 and $90,000, respectively, as listed in Table 2.

Microsoft Azure Cloud Services
The Rule 1180 community air monitoring network generates large volumes of real-time air monitoring data by measuring over 20 air pollutants at ten stations every five minutes. Microsoft Azure's high availability, security, and scalability features make it an ideal platform to provide data storage, processing, and hosting the Data Management System (DMS) supporting this network. The cost of Microsoft Azure cloud services will not exceed $50,000, as listed in Table 2, and will utilize existing Microsoft Enterprise Agreement authorized for purchase by the Board on September 5, 2025.

Other Proposed Purchases
Services and Supplies
These funds will be used for costs associated with Services and Supplies needed for the O&M of new air monitoring needed for additional pollutants, namely PM10, PM2.5, air toxic metals, and PAH, at ten existing community air monitoring stations, as required by the Rule 1180 amendment. These costs include annual consumable supplies, specialized services, communication and data transmission, staff training, and other costs. The cost of these services and supplies will not exceed $593,151, as listed in Table 2.

Sole Source Justification
Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. The request for sole source purchases from FluxSense, STI, Tricorntech, Teledyne, Agilaire, and KLM HVAC are made under Sections VIII.B.2.c (1): The unique experience and capabilities of the proposed contractor; VIII.B.2.c (2): The project involves the use of proprietary technology; and VIII.B.2.d (6): Projects requiring compatibility with existing specialized equipment. There are no other vendors who can provide the equipment, supplies, software, and services that fully meet all required specifications to satisfy Rule 1180 air monitoring requirements, and that are compatible with existing specialized equipment already in operation.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
Maintaining and updating air monitoring equipment will allow for uninterrupted, continuous operation of the Rule 1180 community air monitoring network and ensure that reliable and timely air monitoring data is provided to communities near refineries. The expansion of community air monitoring stations will allow South Coast AQMD to fulfill the new requirements in the amended Rule 1180 and newly adopted Rule 1180.1. This will result in benefits to the communities and people working and residing in the Basin near refineries and related facilities. California Health and Safety Code § 42705.6 requires petroleum refineries to fund the costs of refinery-related community air monitoring.

Resource Impacts
Initial and final payments are required from petroleum and other refineries, and related facilities under Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 to provide sufficient funding for additional community air monitoring in properly implementing these rules. Amendments to Rule 301 will provide resources for ongoing community air monitoring O&M near facilities subject to Rules 1180 and 1180.1. The most recent Rule 301 amendment for O&M fees was approved by the Board in October 2025.

Attachments
Table 1: Proposed Capital Outlays Expenditures for Rules 1180 and 1180.1 for FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27.
Table 2: Proposed Services & Supplies Expenditures for Rule 1180 for FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27

Table 1
Proposed Capital Outlays Expenditures for Rules 1180 and 1180.1
for FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27

Description	Qty	Appropriation from Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund (78) Second Installment	Appropriation from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Rule 1180*	Rule	Procurement Method
Linux Server Upgrade**	1		$20,000	1180: refineries	Solicitation to Prequalified Vendors followed by Purchase Order
Vehicles	1	$60,000		1180: related facilities	Cooperative Agreement
	2	$120,000		1180.1	
Spectrometer for Optical Multi-Pollutant Analyzers	2		$300,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
H2S Analyzer	2		$40,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Aethalometer	1		$35,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Auto-GC	2		$200,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Zero Air Generator	1		$18,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Gas Dilution System	1		$30,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Data Loggers	2		$40,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Air Conditioning Systems	2		$30,000	1180: refineries	Sole Source
Total		**Up to $180,000**	**Up to $713,000**		

*Savings from prior Fiscal Years
**Expenditures may be appropriated to Services & Supplies or Capital Outlays Major Object, as warranted.

Table 2
Proposed Services & Supplies Expenditures for Rule 1180
for FY 2025-26 and/or 2026-27

Description	Appropriation from Rule 1180*	Appropriation from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Rule 1180**
Consumable Supplies for Automated Gas Chromatography Systems^		$150,000
Quality Assurance Services for Automated Gas Chromatography^		$90,000
Microsoft Azure Cloud Services^^		$50,000
Services & Supplies, Various Categories	$593,151	
Total	**Up to $593,151**	**Up to $290,000**

*From annual O&M fees increase not included in FY 2025-26 adopted budget
**Savings from prior Fiscal Years
^ Sole Source Procurement.
^^ Utilize existing Microsoft Enterprise Agreement.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 7

PROPOSAL: Amend Contract to Provide Short- and Long-Term Systems Development, Maintenance and Support Services

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD currently maintains contracts with several companies for short- and long-term systems development, maintenance, and support services. These contracts are periodically amended as additional needs are identified. This action would amend previously Board-approved contracts to add funding for necessary development and maintenance work in amounts not to exceed $386,130 to AgreeYa Solutions, $297,015 to Prelude Systems, $340,810 to Sierra Cyber, LLC, and $590,626 to Varsun eTechnologies. Funding is available in Information Management's FY 2025–26 Budget.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Executive Officer to execute amendments to the contracts for systems development services in amounts not to exceed $386,130 to AgreeYa Solutions (Contract Number C24292), $297,015 to Prelude Systems (Contract Number C24293), $340,810 to Sierra Cyber, LLC (Contract Number C24295), and $590,626 to Varsun eTechnologies (Contract Number C24294).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:XC:ig

Background

In May 2024, the Board authorized staff to initiate level-of-effort contracts with several vendors for systems development, maintenance, and support services. Due to the indefinite nature of the work, the final contract amounts could not be determined at the time of execution. It was anticipated that the contracts would be amended as needed to add funding from approved budgets once systems development requirements were identified, priorities were assigned to initiate the projects, and sufficient funding had been identified and allocated. The contracts are for one year, with options to renew for two additional one-year periods.

Additional systems development and maintenance efforts have been identified for FY 2025–2026 to ensure compliance, enhance productivity through further automation, and support migration of the CLASS system. This request seeks to encumber funds for these budgeted activities. Project details are provided in Attachment B.

On September 1, 2025, Sierra Cybernetics Inc. entered into a purchase agreement with Sierra Cyber, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. All of Sierra Cybernetics' rights, title, and interest under the agreement were assigned to Sierra Cyber, LLC, effective upon the closing of the transaction. A contract modification to reflect the change in ownership is in progress.

Proposal
Staff proposes to amend the contracts to allocate additional amounts not to exceed $386,130 to AgreeYa Solutions (Contract Number C24292), $297,015 to Prelude Systems (Contract Number C24293), $340,810 to Sierra Cyber, LLC (Contract Number C24295), and $590,626 to Varsun eTechnologies (Contract Number C24294) for system maintenance and development efforts.

With these amendments, the revised contract totals will not exceed $1,118,130 for AgreeYa Solutions (Contract Number C24292), $1,252,015 for Prelude Systems (Contract Number C24293), $1,226,683 for Sierra Cyber, LLC (Contract Number C24295), and $1,950,626 for Varsun eTechnologies (Contract Number C24294).

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funding is available in Information Management's FY 2025-26 Budget.

Attachment
Task Order Summary

ATTACHMENT – Task Order Summary

Section A – Funding Totals for each Systems Development Contract

CONTRACTOR	PREVIOUS FUNDING	PROPOSED ADDITION	TOTAL FUNDING
AgreeYa Solutions	$732,000	$386,130	$1,118,130
Prelude Systems	$955,000	$297,015	$1,252,015
Sierra Cyber	$885,873	$340,810	$1,226,683
Varsun eTechnologies	$1,360,000	$590,626	$1,950,626
TOTAL	$3,932,873	$1,614,581	$5,547,454

Section B – Task Orders Scheduled for Award

TASK	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE	AWARD TO
Mobile App Enhancement	Enhance the South Coast AQMD Mobile App with additional notification features.	$90,000	AgreeYa
Website Maintenance	Maintenance, support, and ADA-compliant enhancements for South Coast AQMD Website	$231,130	AgreeYa
WAIRE Program Online Portal Enhancements	Enhance the WAIRE Program Online Portal to provide a more streamlined reporting process	$65,000	AgreeYa
AER Online Reporting System Redesign Phase	Redesign of AER online reporting system	$200,000	Prelude
Rule 2202 System Maintenance and Support	Maintenance and Support for Rule 2202 reporting system	$30,000	Prelude
Database Migration and System Maintenance	Database migration, system maintenance, and support services for CLASS and web applications	$67,015	Prelude
Database Migration and System Maintenance	Database migration, system maintenance, and support services for CLASS and web applications	$340,810	Sierra
Clean Heavy Duty Vehicles GMS	Develop an Online Grant Management System for the Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles Program	$75,000	Varsun
Carl Moyer Phase 3	Phase 3 of Carl Moyer Online Grant Management System	$135,000	Varsun
AB617 Clean Community School Initiative	Develop an Online Grant Management System for AB617 Clean Community School Initiative	$67,000	Varsun
Database Migration and System Maintenance	Database migration, system maintenance, and support services for CLASS and web applications	$313,626	Varsun
TOTAL		$1,614,581	

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 8

PROPOSAL: Recognize Revenue and Execute Contract for U.S. EPA National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program

SYNOPSIS: In October 2024, U.S. EPA awarded $249,103 to South Coast AQMD under the FY 2024 National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program to modernize the Title V reporting system with U.S. EPA. These actions will: (1) recognize revenue of up to $249,103 to the General Fund, upon receipt, and appropriate up to $75,255 from the General Fund Unassigned (Undesignated) Fund Balance in the Information Management FY 2025–26 and/or FY 2026–27 Budgets, Services and Supplies Major Object; and (2) execute a contract with Varsun eTechnologies Group in an amount not to exceed $75,255 to develop the Title V Submittal Portal and automate the reporting of Title V inspections and reviews to U.S. EPA via the Virtual Exchange Service.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Recognize revenue of up to $249,103 from U.S. EPA to the General Fund upon receipt and appropriate up to $75,255 from the General Fund Unassigned (Undesignated) Fund Balance in the Information Management FY 2025–26 and/or FY 2026–27 Budgets, Services and Supplies Major Object; and
2. Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract with Varsun eTechnologies Group for a total amount not to exceed $75,255 to develop the Title V Submittal Portal and automate the reporting of Title V inspections and reviews to U.S. EPA through the Virtual Exchange Service (VES).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:XC:ig

Background

In October 2024, U.S. EPA awarded $249,103 to South Coast AQMD under the FY 2024 National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program to modernize the Title V reporting system with U.S.EPA. The project will modernize and expedite Title V air permitting data collection and reporting to EPA's ICIS-Air system by leveraging U.S. EPA's VES and implementing Shared CROMERR Services (SCS) to support a CROMERR-compliant electronic submittal portal.

The project will enhance information technology and data management capabilities to improve the electronic collection, exchange, and integration of compliance data, resulting in more accurate, timely, and reliable Title V information submittal to U.S. EPA. Anticipated outcomes include a modernized Title V data management system; reduced administrative burden and costs for South Coast AQMD, participating agencies, and regulated facilities; fewer data errors; streamlined CROMERR identity and signing authority verification; and improved public access to compliance data, while eliminating paper-based reporting and associated administrative inefficiencies.

Proposal

Staff proposes to recognize revenue of up to $249,103 to the General Fund upon receipt and to appropriate up to $75,255 from the General Fund Unassigned (Undesignated) Fund Balance in the Information Management FY 2025–26 and/or FY 2026–27 Budgets, Services and Supplies Major Object.

Staff also proposes to execute a contract with Varsun eTechnologies Group for a total amount not to exceed $75,255 to develop the Title V Submittal Portal and automate the reporting of Title V inspections and reviews to U.S. EPA through the VES.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.3 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award funded, in whole or in part with federal funds, may be justified. The request for sole source award to Varsun eTechnologies Group is made under the provision B.3.c.: The awarding Federal agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes non-competitive proposals in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity.

Resource Impacts

Sufficient funding up to $249,103 will be available from the U.S. EPA National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program once received and recognized into the General Fund, to support the contractual costs, South Coast AQMD Staff time, and other expenses related to this project.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 9

PROPOSAL: Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Language Interpretation and Document Translation Services

SYNOPSIS: The Community Engagement and Air Programs (CEAP) division is responsible for community outreach and engagement efforts for implementation of Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617). On August 1, 2025, the Board approved the release of RFP #P2026-01 to solicit proposals for translation and interpretation services. Ten proposals were received in response to this solicitation. This action is to execute contracts with TLC Interpreting and Translations Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc. to provide interpretation and translation services in support of CEAP community engagement efforts. These contracts will not exceed $125,000 from the AB 617 Implementation Program for FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Executive Officer to execute and/or amend contracts with TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc. in FY 2025-26 and/or FY 2026-27 in a total amount not to exceed $125,000 from the Community Engagement and Air Programs division (Org 70) Budget for the AB 617 Implementation Program.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AHJ:WS:AFS

Background
Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617), which was signed into state law in July 2017, focuses on improving air quality and reducing exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in communities most impacted by air pollution through community-driven actions. Community outreach and engagement programs are integral to the success of AB 617. To ensure that staff can accurately and effectively engage with community representatives where there may be language barriers, translation and interpretation services are needed.

On August 1, 2025, the Board approved RFP #P2026-01 to solicit proposals for language interpretation and document translation services. The RFP solicited qualifications from organizations and firms capable of providing interpretation and/or translation for a broad range of languages to meet the diverse needs of the communities within the South Coast Air Basin, as well as experience translating technical and environmental documents, and working relationships with other agencies, non-profits, academic establishments and municipalities.

Outreach
In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFP and inviting bids was published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County's Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the South Coast Basin.

Additionally, potential bidders may have been notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the RFP was emailed to the Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations and placed on the internet at South Coast AQMD's website (http://www.aqmd.gov) where it can be viewed by making the selection "Grants & Bids."

Proposal Evaluation
Ten proposals were received in response to RFP #P2026-01, which were evaluated and scored by a three-member panel in accordance with established South Coast AQMD guidelines. The panel consisted of one Director, one Public Affairs Manager and one Staff Assistant. The proposers and the scores are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: List of Proposers and Associated Points

Proposer	Technical Points	Additional Points	Total Points
TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Inc.	89	17	106
Interpreters Unlimited, Inc.	93	12	105
Accent on Languages, Inc.	88	12	100
Focus Language International Inc.	85	14	99
Lazar Translating and Interpreting	77	15	92
Global Interpreting Network Inc.	72	17	89
Languagers Inc.	66	10	76
Mobile 1 Notary and Signing Services LLC	42	14	56
Communicate Translation Service	33	12	45
Carasoft Technology Corporation	37	0	37

Scores shown in Table 1 reflect the technical points for each applicant, such as qualifications, including the ability to handle a wide variety of documents (i.e. technical, environmental, legal, etc.), experience with government agencies, non-profits, academic/educational establishments and municipalities, access to state-of-the-art interpretation and translation equipment, as well as pricing. Additional points were added for applicants who met other criteria, such meeting the definitions of small and local business status, or a disabled veteran business enterprise.

Proposal

This action is to execute contracts with TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc., who have demonstrated expertise with providing language access services that align with the South Coast AQMD's multilingual community engagement objectives, and experience with supporting South Coast AQMD's AB 617 program implementation. From the proposals received under RFP #P2026-01, TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc., demonstrated the capacity to provide accurate, timely, and culturally appropriate language services to meet South Coast AQMD's logistical and operational needs for both routine and time-sensitive outreach, public meetings, and regulatory proceedings, and have the experience that aligns with the demands of the program.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

Interpreting and translation services are critical to community engagement activities and ensure that language barriers are eliminated and provide an opportunity for all voices to be heard. Ensuring that quality interpreting and translation services are available fosters stronger engagement and community relationships.

Resource Impacts
AB 617 Implementation funds, not to exceed $125,000, are available to execute and/or amend the contract with TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Inc., Interpreters Unlimited, Inc., Accent on Languages, Inc., and Focus Language International Inc.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 10

PROPOSAL: Amend Contract for Legislative Representation in Sacramento, California

SYNOPSIS: The current contract for specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Sacramento, California with Resolute Company, LLC expires on June 30, 2026. South Coast AQMD continues to require Resolute Company's specialized legislative lobbying and strategic political consulting services in Sacramento for FY 2026-2027. Based on the firm's performance during the first year of their current contract, this action is to approve the first one-year extension of the contract with Resolute Company in the amount of $180,000. Sufficient funding is available in the Legislative, Public Affairs & Media FY 2025-26 Budget.

COMMITTEE: Legislative, March 13, 2026, Recommended for Approval.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Chair to execute the first one-year extension of the contract with Resolute Company at the current contract amount of $180,000.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

LTO:CG:PG:EJH

Background
The current contract with Resolute Company (Resolute) for specialized legislative representation in Sacramento, California, expires on June 30, 2026. In FY 2025-2026, Resolute represented South Coast AQMD in Sacramento and performed at a high professional level.

South Coast AQMD plays a critical role in state-level policy discussions as a leading air quality agency and innovator in developing and implementing emission reduction

programs. It is essential that South Coast AQMD's legislative positions are communicated in a timely and effective manner through consistent engagement in Sacramento.

Specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services are particularly important given ongoing budgetary and policy challenges, including potential changes to recently reauthorized Cap-and-Invest program and continued funding for AB 617 Community Air Protection Program. Strong relationships with elected officials and legislative staff are necessary to achieve budgetary and policy objectives in the current political environment, and to protect the South Coast AQMD's authority. South Coast AQMD is also sponsoring three bills at the direction of the Board.

Resolute and its principal, David Quintana, bring over 25 years of professional experience, with extensive expertise in air quality and related issues. Mr. Quintana previously served as a Legislative Director in the State Senate and as a Consultant for the Senate Committee on Public Safety. Resolute's established relationships provide access to legislators and elected officials who are sometimes difficult to reach, helping to navigate policy and political challenges. These relationships strengthen South Coast AQMD's ability to achieve its policy and funding objectives and maintain its regulatory authority with the Legislature, the Governor, and other stakeholders.

Throughout the year, Resolute worked closely and effectively with South Coast AQMD to advance the Board's legislative agenda. This included facilitating meetings with legislators and legislative staff, testifying at committee hearings, negotiating bill language, and working to hold or stop legislation that would have been detrimental to South Coast AQMD's funding, policy priorities, and regulatory authority. Additionally, Resolute consistently kept South Coast AQMD apprised of developments in Sacramento and provided strategic insight on pending legislative and budget proposals.

During the 2025 legislative session, Resolute played a critical role in legislative efforts, including:

- AB 907 (Chen) – This South Coast AQMD sponsored bill would require air district representatives serving as board members for CARB to receive the same compensation as other voting board members. Resolute secured the bill author and worked for Assembly passage by the legislative deadline.

- Support for reauthorization of the Cap-and-Invest program through 2045, including an ongoing $250 million allocation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the AB 617 Community Air Protection program.

- Veto of SB 34 (Richardson) which would have limited South Coast AQMD's

indirect source regulatory authority for Ports. Resolute helped build a coalition in opposition to the bill.

- Collaboration with South Coast AQMD and Senator Caroline Menjivar on a non-legislative alternative to address concerns regarding aggregate recycling facilities in Sun Valley, as an alternative to SB 526 (Menjivar), which would have set a precedent affecting the agency's rulemaking authority.

Resolute provides efficient and effective legislative representation and strategic consulting services. Their policy and political insights enhance South Coast AQMD's credibility, strengthen its presence in Sacramento, and advance the Board's funding and policy priorities.

Proposal

The contract for specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services with Resolute expires on June 30, 2026. The contract includes two one-year extension options that may be exercised at the Board's discretion pursuant to the original RFP.

This proposal is to authorize the Chair to execute the first one-year contract extension with Resolute for $180,000.

Resource Impacts

The Legislative, Public Affairs & Media Budget for FY 2025-26 contains sufficient funds to support this action.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 11

PROPOSAL: Execute Contract for Office Data Cable Infrastructure, Issue Purchase Order for Modular Furniture Systems Moving Services, and Transfer and Appropriate Funds

SYNOPSIS: On November 7, 2025, the Board approved the release of RFP #2026-04 to solicit proposals to upgrade and install office data cabling infrastructure, and RFQ #2026-01 to solicit quotations to provide services to move modular office furniture. Six proposals were received in response to the RFP and four proposals were received in response to the RFQ. This action is to: (1) execute a contract with NetCentra, Inc. for the upgrade and installation of office data infrastructure in the amount of $382,010, (2) issue a purchase order to National Relocation Services, Inc. for modular furniture moving services in the amount of $145,749, and (3) transfer and appropriate $527,759 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to Information Management's FY 2025-26 Budget, Capital Outlays Major Object in the amount of $382,010 and District General – Administrative and Human Resources' FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object in the amount of $145,749.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Appropriate $527,759 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the FY 2025-26 Budget as follows:
    a. Information Management's Budget, Capital Outlays Major Objects, Capital Outlays Account in the amount of $382,010; and
    b. District General – Administrative and Human Resources' Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Special Services Account in the amount of $145,749.
2. Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract with NetCentra, Inc. in an amount not to exceed $382,010 for the upgrade and installation of office data cable infrastructure; and

3. Authorize the Procurement Manager to issue a purchase order to National Relocation Services, Inc. in an amount not to exceed $145,749 for moving modular furniture systems.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:RMM

Background
The Engineering and Permitting division is currently located on multiple floors throughout the South Coast AQMD headquarters. As part of ongoing efforts to increase operational efficiency and productivity, a reconfiguration plan was developed to consolidate the division's workspace.

The third floor-south section is occupied with approximately 130 cubicles. After the reconfiguration, approximately 140 work cubicles will be reconfigured for the third floor, to better align work units with teams closer to their supervisors and to relocate Engineering and Permitting staff to the third floor.

On November 7, 2025, South Coast AQMD released RFQ #Q2026-01 to solicit quotations from vendors to provide moving services for modular furniture systems moving services at South Coast AQMD headquarters.

Additionally, on November 7, 2025, South Coast AQMD released RFP #P2026-04 to solicit proposals from vendors to upgrade and install the office data cabling infrastructure. The upgrade and installation required will support the increased capacity and update the technology.

Outreach
In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFP and RFQ and inviting bids was published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County's Press Enterprise newspapers to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the South Coast Basin. In addition, sixteen copies of RFQ #Q2026-01 were sent by electronic mail to local vendors that provide such services.

Additionally, potential bidders may have been notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the RFP has been e-mailed to the Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and

business associations and placed on the South Coast AQMD's website (http://www.aqmd.gov).

Bid Evaluation
For RFP# P2026-04, eight vendors attended the mandatory bidders conference held in-person on December 2, 2025. Six proposals were received when final bidding closed at 1:00 p.m. on January 9, 2026. Of the six proposals received, three were complete and met RFP requirements and three were deemed not qualified. The proposals were evaluated by a three-member panel consisting of an Information Technology Supervisor, a Systems and Programming Supervisor, and a Senior Information Technology Specialist.

For RFQ #Q2026-01, five vendors attended the mandatory bidders conference held by Zoom on December 4, 2025. Four proposals were received when final bidding closed at 2:00 p.m. on January 9, 2026. All four proposals were complete and met RFP requirements. The proposals were evaluated by a three-member panel consisting of a Business Services Manager, a Building Maintenance Manager, and a Facilities Services Technician.

Proposal
The proposal requests Board authorization for the Executive Officer to execute a contract with NetCentra, Inc. in the amount of $382,010 for the upgrade and installation of the office data cabling infrastructure. NetCentra, Inc. received the highest total score in the evaluation process. The company is a Southern California–based network cabling installation services provider that has been delivering tailored IT and communications solutions since 1989. Their experience includes structured cabling, fiber optic installations, and network infrastructure for office environments, data centers, and multi-site facilities. NetCentra, Inc. has completed projects for a range of industries and scales, from smaller office deployments to large, distributed environments. Their installation teams follow recognized industry standards and emphasize quality workmanship and minimal operational disruption to support reliable, secure network connectivity.

The proposal also requests Board authorization for the Procurement Manager to issue a purchase order in the amount of $145,479 to National Relocation Services, Inc. for modular furniture systems moving services. National Relocation Services, Inc. (NRS, Inc.) received the highest total score in the evaluation process. The company has over 30 years of experience in comprehensive furniture management services, which include project and move coordination and management, furniture installation and reconfigurations, and facilities management. NRS, Inc. currently provides South Coast AQMD with monthly maintenance modular furniture systems moving services, as well as having experience working with other government agencies.

This proposal requests a transfer of $527,759 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to fund the proposed services expenditures. The requested transfer would be distributed as follows: $382,010 to Information Management's Budget, Capital Outlays Major Objects, Capital Outlays account and $145,479 to the District General – Administrative and Human Resources' Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Special Services account.

The modernization and reorganization of the third floor will be completed over multiple phases to minimize disruption to staff. The anticipated timeline for completion is 60 to 90 days.

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funds are available from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance.

Resource Impacts
Attachment 1 – Bid Evaluation Summary for RFP #P2026-04
Attachment 2 – Bid Evaluation Summary for RFQ #Q2026-01

ATTACHMENT 1

Bid Evaluation Summary for RFP #P2026-04
Office Data Cable Infrastructure

Name	Proposed Cost	Standard Services Criteria	Cost	Additional Points*	Total Points
NetCentra, Inc.	$382,009.91	46	50	17	113
Veterans Communications, Inc.	$437,751.97	48	44	15	107
Baker Energy & Renewables, LLC	$621,025.00	49	31	0	80

* Max 15 pts. (Small Business, DVBE, Local Business, Off-Peak Hours, Low-Emission Vehicle).
Max 17 pts applicable for Most Favorable Customer.

ATTACHMENT 2

Bid Evaluation Summary for RFQ #Q2026-01
Modular Furniture Systems Moving Services

Name	Proposed Cost**	Standard Services Criteria	Cost	Additional Points*	Total Points
National Relocation Services, Inc.	$145,749	68.33	8.4	17	93.73
The Office Furniture Solutions	$40,730	40.33	30.0	15	85.33
Final Installment	$133,375	57.67	9.2	15	81.87
MEK Enterprises	$74,338	53.00	16.4	4	73.40

* Max 15 pts. (Small Business, DVBE, Local Business, Off-Peak Hours, Low-Emission Vehicle).
Max 17 pts applicable for Most Favorable Customer.

** Proposal Cost listed includes a 10% contingency amount.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 12

PROPOSAL: Appropriate Funds from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Administrative and Human Resources Related Expenditures

SYNOPSIS: This action is to appropriate $320,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance as follows: $280,000 to the District General – Administrative and Human Resources FY 2025-26 Budget and $40,000 to the Administrative and Human Resources FY 2025-26 Division Budget. These funds will be used to pay for Administrative and Human Resources services and expenses incurred or to be incurred before the end of FY 2025-26.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Appropriate $320,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to the FY 2025-26 Budget as follows:

a. District General – Administrative and Human Resources' Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Special Services Account in the amount of $280,000; and
b. Administrative and Human Resources' Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Special Services Account in the amount of $40,000.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:vl

Background
The South Coast AQMD FY 2025-26 Budget for District General – Administrative and Human Resources (DG-AHR) provides funding for districtwide operating expenses relating to administrative services and employee matters. Covered costs include legal services, retirement payouts, principal and interest payments, insurance coverage, utilities, taxes, housekeeping, security, and building maintenance and improvements.

In addition to the District General budget, Administrative and Human Resources (AHR) expenditures are funded through the division budget, which is allocated for its specific operations and programs. These expenditures include training, recruitment, safety measures, and specialized services contractors.

Due to ongoing labor and employment matters, security measures, and employee engagement services, there is a need to transfer budget funds in order to pay for AHR-related expenses incurred or to be incurred before the end of FY 2025-26.

Proposal
This item requests a transfer of $320,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to DG-AHR's FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object and to AHR's FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object.

The transfer of $280,000 to DG-AHR's FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Special Services Account will cover outside legal counsel and consultation services for labor and employment matters, as well as security and insurance brokerage service expenses. The remainder of the transfer amount ($40,000) will go to the Professional and Special Services Account of AHR's FY 2025-26 Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object. These funds will be used to cover consulting services relating to compliance with state and federal workplace laws.

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funds are available from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 13

PROPOSAL: Approve South Coast AQMD Annual Investment Policy and Delegation of Authority to Appointed Treasurer to Invest South Coast AQMD Funds

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD adopts an annual investment policy which, if done, must be considered at a public meeting of the Board. State law additionally requires South Coast AQMD to annually renew its delegation of authority to its treasurer to invest or to reinvest funds of the local agency. This action is to approve the Annual Investment Policy and the Resolution to renew delegation of authority to the Los Angeles County Treasurer to invest and reinvest South Coast AQMD funds.

COMMITTEE: Investment Oversight, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
1. Approve the attached Annual Investment Policy, and
2. Adopt the attached Resolution to renew delegation of authority to the Los Angeles County Treasurer to invest and reinvest South Coast AQMD funds.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SJ:gp

Background

State law provides that the Chief Fiscal Officer of a local agency may annually provide to any investment oversight committee and local legislative body an investment policy that the legislative body shall consider at a public meeting (Government Code Section 53646(a)(2).) In addition, state law (Government Code Section 53607) requires that a local agency's legislative body annually renew its delegation of authority to its Treasurer to invest or to reinvest funds of the local agency.

On April 12, 1996, the Board approved a recommendation to minimize South Coast AQMD investments in the Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio (PSIP), by directing staff to work with the Los Angeles County Treasurer (South Coast AQMD's Treasurer) to make specific investments on behalf of South Coast AQMD. This change required the development of an annual statement of investment policy specific for South Coast AQMD.

South Coast AQMD's investment consultant, working with staff and the Los Angeles County Treasurer's office, developed the attached statement of investment policy. This policy, which is reviewed annually for possible changes, sets forth the investment guidelines for South Coast AQMD with the objective of ensuring that funds are invested to preserve principal and provide necessary liquidity while earning a market average rate of return.

Proposal

The Investment Policy is revised from time to time to update credit requirements, revising maturity limits, and clarifying diversification guidelines and ensuring compliance with changes to the California Government Code.

Los Angeles County Treasurer has provided excellent treasury management services since inception of the South Coast AQMD. These services include providing banking services, processing electronic payments to South Coast AQMD, and the investment of South Coast AQMD's cash balances. Staff is recommending that South Coast AQMD continue with the services provided by the Los Angeles County Treasurer. Staff further recommends adoption of the resolution delegating authority to the Los Angeles County Treasurer to invest or reinvest South Coast AQMD funds, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased.

Resource Impacts

Costs associated with South Coast AQMD treasury management operations are included in the FY 2025-26 Budget and will be included in the FY 2026-27 Budget.

Attachments

1. South Coast AQMD Annual Investment Policy
2. Resolution - Delegation of Authority to Appoint Los Angeles County Treasurer

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Annual Investment Policy

I. PURPOSE

This Annual Investment Policy (the "Policy") sets forth the investment guidelines for all general, special revenue, trust, agency and enterprise funds of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD). The objective of this Policy is to ensure all of South Coast AQMD's funds are prudently invested to preserve principal and provide necessary liquidity, while earning a market average rate of return.

South Coast AQMD funds deposited with the Los Angeles County Treasurer may only be invested in the Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio or in Special Purpose Investments as authorized by this Policy. The South Coast AQMD Annual Investment Policy conforms to the California Government Code (the Code) as well as customary standards of prudent investment management. Irrespective of these Policy provisions, should the provisions of the Code be or become more restrictive than those contained herein, such provisions will be considered immediately incorporated in this Policy and adhered to.

II. SCOPE

It is intended that this Policy cover all funds (except those funds invested in the two retirement systems covering South Coast AQMD employees, 401(a), and 457 deferred compensation plan funds) and investment activities under the direction of the South Coast AQMD and deposited with the Los Angeles County Treasurer.

The investment of bond proceeds will be governed by state law and the permitted investment provisions of relevant bond documents.

III. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Annual Investment Policy, in priority order, are SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL, LIQUIDITY, AND MARKET RATE OF RETURN.

1. Safety of Principal. The primary objective of South Coast AQMD is to reduce credit risk and interest rate risk to a level that is consistent with safe and prudent investment management. Credit risk is the risk of default or the inability of a debt issuer to make interest or principal payments when due. Credit risk is minimized by investing in only permitted investments and diversifying the portfolio according to this Annual Investment Policy so that no one type of issuer or issue will have a disproportionate impact on the portfolio. Interest rate risk is associated with price volatility introduced by extending the maturity of instruments purchased. Interest rate risk is controlled by limiting the maturity

exposure to acceptable levels.

2. Liquidity. South Coast AQMD funds will be invested to ensure that normal cash needs and scheduled extraordinary cash needs can be met. Cash flow forecasting will be used to determine the current and projected future needs of South Coast AQMD and the ability of South Coast AQMD to make Special Purpose Investments. South Coast AQMD shall invest funds in instruments for which there is a secondary market and which offer the flexibility to be easily sold at any time with minimal risk of loss of either the principal or interest based upon then prevailing interest rates.

3. Market Rate of Return. South Coast AQMD's funds shall be invested to attain a market average rate of return through economic cycles consistent with maintaining risk at a prudent level.

   These objectives are to be achieved in part through the diversification of South Coast AQMD investments among the Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio and Special Purpose Investments. The combination of the Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio and the Special Purpose Investment of South Coast AQMD funds in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund will provide significant diversification, safety of principal and liquidity for the programs of the South Coast AQMD. Other Special Purpose Investments in a South Coast AQMD separate account will experience market price changes due to interest rate risk consistent with longer maturity investments that are permitted by this policy.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governing Board. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board is responsible for establishing the Annual Investment Policy and ensuring investments are made in compliance with this Policy. This Policy shall be reviewed annually by the Governing Board at a public meeting pursuant to Section 53646(g) of the California Government Code. The Los Angeles County Treasurer has been appointed Treasurer of South Coast AQMD. The Treasurer shall be appointed at least annually by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board.

The Treasurer. The Treasurer is responsible for making investments and for compliance with this Policy pursuant to the delegation of authority to invest funds or to sell or exchange securities made in accordance with Code Section 53607. The Treasurer shall submit a monthly report of investment transactions to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board. If the South Coast AQMD Governing Board appoints as Treasurer someone other than the Los Angeles County Treasurer, the new Treasurer shall be responsible for making investments and for compliance with this Policy or such other Policy which may be adopted by the Governing Board at that time.

The Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer, based on information provided by the Treasurer, shall submit a quarterly report to the Governing Board pursuant to Code Section 53646(g). The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparation of cash flow forecasts for South Coast AQMD funds as described below. The Chief Financial Officer will recommend specific individual investments for the Special Purpose Investments to be made by the Treasurer.

The Investment Oversight Committee. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall appoint an Investment Oversight Committee. The duties and responsibilities of the Investment Oversight Committee shall consist of the following:

1. Annual review of South Coast AQMD's Investment Policy before it is considered by the Governing Board, and recommend revisions, as necessary, to the Chief Financial Officer.

2. Quarterly review of South Coast AQMD's investment portfolio for conformance with South Coast AQMD's Annual Investment Policy diversification and maturity guidelines and make recommendations to the Chief Financial Officer as appropriate.

3. Provide comments to the South Coast AQMD Chief Financial Officer regarding potential investments and potential investment strategies.

4. Perform such additional duties and responsibilities as may be required from time to time by specific action and direction of the Governing Board.

It shall not be the purpose of the Investment Oversight Committee to advise on particular investment decisions of South Coast AQMD.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

This Policy establishes and defines investable funds, authorized instruments, credit quality requirements, maximum maturities and concentrations, collateral requirements, and qualifications of brokers, dealers, and financial institutions doing business with or on behalf of the South Coast AQMD.

A. Standard of Care.

South Coast AQMD's Governing Board or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of South Coast AQMD are trustees and fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard, as required by Code Section 53600.3, and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. South Coast AQMD's investment professionals acting in accordance with written procedures and the Annual Investment Policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's

credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control developments.

The Prudent Investor Standard: When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency.

B. Investable Funds.

Investable Funds for purposes of this Policy are the South Coast AQMD general, special revenue, trust, fiduciary and enterprise funds that are available for investment at any one time including any estimated bank account float. Investable Funds are idle or surplus funds of the South Coast AQMD including all segregated funds. All bond proceeds are excluded from Investable Funds. The Cash Flow Horizon is the time period in which the South Coast AQMD cash flow can be reasonably forecast. This Policy establishes the Cash Flow Horizon for South Coast AQMD idle or surplus funds to be three (3) years. The South Coast AQMD cash flow forecast must be updated at least every six months.

When the South Coast AQMD Chief Financial Officer determines that the cash flow forecast can be met, the Treasurer, at the request of the Chief Financial Officer, may invest a maximum of up to 75% of the minimum amount of funds available for investment during the Cash Flow Horizon in Special Purpose Investments ("SPI"), exclusive of investments in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund ("LAIF"), in a separate account outside of the Pooled Surplus Investment ("PSI") Portfolio, in accordance with this Policy.

C. Authorized Investments.

Authorized investments shall match the general categories established by the California Government Code Sections 53601 et seq. and 53635 et seq.

Authorization for specific instruments within these general categories as well as portfolio concentration and maturity limits are established below as part of this Policy. No investments shall be authorized that have the possibility of returning a zero or negative yield when held to maturity; for example: inverse floaters, range notes or interest only STRIPS. As the California Government Code is amended, this Policy shall likewise become amended.

South Coast AQMD investments or deposits in the County of Los Angeles PSI Portfolio are governed by the County of Los Angeles Treasurer's Investment Policy for Pooled Surplus Funds. South Coast AQMD investments or deposits in the LAIF are governed by the investment policy and guidelines for LAIF as established by the Office of the Treasurer for the State of California. Investments in LAIF are an SPI investment and are limited in amount to the investment limits established for LAIF by the California State Treasurer.

South Coast AQMD funds and segregated funds that are invested by the Treasurer in an SPI separate account outside of the County of Los Angeles PSI Portfolio or LAIF are subject to this Policy. South Coast AQMD funds invested in an SPI separate account will be governed by various approved lists that may be established and maintained by the Los Angeles County Treasurer or the South Coast AQMD's Investment Advisor.

D. Maximum Maturities.

The maximum maturity of any SPI investment shall be five (5) years. The weighted average maturity of the SPI separate account portfolio may not exceed three (3) years. Maturity shall mean the nominal maturity of the security, or the unconditional put option date, if the security contains such provision. Term or tenure shall mean the remaining time to maturity when purchased.

E. Permitted Investments.

1. U.S. Treasuries.

   Direct obligations of the United States of America and securities which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

   U.S. Treasury coupon and principal STRIPS are not considered to be derivatives for the purpose of this Annual Investment Policy and are, therefore, permitted investments pursuant to the Annual Investment Policy.

2. Federal Agencies and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises.

   Obligations, participations, or other instruments of, or issued by, a federal agency or a United States government sponsored enterprise.

3. Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio.

   The County of Los Angeles Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio is a pooled fund managed by the County Treasurer whose permitted investments are authorized in the Code and are governed by the Treasurer's Investment Policy with credit requirements and maturity limits established by the County Treasurer and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors.

4. State of California Local Agency Investment Fund.

   LAIF is a pooled fund managed by the Office of the State Treasurer whose permitted investments are identified in the Code and whose credit requirements and maturity limits are established by the State Treasurer.

5. Shares of Money Market Mutual Funds.

   Credit requirements for approved money market funds shall be limited to ratings of AAA by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO) or managed by an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience and with assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000), and such investment may not represent more than ten percent (10%) of the total assets in the money market fund.

6. Bankers' Acceptances.

   Bankers' acceptances must be issued by national or state-chartered banks or a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Eligible bankers' acceptances shall have the highest ranking or the highest letter and number rating as provided for by at least two NRSRO.

   Maximum maturities for bankers' acceptances are 180 days.

7. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.

   Negotiable certificates of deposit must be issued by national or state-chartered banks, a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank, savings associations or Federal Association and state or federal credit unions. Negotiable CDs must be rated in a rating category of "A-1/A" or its equivalent, or higher, by at least two NRSRO.

   The South Coast AQMD will not purchase negotiable certificates of deposit of a savings association or credit union as Special Purpose Investments if a South Coast AQMD Board member or a member of management staff, with investment authority, also serves on the Board of Directors or a committee of that savings association or credit union.

   Maximum maturities for all negotiable certificates of deposit are three (3) years.

8. Commercial Paper.

   Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues

the commercial paper shall meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph a. or paragraph b.:

a. The entity meets the following criteria:
    i. Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation.
    ii. Has total assets in excess of $500 million.
    iii. Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A", or its equivalent, or higher, by a NRSRO.
b. The entity meets the following criteria:
    i. Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company.
    ii. Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters of credit, or surety bond.
    iii. Has commercial paper that is rated in a rating category of "A-1", or the equivalent, or higher, by a NRSROs.

Investments may not represent more than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding paper of the issuing corporation.

Maximum maturities for commercial paper are 270 days.

9. Repurchase Agreements.

   All repurchase transactions must be collateralized by U.S. Government or its Agencies and instrumentalities with a market value of 102% or greater for collateral marked to market daily, entered into with a broker-dealer which is a recognized primary dealer and evidenced by a broker-dealer master purchase agreement signed by the County Treasurer and approved by South Coast AQMD.

   The maximum maturity of a repurchase agreement shall be 30 days.

10. Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

    Reverse repurchase agreements are not allowed except as part of investments in the County of Los Angeles Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio and the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund.

11. Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state.

    Permitted obligations will include bonds payable solely out of revenues from a revenue producing property owned, controlled or operated by the state or any

local agency, or by a department, board, agency or authority of the state or any local agency.

Obligations of the State of California or other local agencies within the state must be rated in a rating category of "A", or its equivalent, or higher, by a NRSRO.

12. Supranational Institutions.

Permitted investments are U.S. dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by any of the supranational institutions identified in California Government Code Section 53601(q), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and which are eligible for purchase and sale within the U.S.

Supranational investments must be rated in a rating category of "AA", or its equivalent, or higher, by a NRSRO.

F. Diversification Guidelines.

Diversification limits ensure that at the time of investment the South Coast AQMD's portfolio is not unduly concentrated in the securities of one type, industry, or issuer, thereby assuring adequate portfolio liquidity should one sector or issuer experience difficulties. The diversification limits outlined below for an individual investment instrument and issuer/counterparty are expressed as the maximum percentage of the total South Coast AQMD's portfolio invested by the Los Angeles County Treasurer. Maximum percentage limits shall apply at the time of purchase and allocations in excess of maximum percentages due to fluctuations in portfolio size will not be considered out of compliance with this Policy.

	Instrument	*Maximum % of Portfolio*
1.	U.S. Treasuries	100%
2.	Federal Agencies & U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises	100%
3.	Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio	100%
4.	State of California Local Agency Investment Fund	100%
5.	Shares of Money Market Mutual Funds	15%
6.	Bankers Acceptances	40%
7.	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	10%
8.	Commercial Paper	40%
9.	Repurchase Agreements	20%
10.	Reverse Repurchase Agreements*	Not Allowed
11.	Obligations of the State of California or any California local agency	10%
12.	Obligations of Supranational Institutions	30%

* See Section V(E)(10).

Issuer/Counterparty	*Maximum % of Portfolio*
Any one Federal Agency or U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise	50%
Securities of any single non-government issuer or its related entities, regardless of security type	5%
Securities of any State of California or California local agency	5%
Any one Repurchase Agreement or other collateralized counterparty name	50%

G. *Investment Agreements* ***(For Bond Funds Only).***

Investment Agreements or Fully Flexible Repurchase Agreements shall provide a fixed spread to an index or a fixed rate of return with liquidity, usually one-to-seven day's withdrawal notice with no penalties, to meet cash flow needs of the South Coast AQMD. Investment Agreements may be with any bank, insurance company or broker/dealer, or any corporation whose principal business is to enter into such agreements, if:

1. At the time of such investment:

    a. Such bank has an unsecured, uninsured and unguaranteed obligation rated in a rating category of "AA", or its equivalent, or higher, by at least two NRSROs, or

    b. such insurance company or corporation has an unsecured, uninsured and unguaranteed claims paying ability rated "AAA" or its equivalent by at least two NRSROs, or

    c. such bank or broker/dealer has an unsecured, uninsured and unguaranteed obligation rated in a rating category of "A", or its equivalent, or higher by at least two NRSROs (and with respect to such broker/dealer shall be rated of the highest short-term ratings by at least two NRSROs); provided, that such broker/dealer or "A" rated bank also collateralize the obligation under the investment agreement with U.S. Treasuries or Agencies.

2. The agreement shall include a provision to the effect that if any rating of any such bank, insurance company, broker/dealer or corporation is downgraded below the rating existing at the time such agreement was

entered into, the South Coast AQMD shall have the right to terminate such agreement.

3. Collateralization shall be at a minimum of 102%, marked to market, at a minimum, weekly.

The maximum term for an Investment Agreement for bond proceeds will be governed by the permitted investment language of the bond indenture.

H. Rating Downgrades.

Securities that are currently under "Credit Watch-Negative" for downgrade below the minimum credit criteria of this Policy by any NRSROs are not permitted for purchase for the SPI investments under this Policy.

The South Coast AQMD SPI separate account may from time to time be invested in a security whose rating is downgraded below the quality criteria permitted bythe Annual Investment Policy. Any security held as an investment whose rating falls below the investment guidelines or whose rating is put on notice for possible downgrade shall be immediately reviewed for action by the Chief Financial Officer. The decision to retain the security until maturity, sell (or put) the security, or other action shall be approved by the Treasurer. Minimum credit criteria shall apply at the time of purchase.

I. Securities Safekeeping.

Securities shall be deposited for safekeeping with a third party custodian in compliance with Code Section 53608.

J. Review and Monitoring of Investments.

The Chief Financial Officer will submit to the Governing Board the quarterly reports on investments prepared by the Treasurer for the Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio and South Coast AQMD funds invested in the State Local Agency Investment Fund and Special Purpose Investments. The Chief Financial Officer will review at least monthly the transactions and positions of South Coast AQMD funds invested in Special Purpose Investments outside of the Local Agency Investment Fund or the Pooled Surplus Investment Portfolio.

Approved: ~~March 14, 2025~~March 13, 2026

RESOLUTION NO. 26-_____

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board delegating authority to the Treasurer of the County of the Los Angeles to invest and reinvest funds of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District desires to reaffirm the appointment of the Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles as Treasurer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District pursuant to Section 40527 of the Health and Safety Code has authority to appoint a Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District pursuant to Section 53607 of the Government Code is required to annually renew the delegation of authority to its Treasurer to invest or to reinvest funds, or sell or exchange securities of the District.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District hereby delegates to the Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles the authority to invest or reinvest funds of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

DATE: _____ _____

Clerk of the Boards

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 14

PROPOSAL: Remove Various Fixed Assets from South Coast AQMD Inventory

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD Administrative Policies and Procedures Number 20 requires each organizational unit to review fixed assets for obsolescence and disposal every year. This action is to approve removal of surplus equipment and motor vehicles determined to be obsolete, non-operational and not worth repairing.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Declare the items in Attachments A and B as surplus and authorize removal of these items from the fixed assets inventory through sales, donation, trade-in, auction process, salvage, or dismantlement for parts.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SJ:gp

Background
South Coast AQMD Administrative Policies and Procedures Number 20 established procedures for the approval, purchasing, tagging, physical inventory, and disposal of fixed assets. This policy requires the review of the fixed assets and controlled items for obsolescence and disposal every year. The list of equipment appearing in Attachment A represents old, obsolete and non-operational equipment that could not be repaired.

The vehicles appearing in Attachment B have been driven an average of over 104,000 miles, are non-operational and not cost-effective to repair. These vehicles will either be sold by Enterprise Fleet Management, per the Board approved-lease agreement, or through public auction. The proceeds from the sale by Enterprise Fleet Management will be returned to South Coast AQMD to deposit into Fund 02 – Infrastructure Improvement Fund. Equipment and vehicles purchased with federal funds are being disposed of in accordance with applicable federal regulations.

Proposal
Staff is recommending that assets in Attachments A and B, as in the past, be retired through the surplus process and properly disposed. Equipment will be auctioned, traded-in, donated or dismantled for parts and the motor vehicles will be either be sold by Enterprise Fleet Management, per the Board approved-lease agreement, or through public auction.

Resource Impacts
Miscellaneous revenue from auction sales will be recorded in the General Fund. Funds received from Enterprise Fleet Management will be recorded in Fund 02 – Infrastructure Improvement Fund. The total original cost of $1,414,150 for the fixed assets in Attachments A and B was accounted for, depreciated, and reported in the annual audited financial statements.

Attachments
A. Obsolete or Non-repairable Equipment
B. Obsolete or Non-repairable Motor Vehicles

ATTACHMENT A
Obsolete or Non-repairable Equipment

Asset ID	Tag#	Description	Cost	Date Purchased	Net Book Value **	Disposition
00001399	0015467	Steel Housing Container 40	$ 15,539.29	5/6/1998	$ 0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
00002766	0016213	Analzyer Horiba APMA 360 CE CO	5,928.86	3/24/1999	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
00002767	0016214	Analzyer Horiba APMA 360 CE CO	5,928.86	3/24/1999	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
00003388	0016564	Sampler Xonteck 924	17,365.47	1/15/2002	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
00003392	0016512	Analzyer Horiba APMA 360 CE CO	6,671.30	5/28/2002	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
00003394	0016514	Analzyer Horiba APMA 360 CE CO	6,671.30	5/28/2002	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003671	E000293*	Sampler, Toxic Air, Model 924	16,626.34	1/31/2005	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003799	E000331*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	5,659.00	10/26/2006	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003800	E000332*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	5,659.00	10/26/2006	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003801	E000333*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	5,659.00	10/26/2006	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003867	0016682	Sampler Toxic Air 924 W/Filter	19,642.55	7/9/2007	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003932	E000356*	Sampler Toxic Air Model 924	19,633.74	5/27/2008	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003933	E000357*	Sampler Toxic Air Model 924	19,633.74	5/27/2008	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003973	E000380*	Total React Nitrogen Analyzer	18,660.64	10/14/2008	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003979	16812	Class Sys Development Server	154,928.93	10/14/2008	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003981	E000382*	Sampler Aerosol Speciation Sas	13,122.09	6/19/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003982	E000383*	Sampler Aerosol Speciation Sas	13,122.09	6/19/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003984	0016746	Analyzer Trace Level SO2	10,372.44	6/19/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003985	0016747	Analyzer Trace Level SO2	10,372.44	6/19/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003987	0016749	Analyzer Trace Level SO2	10,372.44	6/19/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003989	0016751	Analyzer Trace Level SO2	10,372.44	6/23/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003990	0016752	Analyzer Trace Level SO2	10,372.44	6/23/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000003997	0016727	Analyzer Ambient Nox	8,791.26	6/23/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004011	0016741	Analyzer Ambient Nox	8,791.26	6/23/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004031	0016758	Sampler Toxic Air 924F2	20,999.90	6/24/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004032	00016759	Sampler, Toxic Air 924F2	20,999.90	6/24/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004034	0016761	Sampler Toxic Air 924F2	20,999.90	6/24/2009	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004050	E000399*	Monitor, NO, W/NO2 Converter	9,000.00	6/24/2009	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004051	E000400*	Monitor, NO W/NO2 Converter	9,000.00	6/24/2009	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004132	0016821	Water-Based Condensation	28,946.76	6/24/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004133	0016822	Water-Based Condensation	28,946.76	6/24/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004134	0016823	Water-Based Condensation	28,946.77	6/24/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004149	0016951	Server,HP Proliant DL580	8,231.25	9/29/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004150	0016952	Server,HP Proliant DL580	14,541.88	9/29/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004151	0016954	Server,HP Proliant DL580 G5	14,541.88	9/29/2010	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004181	E000430*	Auto Sampler, Microfast SC-2DX	29,503.25	2/23/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004184	0016827	Datalogger, Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004185	0016828	Datalogger, Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004186	0016829	Datalogger, Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004190	0016833-E	Datalogger, Ambient Air, Esc8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004191	0016834-E	Datalogger,Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004194	0016837-E	Datalogger,Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.64	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004195	0016838-E	Datalogger,Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004198	0016842-E	Datalogger,Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004200	E000418*	Datalogger,Ambient Air,ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004201	E000419*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004203	E000421*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004204	E000422*	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	6,876.65	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)

ATTACHMENT A
Obsolete or Non-repairable Equipment

Asset ID	Tag#	Description	Cost	Date Purchased	Net Book Value **	Disposition
000000004205	0016824-E	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	7,753.55	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004207	0016826-E	Datalogger Ambient Air ESC8832	7,753.55	2/24/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004281	E000454*	Ozone Primary Standard, SA2-73	8,265.00	11/29/2011	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004312	0016868	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.81	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004313	0016869	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.81	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004314	0016870	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.81	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004315	0016871	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.81	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004316	0016872	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.81	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004317	0016873	Sampler Xonteck 924	26,086.82	5/29/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004334	0016875	Microaeth	5,929.82	5/30/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004335	0016876	Microaeth	5,929.82	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004336	0016877	Microaeth	5,929.82	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004337	0016878	Microaeth	5,929.82	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004338	0016879	Microaeth	5,929.83	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004339	0016880	Microaeth	5,929.83	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004341	0016882	Microaeth	5,929.83	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004342	0016883	Microaeth	5,929.83	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004343	0016884	Microaeth	5,929.83	5/30/2012	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004384	E000475*	Ambient Data System Controller	6,352.84	10/26/2012	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004396	E000478*	Analyzer, Chemiluminescent No-	9,899.55	1/25/2013	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004404	E000495*	Ozone Transfer Standard	8,502.00	2/27/2013	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004460	E000499*	Ozone Transfer Standard, SA1-7	8,502.00	5/30/2013	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004488	E000507*	Sampler, Air, Partisol 2025i	17,863.45	9/26/2013	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004521	E000529*	Continuous Particulate Monit	16,995.00	6/26/2014	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004572	--	McAfee Gateway Security Sys	54,065.88	9/25/2014	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004610	E000542*	Continuous Particulate Monit	17,004.00	2/26/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004611	E000541*	Continuous Particulate Monit	17,004.00	2/26/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004661	E000554*	Ozone Trnsfr Standard, SA1-724	8,284.00	7/30/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004667	0016989	Analyzer, Non-Methane Hydrocar	19,936.11	8/27/2015	0.00	Donate/Auction (2)
000000004672	E000555*	Monitor, Continuous Particulate	16,995.00	9/29/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004673	E000556*	Monitor Continous Particulate	16,995.00	9/29/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004674	E000557*	Monitor Continous Particulate	16,995.00	9/29/2015	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004734	E000605*	Sampler, Frm PM2.5, Tisch	9,901.00	3/29/2016	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004742	0017038	Ozone Transfer Standard	8,284.00	4/28/2016	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004786	E000641*	Monitor, Continuous Particulate	16,995.00	12/29/2016	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004787	E000640*	Monitor, Continuous Particulate	16,995.00	12/29/2016	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004788	E000639*	Monitor, Continuous Particulate	16,995.00	12/29/2016	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004992	E000660*	Sampler, PM10 Hi-Vol, Filter B	8,936.90	1/25/2019	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
000000004993	E000661*	Sampler, PM10 Hi-Vol, Filter B	8,936.90	1/25/2019	0.00	Scrap/Auction (1)
Total Obsolete or Non-repairable Equipment			**$ 1,293,173.94**		$ 0.00	

* Assets purchased with federal funds.
** Net Book Value represents historical cost reduced by estimated depreciation. It is expected that some revenue will be realized upon sale at auction.
(1) Usable parts will be removed and the remainder will be auctioned and scrapped.
(2) Equipment will be auctioned or donated to a university or government agency.

ATTACHMENT B
Obsolete or Non-repairable Motor Vehicles

Asset ID	Tag#	Description	Cost	Date Purchased	Net Book Value *	Disposition **
00001894	0038584	1996 Ford Pick-Up Truck CNG	$ 21,031.89	10/4/1998	$ 0.00	Auction or Sale (1)
000000003691	0038763	2005 Honda Civic Hybrid	21,157.47	3/29/2005	0.00	Auction or Sale (1)
000000003884	0038808	2007 Honda Civic GX CNG	25,866.66	7/9/2007	0.00	Auction or Sale (1)
000000003894	0038818	2007 Honda Civic GX CNG	25,866.66	7/9/2007	0.00	Auction or Sale (1)
000000004536	38908	2014 Honda CNG GX	27,053.36	7/29/2014	0.00	Auction or Sale (1)
Total Obsolete or Non-repairable Motor Vehicles			**$ 120,976.04**		$ 0.00	

* Net Book Value represents historical cost reduced by estimated depreciation. It is expected that some revenue will realized upon auction or sale by Enterprise Fleet Management.

** These vehicles have an average of 104,000 miles.

(1) To be sold by Enterprise Fleet Management or auction.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 15

REPORT: Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report

SYNOPSIS: This report highlights the February 2026 outreach activities of the Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Office, which includes Major Events, Community Events/Public Meetings, Environmental Justice Update, Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services, Communications Center, Public Information Center, Small Business Assistance, Media Relations, and Outreach to Community Groups and Governments.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

LT:AL:DS:cb:lb

Background
This report summarizes the activities of the Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Office for February 2026. The report includes Major Events, Community Events/Public Meetings, Environmental Justice (EJ) Update, Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services, Communications Center, Public Information Center, Small Business Assistance, Media Relations, and Outreach to Community Groups and Governments.

Major Events (Hosted and Sponsored)
Each year, staff engage in hosting and sponsoring several major events throughout South Coast AQMD's four-county jurisdiction to promote, educate, and provide important information to the public regarding reducing air pollution, protecting public health, and improving air quality while minimizing economic impacts.

Working With Communities

On February 28, South Coast AQMD hosted a Working with Communities volunteer service project in partnership with Greater Los Angeles Habitat for Humanity to help build eight new environmentally sustainable townhomes in Long Beach.

Community Events/Public Meetings

Staff engaged with residents and stakeholders of diverse communities to provide information about the agency, incentive programs, and ways individuals can help reduce air pollution through events and meetings sponsored by South Coast AQMD or in partnership with others. Attendees typically receive information regarding the following:

- Tips on reducing their exposure to smog and its negative health effects;
- How to file an air quality complaint;
- Clean air technologies and their deployment;
- Invitations to or notices of conferences, seminars, workshops, and other public events;
- South Coast AQMD incentive programs;
- Funding/grant opportunities by South Coast AQMD and partner agencies;
- Ways to participate in South Coast AQMD's rules and policy development; and
- Assistance in resolving air pollution-related problems.

South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce

On February 3, staff participated in the South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce Government Affairs Committee to share information regarding the Zero-Emission Space and Water Heating Appliances (GO ZERO).

Whittier Transportation Resource Fair

On February 4, staff participated in city of Whittier's Transportation Resource Fair to share information about South Coast AQMD, air quality issues, and programs such as GO ZERO, how to file an air quality complaint, Mobile App, and Replace Your Ride program.

Fountain Valley Chamber of Commerce

On February 4, staff participated in the Fountain Valley Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee to provide information regarding GO ZERO.

Coachella Valley Association of Governments

On February 11, staff participated in Coachella Valley Association of Governments Energy and Sustainability Roundtable to present on the Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden Equipment (eL&G) program.

Carson Chamber of Commerce
On February 17, staff participated in the Carson Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee to share information regarding the AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative.

Vernon
On February 17, staff participated in the city of Vernon's council meeting to provide information on the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee's (MSRC) Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Resiliency Program.

Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce
On February 24, staff participated in the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee to provide information on South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase and AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative.

Greater Ontario Business Council
On February 26, staff participated in the Greater Ontario Business Council to provide information regarding South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase and the AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative.

Orange County Council of Governments
On February 26, staff participated in the Orange County Council of Governments Board of Directors meeting to share information regarding the South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase.

City of Los Angeles Public Works
On February 27, staff participated in the city of Los Angeles Board of Public Works meeting to share information regarding South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase.

Corona Chamber of Commerce
On February 27, staff participated in the Corona Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase.

Awareness Fest
On February 28, staff participated in Awareness Fest in Compton to provide information on South Coast AQMD, including how to file an air quality complaint, Mobile App, South Coast AQMD's Technology Showcase, Air Quality Index, and Residential eL&G Program.

GO ZERO Outreach
In early February 2026, GO ZERO was paused. Before the program was paused, staff conducted outreach on GO ZERO, a pilot program to assist with the purchase of zero-

emission space and water heating appliances. Staff shared the program announcement with their contacts and provided information on GO ZERO at meetings and resource booths for the following entities:

- Carson Chamber of Commerce
- El Segundo Chamber
- Filipino American Chamber of Commerce
- Fountain Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce
- Hermosa Beach Chamber of Commerce
- Inglewood Airport Area Chamber of Commerce
- Lomita Chamber of Commerce
- Manhattan Beach Chamber of Commerce
- Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
- Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
- South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
- South Bay Association of Realtors
- Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce
- Whittier
- Whittier Transportation Fair

Environmental Justice Update
The following are key EJ-related activities in which staff participated during February. These events and meetings involve communities affected disproportionately from adverse air quality impacts.

La Sierra High School, Orangewood High School, Walnut Park Middle School, and Environmental Charter High School
On February 3, staff visited La Sierra High School (Riverside), Orangewood High School (Redlands), Walnut Park Middle School (Walnut Park), and Environmental Charter High School (Gardena) to provide information on the Why Healthy Air Matters (WHAM) program, wildfire safety, Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Katella High School, The Webb School, and El Modena High School
On February 10, staff visited Katella High School (Anaheim), The Webb School (Claremont), and El Modena High School (Orange) to provide information regarding the WHAM program, wildfire safety, Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Los Angeles Unified School District
On February 10, staff met with Los Angeles Unified School District to provide information regarding the Clean Air Program for Elementary Students (CAPES) and WHAM programs. The discussion focused on how South Coast AQMD could work with LAUSD by providing the CAPES and WHAM curriculum.

Harmony Elementary School
On February 17, staff visited Harmony Elementary School (Los Angeles) to provide information regarding CAPES, wildfire safety, Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Sierra Vista High School, Franklin High School, and King Drew Magnet High School
On February 24, staff visited Sierra Vista High School (Baldwin Park), Franklin High School (Los Angeles), and King Drew Magnet High School (Los Angeles) to provide information regarding the WHAM program, wildfire safety, Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Speakers Bureau/Visitor Services
South Coast AQMD regularly receives requests for staff to speak on air quality-related issues from a wide variety of organizations, such as trade associations, chambers of commerce, community-based groups, schools, hospitals, and health-based organizations. South Coast AQMD also hosts visitors from around the world who meet with staff on a wide range of air quality issues.

Bonita High School, La Verne
On February 18, South Coast AQMD staff were the invited guest speaker for an assembly of approximately 100 students at Bonita High School. Staff presented on the agency, our regional air quality challenges, and career paths.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
On February 27, two Los Angeles County Department of Public Health staff visited headquarters for a general lab tour.

Communication Center Statistics
The Communication Center handles calls on South Coast AQMD's main line, 1-800-CUT-SMOG®, the Spanish line, and after-hours calls to those lines. Total calls received in the Month of February are summarized below:

Calls to South Coast AQMD's Main Line and 1-800-CUT-SMOG®	1,857
Calls to South Coast AQMD's Spanish Line	27
Total Calls	1,884

Public Information Center Statistics

The Public Information Center (PIC) handles phone calls and assists individuals who walk in for general information. Email advisories provide information on upcoming meetings and events, program announcements and alerts on time-sensitive issues. Information for the Month of February is summarized below:

Calls Received by PIC	35
Calls to Automated System	83
Total Calls	118
Visitor Transactions	130
Email Advisories Sent	8,484

Small Business Assistance

South Coast AQMD notifies local businesses of proposed regulations so they can participate in the agency's rule development process. South Coast AQMD works with other agencies and governments to identify efficient, cost-effective ways to reduce air pollution and shares that information broadly. Staff provided personalized assistance to small businesses over the telephone, at South Coast AQMD headquarters and via virtual on-site consultation, as summarized below for February.

- Provided permit application assistance to 176 companies, and
- Processed 95 Air Quality Permit Checklists.

Types of businesses assisted:

Architecture Firms	Engineering Firms	Restaurants
Auto Body Shops	Lodging Facilities	Retail Facilities
Beauty Salons	Manufacturing Facilities	Warehouses
Construction Firms	Offices	

Media Relations

The Media Office handles all South Coast AQMD outreach and communications with television, radio, newspapers and all other publications, and media operations. The February report is listed below:

Major Media Interactions	119
Press Releases	12
News Carousel	11

Major Media Topics:

- **Air Quality**: Participated in an interview with Community Roots Academy regarding general air pollution.
- **Coachella Valley (CV) Dust**: KESQ requested additional images following the interview on dust issues in CV. Images were provided.
- **Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Report**: The Press-Enterprise requested information about mitigation fees. Response was provided.
- **Bowerman Landfill Notices of Violation (NOVs)**: CBS, OC Register and Voice of OC requested information about the NOVs issued to the landfill. Responses were provided.
- **Clean Air Act Exemptions**: Grist requested an interview to discuss enforcement and permitting regarding Sterigenics for their story on the Presidential Clean Air Act Exemptions. Response was provided.
- **AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative Funding Program**: NBC requested an interview and visuals regarding the program. Interview was scheduled for March 5.
- **Air Quality History**: LA Magazine requested an interview regarding the history of clean air efforts in Los Angeles from the 1950s to present. Interview was conducted.
- **Metal Recycling Center Fire**: CBS and NBC/Telemundo had follow-up questions regarding mobile monitoring following a fire at the metal recycling center in South El Monte. Responses were provided.
- **Windblown Dust**: NBC asked about the windblown dust advisory issued and why it was limited to the listed locations, and whether the map updates are based on the National Weather Service. Response was provided.
- **Balboa Island Car Ferry Project**: OC Register requested information about the project. Response was provided.
- **AI-generated Comments**: Canary Media had questions about AI-generated comment emails submitted during the rulemaking for Residential Space and Water Heaters PARS 1111/1121). Response was provided.
- **Coachella Valley Air Quality**: Entravision requested information about air quality efforts in the Coachella Valley. Written response in Spanish was provided.
- **Title V**: Colorado Law student requested information on Title V. Response was provided.
- **AB 617 School Bus Funding Press Release**: Pitched to media outlets.
- **New Chair and Vice Chair Sworn into Governing Board**: Pitched to media outlets.
- **No Burn Alert**: Pitched to media outlets.
- **Bowman Landfill NOV Press Release**: Pitched to media outlets.

- **Windblown Dust Advisories**: Pitched to media outlets.

News Releases:

- Press Release: South Coast AQMD Issues Violations to Irvine Landfill for Odors Impacting Nearby Communities. To view, click here.
- Press Release: Michael A. Cacciotti Sworn in as New Chair of South Coast AQMD Governing Board. To view, click here.
- Air Quality Advisory: No-Burn Day Alert issued. To view, click here.
- Air Quality Advisory: Windblown Dust Advisory issued. To view, click the following: 2/3 & 2/18.
- Press Release: $30 Million Now Available for Zero-Emission School Buses and Charging Infrastructure. To view, click here.

Social Media Posts:

Now Hiring (2/4): 1,818 Instagram Views
Windblown Dust Advisory (2/3): 1,746 Instagram Views
Rutland/Perez Swearing In (2/7): 7,051 Instagram Views
2026 Summer Internship: 1,675 Instagram Views
2026 Summer Internship: 925 Instagram Views

News Carousel:

- **Keep up with the latest news from South Coast AQMD, view the Jan-Feb edition of the Advisor newsletter (2/3)** – Linked to Advisor webpage.
- **Learn about heat pumps and electrification! Join the GO ZERO Incentive Program for a free webinar on Feb. 19 (2/4)** – Linked to GO ZERO webpage.
- **Save the date! Join us for a community meeting on Feb. 19 to share your input on potential additional measures for our Cooperative Agreement with the Ports (2/10)** – Linked to Cooperative Agreement webpage.
- **Join us for virtual office hours on Feb. 18 & 25 to ask questions and share input on potential additional measures for our Cooperative Agreement with the Ports (2/11)** – Linked to Cooperative Agreement webpage.
- **Stay informed! Join CARB for a virtual community meeting on Feb. 17 to learn about updates on Clean Transportation Incentives (2/12)** – Linked to meeting registration webpage.
- **Share your input on potential additional measures for our Cooperative Agreement with the Ports at a hybrid community meeting in**

Wilmington or online on Feb. 19 (2/17) – Linked to Ports Cooperative Agreement Webpage.

- **Get involved! Join the virtual INVEST CLEAN Public Benefits Steering Committee Meeting on Feb. 19 to hear updates and provide input (2/18)** – Linked to Invest Clean webpage.
- **Join our WAIRE Mitigation Program webinar on Feb. 27 to learn how mitigation fees will fund projects reducing warehouse emissions and provide input on the program's preliminary design (2/19)** – Linked to WAIRE Mitigation Program webpage.
- **Join us for a virtual office hour on Feb. 25 to ask questions and share input on potential additional measures for our Cooperative Agreement with the Ports (2/20)** – Linked to Ports Cooperative Agreement Webpage.
- **Join us for the Tech Showcase on Mar. 6 at our Diamond Bar headquarters and experience cutting-edge clean air technologies in action (2/24)** – Linked to the Instagram posting covering the event.
- **College students: Apply now for South Coast AQMD's 2026 Paid Summer Internship. Deadline: Mar. 13 (2/26)** – Linked to Careers webpage.

Outreach to Community Groups and Federal, State and Local Governments
Communication was conducted in February with elected officials and/or staff from the following state and federal offices:

- U.S. Senator Alex Padilla
- U.S. Senator Adam Schiff
- U.S. Representative Pete Aguilar
- U.S. Representative Nanette Diaz Barragán
- U.S. Representative Julia Brownley
- U.S. Representative Ken Calvert
- U.S. Representative Judy Chu
- U.S. Representative Gil Cisneros
- U.S. Representative Lou Correa
- U.S. Representative Laura Friedman
- U.S. Representative Robert Garcia
- U.S. Representative Jimmy Gomez
- U.S. Representative Sydney Kamlager-Dove
- U.S. Representative Young Kim
- U.S. Representative Ted Lieu
- U.S. Representative Dave Min
- U.S. Representative Jay Obernolte
- U.S. Representative Luz Rivas
- U.S. Representative Dr. Raul Ruiz
- U.S. Representative Linda Sánchez
- U.S. Representative Brad Sherman
- U.S. Representative Mark Takano
- U.S. Representative Norma Torres
- U.S. Representative Derek Tran
- U.S. Representative Maxine Waters
- U.S. Representative George Whitesides
- Governor Gavin Newsom
- Senate President Pro Tempore Monique Limón
- Senator Ben Allen
- Senator Bob Archuleta
- Senator Catherine S. Blakespear
- Senator Sabrina Cervantes
- Senator Steven Choi
- Senator María Elena Durazo
- Senator Lena A. Gonzalez

- Senator Shannon Grove
- Senator Caroline Menjivar
- Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh
- Senator Steve Padilla
- Senator Sasha Renée Pérez
- Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes
- Senator Laura Richardson
- Senator Susan Rubio
- Senator Kelly Seyarto
- Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas
- Senator Henry Stern
- Senator Tom Umberg
- Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas
- Assemblymember Steve Bennett
- Assemblymember Mia Bonta
- Assemblymember Isaac G. Bryan
- Assemblymember Lisa Calderon
- Assemblymember Jessica M. Caloza
- Assemblymember Juan Carrillo
- Assemblymember Leticia Castillo
- Assemblymember Phillip Chen
- Assemblymember Laurie Davies
- Assemblymember Diane B. Dixon
- Assemblymember Sade Elhawary
- Assemblymember Stan Ellis
- Assemblymember Mike Fong
- Assemblymember Jesse Gabriel
- Assemblymember Robert Garcia
- Assemblymember Mike Gipson
- Assemblymember Jeff Gonzalez
- Assemblymember Mark González
- Assemblymember John Harabedian
- Assemblymember Jacqui Irwin
- Assemblymember Dr. Corey A. Jackson
- Assemblymember Ash Kalra
- Assemblymember Tom Lackey
- Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal
- Assemblymember Tina McKinnor
- Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi
- Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco
- Assemblymember Gail Pellerin
- Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris
- Assemblymember Sharon Quirk-Silva
- Assemblymember James C. Ramos
- Assemblymember Celeste Rodriguez
- Assemblymember Michelle Rodriguez
- Assemblymember Blanca E. Rubio
- Assemblymember Kate Sanchez
- Assemblymember Pilar Schiavo
- Assemblymember Nick Schultz
- Assemblymember José Luis Solache Jr.
- Assemblymember Tri Ta
- Assemblymember Avelino Valencia
- Assemblymember Greg Wallis
- Assemblymember Rick Chavez Zbur

Outreach was conducted personally and virtually in February to communicate with elected officials or staff from the following cities:

Agoura Hills
Alhambra
Aliso Viejo
Anaheim
Arcadia
Artesia
Avalon
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Banning
Beaumont
Bell
Bell Gardens
Bellflower
Beverly Hills
Big Bear Lake
Bradbury
Brea
Buena Park
Burbank
Calabasas
Calimesa
Canyon Lake
Carson

Cathedral City
Cerritos
Chino
Chino Hills
City of Industry
Claremont
Coachella
Colton
Commerce
Compton
Corona
Costa Mesa
Covina
Cudahy
Culver City
Cypress
Dana Point
Desert Hot Springs
Diamond Bar
Downey
Duarte
Eastvale
El Monte
El Segundo
Fontana
Fountain Valley
Fullerton
Garden Grove
Gardena
Glendale
Glendora
Grand Terrace
Hawaiian Gardens
Hawthorne
Hemet
Hermosa Beach
Hidden Hills
Highland
Huntington Beach
Huntington Park
Indian Wells
Indio
Inglewood
Irvine
Irwindale
Jurupa Valley
La Cañada Flintridge
La Habra
La Habra Heights
La Mirada
La Palma
La Puente
La Quinta
La Verne
Laguna Beach
Laguna Hills
Laguna Niguel
Laguna Woods
Lake Elsinore
Lake Forest
Lakewood
Lawndale
Loma Linda
Lomita
Long Beach
Los Alamitos
Los Angeles
Lynwood
Malibu
Manhattan Beach
Maywood
Menifee
Mission Viejo
Monrovia
Montclair
Montebello
Monterey Park
Moreno Valley
Murrieta
Newport Beach
Norco
Norwalk
Ontario
Orange
Palm Desert
Palm Springs
Palos Verdes Estates
Paramount
Pasadena
Perris
Pico Rivera
Placentia
Pomona
Rancho Cucamonga
Rancho Mirage
Rancho Palos Verdes
Rancho Santa Margarita
Redlands
Redondo Beach
Rialto
Riverside
Rolling Hills
Rolling Hills Estates
Rosemead
San Bernardino
San Clemente
San Dimas
San Fernando
San Gabriel
San Jacinto
San Juan Capistrano
San Marino
Santa Ana
Santa Clarita
Santa Fe Springs
Santa Monica
Seal Beach
Sierra Madre
Signal Hill
South El Monte
South Gate
South Pasadena
Stanton
Temecula
Temple City
Torrance
Tustin
Upland
Vernon

Villa Park	Westlake Village	Yorba Linda
Walnut	Westminster	Yucaipa
West Covina	Whittier	
West Hollywood	Wildomar	

Staff represented South Coast AQMD in February and/or provided updates or a presentation to the following governmental agencies and business organizations:

Association of California Cities, Orange County
Big Bear Chamber of Commerce
California Public Utilities Commission
CalTrans
Carson Chamber of Commerce
Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Colton Chamber of Commerce
Corona del Mar Chamber of Commerce
County of San Bernardino
Crestline Chamber of Commerce
Durham School Services
El Segundo Chamber of Commerce
Filipino American Chamber of Commerce
First Student, Inc.
Fountain Valley Chamber of Commerce
Fontana Chamber of Commerce
Foothill Transit
Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce
Gateway Cities Council of Governments
Gold Line Foothill Extension Construction Authority
Grand Terrace Area Chamber of Commerce
Greater Ontario Business Council
Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce
Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce
Hermosa Beach Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau
Highland Area Chamber of Commerce
Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce
Inglewood Airport Area Chamber of Commerce
Inland Empire Regional Chamber of Commerce
Inland Valley Development Agency
Interior Experts General Builders
Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce
League of California Cities

Loma Linda Chamber of Commerce
Lomita Chamber of Commerce
Long Beach Convention Center
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Manhattan Beach Chamber of Commerce
Menifee Chamber of Commerce
Montclair Chamber of Commerce
North Orange County Chamber
Omnitrans
Ontario International Airport Authority
Orange County Business Council
Orange County Council of Governments
Orange County Transportation Authority
Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Port of Long Beach
Port of Los Angeles
Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
Redlands Chamber of Commerce
Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
Rialto Chamber of Commerce
San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce
San Bernardino County Transportation Authority
San Bernardino International Airport Authority
San Fernando Valley Council of Governments
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce
South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
South Bay Association of Real Realtors
South Orange County Community College District
Southern California Association of Governments
Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce
Valley Industry and Commerce Association
Western Riverside Council of Governments
Yucaipa Chamber of Commerce

In February, staff represented South Coast AQMD and/or provided updates or a presentation to the following community and educational groups and organizations:

Aquarium of the Pacific
Banning's Landing Community Center

Bellflower Unified School District
Billie Jean King Main Library, Long Beach
California State University, Long Beach
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, San Bernardino
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Coalition for Clean Air
Colton Joint Unified School District
Cucamonga School District
Desert Sands Unified School District
Downey Unified School District
Earthjustice
East Los Angeles College
El Modena High School, Orange
Environmental Charter High School, Gardena
Fontana Unified School District
Greater Los Angeles Habitat for Humanity
Health Assessment and Research for Communities
IMPACT Project
Inland Action
Kaiser Permanente
Katella High School, Anaheim
La Sierra High School, Riverside
Legacy LA
Long Beach City College
Long Beach Unified School District
Los Angeles Habor College
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College
Los Angeles Unified School District
Michelle Obama Neighborhood Library
Montebello Unified School District
Museum of Latin American Art
Orangewood High School, Redlands
Paramount Unified School District
People's Collective for Environmental Justice Education
Phineas Banning Senior High School
Rio Hondo College
Riverside – San Bernardino County Indian Health, Inc.
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
San Bernardino Valley College
Sierra Club

The Webb School, Claremont
University of California, Riverside
University of Southern California
Walnut Park Middle School, Walnut Park

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 16

REPORT: Hearing Board Report

SYNOPSIS: This reports the actions taken by the Hearing Board during the period of February 1 through February 28, 2026.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Micah Ali
Hearing Board Chair

ft

Attached are the following summaries: **February 2026 Hearing Board Cases,** and **Rules From Which Variances and Orders for Abatement Were Requested from February 1, 2026 through February 28, 2026**. A **Rule Index** with the applicable South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations through **February 2026** is also attached.

There were no appeals filed during the period of February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026.

Report of February 2026 Hearing Board Cases

Case Name and Case No. (South Coast AQMD Attorney	Rules	Reason for Petition/Hearing	South Coast AQMD Position/Hearing Board Action	Type and Length of Variance or Order	Excess Emissions
1. City of Glendale – Glendale Water & Power Case No. 3478-27 (K. Manwaring)	203(b) 1135(d)(1)(B) 3002(c)(1)	GWP requested an emergency variance to perform 20 hours of intermittent tuning on Unit 9 between February 17 and February 27, aiming to return the city's only operable generation unit to service promptly. This immediate action was deemed necessary to restore local dispatchable power, which would have been delayed by standard processing timelines.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte granted commencing 2/13/26 and continuing for 30 days but no longer than 3/14/26.	CO: 312.32 lbs/day NOx: 323.52 lbs/day
2. County of San Bernardino – Fleet Management Case No. 6070-15 (Consent Calendar)	203(b)	The County of San Bernardino - Fleet Management Department was granted an Ex Parte Emergency Variance on January 9, 2026, for exceeding permit operating limits for an emergency standby generator. The variance was prompted by increased engine runtime due to power outages associated with the September 2024 Line Fire.	Not Opposed/Granted	IV granted commencing 2/3/26 and continuing for 90 days or until the RV hearing scheduled for 3/3/26, whichever comes first.	CO: 0.19 lbs/hr NOx: 0.51 lbs/hr RHC: 0.03 lbs/hr PM10: 0.03 lbs./hr SOx: 0.001 lbs./hr

3. Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company Case No. 4982-139 (Consent Calendar)	203(b) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1)	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co. petitioned for a variance in Case No. 4982-139 after unavoidable equipment failures in a new boiler and SCR system led to NOx emissions exceeding permit limits. The Hearing Board granted the request to allow the Wilmington refinery to continue operations while expediting repairs and restoring the emission control system to its design efficiency.	Not Opposed/Granted	RV granted commencing on 2/19/2026 and continuing through 6/30/2026.	NOx: 172 lbs/day

Acronyms
CO: Carbon Monoxide
ICE: Internal Combustion Engine
IV: Interim Variance
NOx: Oxides of Nitrogen
PM10: Particulate Matter 10
RHC: Reactive Hydrocarbon
RV: Regular Variance
SOx: Oxides of Sulfur

Rules from which Variances and Orders for Abatement were Requested in 2026

Rules	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Actions
203	1												1
203(b)	4	3											7
402	1												1
431.1	1												1
1135(d)(1)(B)		1											1
1150	1												1
1153.1	1												1
1420	1												1
2004(f)(1)	1	1											2
3002	1												1
3002(c)(1)	1	2											3
CA H&S §41700	1												1

SOUTH COAST AQMD RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR 2026 HEARING BOARD CASES AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2026

REGULATION II – PERMITS

Rule 203 Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 402 Nuisance

Rule 431.1 Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels

REGULATION XI – SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1135 Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electricity Generating Facilities

Rule 1150 Excavation of Landfill Sites

Rule 1153.1 Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS AND OTHER NON-CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Rule 1420 Emissions Standard for Lead

REGULATION XX – REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

Rule 2004 Requirements

REGULATION XXX – TITLE V PERMITS

Rule 3002 Requirements

CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE

§41700 Prohibited Discharges

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 17

REPORT: Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report

SYNOPSIS: This report summarizes monthly penalties and legal actions filed by the General Counsel's Office from February 1 through February 28, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is attached with the penalty report.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, March 20, 2026; Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Bayron T. Gilchrist
General Counsel

BTG:sh

	CIVIL FILINGS	VIOLATIONS
1.	Westinghouse Lighting, L.P. County of San Bernardino Superior Court – Civil Case No. CIVRS2600408; Filed 1.16.26 (NS) NOV No.: O15365 Rule 2305 - Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1
2.	Herbert D. Buttercup, L.P. County of Los Angeles Superior Court – Civil Case No.: 26STCV04743; Filed 2.11.26 (ND) NOV No.: O15087 Rule 2305 - Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1
		2 Violations

Attachments
February 2026 Penalty Report
Indexes of South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
General Counsel's Office

Settlement Penalty Report (02/01/2026 - 02/28/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: $233,874.00

MSPAP Settlement: $270,867.75

Total Cash Settlements: $504,741.75

Total SEP Value: 0.00

Fiscal Year through 02/28/2026 Cash Total: $5,900,020.93

Fiscal Year through 02/28/2026 SEP Value Only Total: 0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
800030	CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	401, 407, 1118, 1173, 1176, 2004, 3002, 40 CFR 60.18, 40 CFR 63.670, H&S 41701	02/17/2026	SH	P75084, P75087, P75088, P75092, P75094, P75107, P75108, P75109, P75110, P78830, P79225	$168,500.00
201490	ORANGE TEAM OF LOS ANGELES INC	1403	02/04/2026	DH	P79191	$4,880.00
164213	RALPHS GROCERY COMPANY	2305	02/20/2026	LT, SP	O15326, O15329, SRV2026-00003	$18,745.00
154509	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER	203, 1146, 1415	02/03/2026	SH	P74872	$4,500.00
153199	THE KROGER CO/RALPHS GROCERY CO	2004, 2012, 2012 Appendix A	02/24/2026	KCM	P66211, P66221, P75634	$5,100.00
201019	WALGREENS MORENO VALLEY	2305	02/06/2026	SP	O15313	$32,149.00
Total Civil Settlements: $233,874.00						
MSPAP						
197310	2850 EAST DEL AMO BLVD.	2305	02/20/2026	VB	O15332	$5,000.00
184346	AMAZON.COM SERVICES, LCC - LGB4	203	02/24/2026	CR	P81557	$1,249.00
63094	CITY OF ANAHEIM MAINT OPERATIONS	461	02/13/2026	CR	P64190	$574.50

5981	CITY OF ANAHEIM, POLICE DEPT	461	02/13/2026	CR	P64191	$574.50
177843	APRO LLC DBA UNITED OIL #32	201, 203	02/13/2026	VB	P74805	$1,648.00
178558	ARCO #83142,MIRAMAR ENTERPRISES, INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P68817	$1,758.00
199238	ARLINGTON SATER GROUP INC	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	VB	P73149	$2,018.00
200393	ARLINGTON SATER GROUP INC	461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	VB	P80564, P80593	$4,777.00
139541	AT CORPORATION	461	02/13/2026	VB	P66573	$1,565.00
203759	BIAGI BROS - VAN NUYS	2305	02/06/2026	LT	O15325, O15418, SRV2023-00073	$61,123.00
125774	BIXBY KNOLLS TOWERS/RETIREMENT HOUSING F	203, 1415	02/20/2026	VB	P69928	$2,418.00
120469	C-PAK INDUSTRIES INC	1147	02/13/2026	CL	P79725	$2,622.00
203787	CA# 3	2305	02/03/2026	LT	O15302	$18,200.00
177795	CITY OF RIALTO FIRE STATION #203	461	02/03/2026	CL	P81206	$1,149.00
134567	CP AUTO BODY	109, 203	02/06/2026	CR	P70429	$1,337.00
206774	CROWN MARK	2305	02/13/2026	LT	O15425	$22,800.00
128605	CUCAMONGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	461	02/13/2026	LT	P78490	$3,372.00
99773	CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	203	02/06/2026	CR	P64183	$3,297.00
145298	DALLA, INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	SW	P63574	$2,965.00
207943	G&M OIL CO., #235	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P70094	$3,671.00
93749	LAKE ARROWHEAD COUNTRY CLUB	461	02/13/2026	LT	P79730	$13,645.00
208146	MARK & PHYLLIS WATT	1403	02/03/2026	CR	P79999	$1,723.25
2619	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR MEDICAL CAMPUS	3002	02/10/2026	CL	P81526	$521.00
135135	MATICH CORP	203	02/03/2026	SW	P78495	$1,249.00
6199	MC MASTER_CARR SUPPLY CO	2305	02/24/2026	CR	O15463	$9,900.00
205803	MISSION FOODS	2305	02/03/2026	VB	O15421	$21,000.00
172423	MOBIL LA CIENEGA ZIBA INVESTMENTS CORP	202	02/13/2026	CL	P63732	$1,149.00
174302	MOBIL SHOP N GO FOOD STORE	461	02/03/2026	CL	P68826	$549.00
120181	NARMS BABA CORP., ALPINE SHELL & SUBWAY	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	CL	P63747	$2,307.00
11887	NASA JET PROPULSION LAB	2004	02/03/2026	CL	P73193	$3,747.00
109396	NAVIZADEH MINIMART & GAS, K & F NAVI INC	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	02/24/2026	CR	P64881	$4,371.50
197154	PERRIS DC	2305	02/20/2026	CR	O15469	$11,000.00
208803	PROLOGIS	203	02/13/2026	LT	P80177	$1,049.00

207459	RAINTREE CANYON DRIVE LLC	1403	02/17/2026	SW	P79780	$1,049.00
151198	RED STAR AUTO BODY	109, 203	02/13/2026	LT	P81529	$1,337.00
201511	RYDER/CONAGRA BRANDS	2305	02/20/2026	LT	O15510	$18,200.00
206876	SKY READY MIX, INC;	203	02/10/2026	SW	P79870	$1,049.00
197922	SUR CITY INC / SUR CITY ARCO	461	02/17/2026	SW	P63746	$1,573.00
196155	TEMECULA PREMIUM GASOLINE INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P66572	$1,573.00
158573	TERRANEA RESORT	1146	02/24/2026	VB	P75908	$15,735.00
148903	THE GARDENS CREMATORY	1147	02/10/2026	CL	P78723	$10,090.00
171960	TIN, INC. DBA INTERNATIONAL PAPER	2004, 2005, 2012	02/10/2026	CL	P64379, P64396, P77958	$2,747.00
163158	WHITTIER VALERO	461	02/03/2026	VB	P64874	$549.00
139464	YUSEN TERMINALS LLC	461.1	02/13/2026	CL	P75912	$2,637.00

Total MSPAP Settlements: $270,867.75

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR FEBRUARY 2026 PENALTY REPORT

REGULATION I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 109	Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions

REGULATION II - PERMITS

Rule 201	Permit to Construct
Rule 202	Temporary Permit to Operate
Rule 203	Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 401	Visible Emissions
Rule 407	Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants
Rule 461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
Rule 461.1	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing for Mobile Fueling Operations

REGULATION XI - SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1118	Emissions from Refinery Flares
Rule 1146	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Rule 1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
Rule 1173	Fugitive Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds
Rule 1176	Sumps and Wastewater Separators

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS

Rule 1403	Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities
Rule 1415	Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Air Conditioning Systems

REGULATION XX - REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

Rule 2004	Requirements
Rule 2005	New Source Review for RECLAIM
Rule 2012	Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions
Rule 2012 Appendix A	Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR FEBRUARY 2026 PENALTY REPORT

REGULATION XXIII - FACILITY BASED MOBILE SOURCE MEASURES

Rule 2305	Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (Waire) Program

REGULATION XXX - TITLE V PERMITS

Rule 3002	Requirements

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

40 CFR 60.18	General control device and work practice requirements
40 CFR 63.670	Requirements for flare control devices.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41701	Restricted Discharges
H&S § 41960.2	Gasoline Vapor Recovery
H&S § 42402	Violation of Emission Limitations – Civil Penalty

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 18

REPORT: Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects

SYNOPSIS: This report provides a listing of environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD between February 1, 2026 and February 28, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, March 20, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:BR:SW:AS

Background

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and Guidelines require public agencies, when acting in their lead agency role, to provide an opportunity for other public agencies and members of the public to review and comment on the analysis in environmental documents prepared for proposed projects. A lead agency is when a public agency has the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving a proposed project and is responsible for the preparation of the appropriate CEQA document.

Each month, South Coast AQMD receives environmental documents, which include CEQA documents, for proposed projects that could adversely affect air quality. South Coast AQMD fulfills its intergovernmental review responsibilities, in a manner that is consistent with the Board's 1997 Environmental Justice Guiding Principles and

Environmental Justice Initiative #4, by reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of the air quality analysis in the environmental documents prepared by other lead agencies.

The status of these intergovernmental review activities is provided in this report in two sections: 1) Attachment A lists all of the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD that were received during the reporting period; and 2) Attachment B lists the active projects for which South Coast AQMD has reviewed or is continuing to conduct a review of the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies. Further, as required by the Board's October 2002 Environmental Justice Program Enhancements for fiscal year (FY) 2002-03, each attachment includes notes for proposed projects which indicate when South Coast AQMD has been contacted regarding potential air quality-related environmental justice concerns. The attachments also identify for each proposed project, as applicable: 1) the dates of the public comment period and the public hearing date; 2) whether staff provided written comments to a lead agency and the location where the comment letter may be accessed on South Coast AQMD's website; and 3) whether staff testified at a hearing.

In addition, the South Coast AQMD will act as lead agency for a proposed project and prepare a CEQA document when: 1) air permits are needed; 2) potentially significant adverse impacts have been identified; and 3) the South Coast AQMD has primary discretionary authority over the approvals. Attachment C lists the proposed air permit projects for which South Coast AQMD is lead agency under CEQA.

Attachment A – Log of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review, and Attachment B – Log of Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies

Attachment A contains a list of all environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD that were received pursuant to CEQA or other regulatory requirements. Attachment B provides a list of active projects, which were identified in previous months' reports, and which South Coast AQMD staff is continuing to evaluate or prepare comments relative to the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies. The following table provides statistics on the status of review[1] of environmental documents for the current reporting period for Attachments A and B combined[2]:

[1] The status of review reflects the date when this Board Letter was prepared. Therefore, Attachments A and B may not reflect the most recent updates.

[2] Copies of all comment letters sent to the lead agencies are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/commenting-agency.

Statistics for Reporting Period from February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	55
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the January 2026 report)	6
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	**61**
Comment letters sent	*17*
Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made	*39*
Environmental documents currently undergoing review	*5*

Staff focuses on reviewing and preparing comments on environmental documents prepared by other public agencies for proposed projects: 1) where South Coast AQMD is a responsible agency under CEQA (e.g., when air permits are required but another public agency is lead agency); 2) that may have significant adverse regional air quality impacts (e.g., special event centers, landfills, goods movement); 3) that may have localized or toxic air quality impacts (e.g., warehouse and distribution centers); 4) where environmental justice concerns have been raised; and 5) which a lead or responsible agency has specifically requested South Coast AQMD review.

If staff provided written comments to a lead agency, then a hyperlink to the "South Coast AQMD Letter" is included in the "Project Description" column which corresponds to a notation in the "Comment Status" column. In addition, if staff testified at a hearing for a proposed project, then a notation is included in the "Comment Status" column. Copies of all comment letters sent to lead agencies are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/commenting-agency. Interested parties seeking information regarding the comment periods and scheduled public hearings for projects listed in Attachments A and B should contact the lead agencies for further details as these dates are occasionally modified.

In January 2006, the Board approved the Clean Port Initiative Workplan (Workplan). One action item of the Workplan was to prepare a monthly report describing CEQA documents for projects related to goods movement and to make full use of the process to ensure the air quality impacts of such projects are thoroughly mitigated. In accordance with this action item, Attachments A and B organize the environmental documents received according to the following categories: 1) goods movement projects; 2) schools; 3) landfills and wastewater projects; 4) airports; and 5) general land use projects. In response to the action item relative to mitigation, staff maintains a compilation of mitigation measures presented as a series of tables relative to off-road engines; on-road engines; harbor craft; ocean-going vessels; locomotives; fugitive dust; and greenhouse gases which are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-

measures-and-control-efficiencies. Staff will continue compiling tables of mitigation measures for other emission sources such as ground support equipment.

Attachment C – Proposed Air Permit Projects for Which South Coast AQMD is CEQA Lead Agency

The CEQA lead agency is responsible for determining the type of environmental document to be prepared if a proposal requiring discretionary action is considered to be a "project" as defined by CEQA. South Coast AQMD periodically acts as lead agency for its air permit projects and the type of environmental document prepared may vary depending on the potential impacts. For example, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is prepared when there is substantial evidence that the project may have significant adverse effects on the environment. Similarly, a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) may be prepared if a proposed project will not generate significant adverse environmental impacts, or the impacts can be mitigated to less than significance. The ND and MND are types of CEQA documents which analyze the potential environmental impacts and describe the reasons why a significant adverse effect on the environment will not occur such that the preparation of an EIR is not required.

Attachment C of this report summarizes the proposed air permit projects for which South Coast AQMD is lead agency and is currently preparing or has prepared environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA. As noted in Attachment C, South Coast AQMD is lead agency for three air permit projects during February 2026.

Attachments

A. Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review
B. Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies
C. Proposed Air Permit Projects for Which South Coast AQMD is CEQA Lead Agency

ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260212-04** Orbis – Beaumont Heights	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, pre-zoning review, annexation, tentative parcel map, and plot plan to allow development of an industrial warehouse (5,275,306 square feet) and distribution uses across four buildings on 382.29 gross acres divided into eight numbered parcels and seven lettered lots. The project is located east of Beaumont Avenue (Highway 79) and south of First Street in Beaumont. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/june-2024/rvc240507-01-nop-beaumont-heights-business-centre-project.pdf References: RVC240910-06 and RVC240507-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260226-04** Southern California Edison Warehouse and Storage Yard (PR26-004)	The project consists of converting and redeveloping an industrial site into a warehouse within an existing structure (122,449 square feet), which will include the establishment of a laydown storage yard and a reconfiguration of the site, parking, landscaping, and fencing. The project is located at 5733 Whittier Avenue in Hemet. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/rvc260226-04-site-plan-southern-california-edison-warehouse-and-storage-yard.pdf Comment Period: 2/26/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Comment letter sent on 3/11/2026

Key:
# = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.
LAC = Los Angeles County, ORC = Orange County, RVC = Riverside County, SBC = San Bernardino County, ALL = All counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

Project Notes:
1. Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260204-03** South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park Project	The project consists of subdividing a 21-acre parcel into two lots of 10.7 acres and 10.5 acres, constructing an industrial building (221,815 square feet) on the 10.5-acre lot, developing a 10.7-acre public city park, and amending the General Plan and Zoning from Commercial "C" to Manufacturing "M" and Commercial-Manufacturing "C-M." The project is located at 825 East Lexington-Gallatin Road in South El Monte. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/october-2025/lac250903-02-deir-south-el-monte-athletic-fields-and-business-park.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/july-2024/lac240710-16-nop-south-el-monte-athletic-fields-and-business-park.pdf References: LAC250903-02 and LAC240710-16 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/24/2026	Other	City of South El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260211-02** Development Plan Approval Case No. 1017 / Modification Permit Case Nos. 1375 and 1376 (Rex Creamery)	The project consists of exterior facility improvements which will include the installation of a new cooling tower (24 feet tall), a new wastewater treatment system within a metal canopy (28 feet tall), two metal milk storage tanks (one at 31.16 feet tall and the other at 19.42 feet tall), a metal canopy extension over tankers, partial screening of tanks, and a temporary reduction in parking. The project is located at 12809 Busch Place in Santa Fe Springs. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/18/2026	Other	City of Santa Fe Springs	Document reviewed - No comments sent

Key:
# = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.
LAC = Los Angeles County, ORC = Orange County, RVC = Riverside County, SBC = San Bernardino County, ALL = All counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction
Project Notes:
1. Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260212-02** John S Gibson Truck and Chassis Parking Lot Project#	The project consists of developing a short-term truck and chassis parking facility (405,602 square feet) and making related site improvements on 18.63 acres. The project also includes paving the site and striping of 393 truck and chassis stalls. The project is located at 1599 John S. Gibson Boulevard in San Pedro within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/january-2025/lac241120-05-draft-eir-john-s-gibson-truck-and-chassis-parking-lot-project.pdf References: LAC250115-05 and LAC231101-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/19/2026	Final Environmental Impact Report	Port of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260210-02** PR26-003 Pacific Mobile Structures	The project consists of installing outdoor storage for a mobile modular business with no buildings proposed. The project is located at South of Oakwood Street and east of Buena Vista Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260204-13** Proposed Light Industrial Building	The project consists of constructing a light industrial building (25,355 square feet) with office and storage space, plus related utilities, parking, driveways, landscaping, lighting, walls, and fences on a 1.36-acre lot in the Commercial Industrial (East Valley Corridor) district. The project is located at the southwest corner of West Park Avenue and Iowa Street in Redlands. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent

Key:
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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

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Industrial and Commercial **SBC260205-02** Commercial Lumber – Plot Plan	The project consists of developing a new sawmill facility on a 10.8-acre site, which will include construction of a sawmill building totaling approximately 64,200 square feet, installation of a water quality basin and a detention basin, and establishment of outdoor storage areas on three vacant parcels. The project is located at 550 East 6th Street in Beaumont. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260226-02** Glen Helen Truck Terminal (PROJ-2025-00107)	The project consists of a Minor Use Permit seeking to allow for the continued operation of an existing truck terminal on 19.24 acres with 353 truck trailer spaces, six automobile spaces, two guard houses (each at 277 square feet), one breakroom building (1,200 square feet), one restroom building (194 square feet), and one fire pump building (400 square feet). The project is located at 1850 West Glen Helen Road in San Bernardino. Reference: SBC260107-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/12/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260226-03** Glen Helen Truck Terminal (PROJ-2025-00108)	The project consists of a Minor Use Permit seeking to allow an existing truck terminal to operate on 31.31 acres with 540 truck trailer spaces, four automobile spaces, one guard house (277 square feet), one breakroom building (1,200 square feet), one restroom building (194 square feet), and one fire pump building (400 square feet). The project is located at 1924 Glen Helen Road in Devore. Reference: SBC260107-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/12/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Waste and Water-related **ALL260204-01** Pure Water Southern California#	The project consists of a regional potable reuse and water recycling program that would treat wastewater to produce up to 150 million gallons per day (155,000 acre-feet per year) of purified water through phased construction of treatment facilities, conveyance pipelines, and recharge infrastructure, including Phase 1 production of 115 million gallons per day and Phase 2 expansion of an additional 35 million gallons per day. The project is located at facilities and pipeline alignments within Los Angeles County. The project is also located within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/july-2025/lac250515-01.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2022/november/LAC221004-04.pdf References: ALL260129-01; ALL251105-01; LAC250515-01; LAC250501-03; and LAC221004-04 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Responses to South Coast AQMD Comments	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260204-04** CDF Facility Site Response Plan Cleanup	The project consists of excavating 14,308 tons of contaminated soil up to 15 feet deep, disposing of excavated soil off-site, backfilling with clean soil, installing an asphalt cap, and placing land use restrictions to allow future redevelopment of the 0.5-acre site. The project is located at 203 East College Street in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 1/26/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260218-01** Coca Cola Los Angeles Interim Remedial Action Plan	The project consists of an interim remedial action at a 9.47-acre former bottling and industrial site, including soil vapor extraction with monitoring to remove chlorinated volatile organic compounds from soil vapor to depths of up to 180 feet below ground surface and limited excavation in isolated areas to protect human health and indoor air quality. The project is located at 1334 South Central Avenue in Los Angeles. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/lac260218-01-irap-coca-cola-los-angeles-interim-remedial-action-plan.pdf?sfvrsn=6aeb687e_3 Comment Period: 2/17/2026 - 3/19/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Comment letter sent on 3/19/2026

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Waste and Water-related **ODP260204-14** Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), NASA Phase 1 Groundwater Cleanup Project	The project consists of Phase 1 cleanup of contaminated groundwater and bedrock at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, focusing on four Target Treatment Areas (ND-136, WS-09, C-6, Southern Seep) using groundwater pump-and-treat and bedrock vapor extraction. The project is located at 5800 North Woolsey Canyon Road in Chatsworth. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/dpeir-santasusana-112817.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/deis-santasusana-041217.pdf References: ODP250910-07; ODP250220-02; ODP250122-06; ODP241101-10; ODP240201-08; ODP240103-06; ODP230608-01; ODP200724-03; ODP191113-01; ODP181221-07; ODP180904-15; ODP180814-10; ODP170926-03; ODP170915-02; ODP170908-05; ODP170420-07; ODP170405-01; ODP140116-02; ODP131121-02; LAC131018-05; LAC130918-13; LAC110510-12; and ODP100930-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **ORC260204-07** Shaffer Plaza Hazardous Waste Cleanup	The project consists of cleaning up a 2.9-acre former orchard and dry cleaner site at Shaffer Plaza to address volatile organic compounds in soil gas through the installation of a vapor intrusion mitigation system and monitoring probes. The project is located at 301–349 East Grove Avenue and 1997 North Orange Olive Road in the City of Orange. Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **ORC260204-08** Increase in Maximum Daily Operations at Prima Deshecha Landfill	The project consists of increasing the permitted maximum daily tonnage of Prima Deshecha Landfill from 4,000 tons per day to 8,000 tons per day, with up to 36 emergency days allowing up to 10,000 tons per day, while continuing disposal in existing landfill areas without new construction. The project is located at 32250 Avenida La Pata in San Juan Capistrano. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/orc260204-08-draft-seir--prima-deshecha-landfill.pdf Comment Period: 2/2/2026 - 3/19/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Orange County Waste & Recycling (OCWR)	Comment letter sent on 3/19/2026

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

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Waste and Water-related **RVC260211-10** Cawston Lift Station Replacement Project	The project consists of decommissioning the existing lift station and constructing a replacement lift station on a 1.2-acre site including a wet well, three bypass manholes, equipment building, radio tower, liquid and vapor phase odor controls, generator, fuel tank, Southern California Edison enclosure, extension of a 20-inch force main, and extension of a 21-inch gravity sewer main within Cawston Avenue right-of-way. The project is located at 1085 South Cawston Avenue in Hemet. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/rvc260211-10-mnd-cawston-lift-station-replacement-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/10/2026 - 3/12/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Comment letter sent on 3/11/2026
Waste and Water-related **RVC260224-03** Pierce Street Consolidated Water and Sewer Project#	The project consists of installing potable water lines, wastewater collection lines, and a lift station along Pierce Street from Avenue 66 to Avenue 70 to provide municipal water and sewer service to mobile home parks and residences serving 710 residents in 129 dwelling units plus about 100 additional units. The project is located along Pierce Street between Avenue 66 and Avenue 70 in Oasis. The project is also within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/rvc260224-03-mnd-pierce-street-consolidated-water-and-sewer-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: 5/27/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)	Comment letter sent on 3/20/2026
Waste and Water-related **SBC260225-06** Two-Mile Groundwater Wells Project	The project consists of purchasing 2.56 acres and associated water rights to construct two potable groundwater wells, an on-site waterline connecting to State Route 173, a holding tank, and a small water treatment facility building, and abandoning an existing on-site sewer line to augment the water supply. The project is located at 341 State Route 173 in Lake Arrowhead. Comment Period: 2/27/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: 4/28/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	Under review, may submit comments
Utilities **ODP260218-04** Grace Solar Energy Center	The project consists of constructing: 1) a 500 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic facility and a 500 MW battery energy storage system on 3,705 acres with 3.5 miles of transmission lines during Phase 1; and 2) 10.5 miles of transmission lines (with 8.6 miles occurring within existing right-of-way during Phase 2. Construction is expected to take 28 months with operation starting as early as 2027. The project is located approximately two miles north of Interstate 10, adjacent to the west side of the Blythe city limits in Blythe. Reference: ODP250114-06 Comment Period: 2/18/2026 - 4/3/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Under review, may submit comments

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

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Utilities **RVC260211-06** Skybridge Energy Green Hydrogen & Solar Facility (CUP220009)	The project consists of constructing a 50-megawatt photovoltaic solar farm on 133.6 acres for the purpose of providing electricity to electrolyzers that will produce green hydrogen. The project will include two buildings (11,600 square feet total) to house electrolyzers, compressors, liquefaction equipment, water purification systems, nitrogen tanks, and operations and maintenance offices. The project is located northwest of Kaiser Road and southeast of Power Line Road in Desert Center. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260211-06-mnd-skybridge-energy-green-hydrogen-solar-facility-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/1/2026 - 2/27/2026 Public Hearing: 3/4/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/25/2026
Utilities **RVC260218-03** Conditional Use Permit No. PLN24-0172 – SCE Wireless Cell Equipment	The project consists of installing wireless cell equipment on an existing Southern California Edison lattice tower (206 feet tall), including 15 panel antennas, one microwave antenna, radios and surge devices mounted at a maximum equipment height of 80 feet, a ground equipment enclosure (240 square feet), and an enclosure housing a 30-kilowatt standby diesel generator with a 50-gallon fuel tank on a concrete pad. The project is located south of Highway 74, west of Menifee Road, and east of Palomar Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 1/24/2026 - 2/24/2026 Public Hearing: 2/25/2026	Other	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Transportation **LAC260217-02** Redondo Beach Avenue A Access Ramp Project (Coastal Development Permit No. 2025-0072)	The project consists of improving and modernizing an existing coastal access ramp by: 1) removing the current access path, retaining wall, and railing; 2) constructing an ADA-accessible concrete path and staircase; 3) grading the bluff and installing native landscaping; 4) making drainage improvements; and 5) install lighting, guardrails, seating, and bicycle facilities on 1.64 acres. The project is located at 1109 and 811 Esplanade in Redondo Beach. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: 2/19/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Redondo Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Transportation **ORC260211-05** IBC Multi-Use Trail Creekwalk Segment Project	The project consists of constructing 1.75 miles of an off-street paved Class I shared-use path including an eight-foot-wide paved trail with a two-foot-wide paved shoulder, a five-foot-wide decomposed granite equestrian trail, a two-foot-wide earthen swale, and at-grade crossings at Coronado and Main Street. The project is located at Coronado and Warner Avenue along the western edge of San Diego Creek and Peters Canyon Wash in Irvine. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Irvine	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Transportation **RVC260211-08** City of Perris Truck Route Plan Update (GPA 25-00002 / ZTA 25-00006)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zoning Code Text Amendment to update designated truck routes by adding Case Road between Bonnie Road and Watson Road and removing portions of Ellis Avenue and San Jacinto Avenue to comply with Assembly Bill 98 by reducing truck traffic near residential areas, parks, conservation areas, and floodways. The project is located citywide in Perris. Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Perris	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **LAC260204-02** Mira Costa High School Field Renovation, Lighting, and Facilities	The project consists of: 1) renovating Mira Costa High School fields; 2) installing new field lights; 3) adding two e-bike parking areas; and 4) implementing Facilities Master Plan improvements including demolition and making building upgrades. The project is located at 1401 Artesia Boulevard in Manhattan Beach. References: LAC250923-05 and LAC170920-04 Comment Period: 1/30/2026 - 3/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	Manhattan Beach Unified School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260205-01** Troy High School Seismic and Field Improvements Project	The project consists of seismic retrofitting and modernizing classroom buildings #200, 300, 400, 500, and the administration building at Troy High School. The project will also include temporarily relocating students to 34 portable classrooms (919 to 1,865 square feet) and making athletic field improvements including installing 19 field lights, bleachers and a public address system. The project is located at 2200 Dorothy Lane in Fullerton. Comment Period: 2/9/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260212-07** Peterson Elementary School Field Lighting Project	The project consists of modifying an existing elementary school campus playfield to allow for evening use for school, and other extracurricular activities by: 1) removing two existing unlit soccer fields and installing one new lit soccer field with three lighting poles (each at 62 feet tall); 2) conducting trenching for utility lines; and 3) restriping 2.81 acres. The project is located at 20661 Farnsworth Lane in Huntington Beach. Comment Period: 2/16/2026 - 3/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	Peterson Elementary School Field Lighting Project	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **RVC260212-05** Church (CUP 22-004)	The project consists of a Conditional Use Permit to allow operation of a church within Suites A through C (2,700 square feet) inside an existing commercial center. The project is located at 650 North San Jacinto Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Medical Facility **SBC260204-12** Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Redlands	The project consists of expanding a multistory medical center to 36.5 acres by constructing over four phases, two new medical office buildings (248,000 square feet), a general hospital with up to 321beds (580,000 square feet), a parking structure, and a central utility plant. The project is located at 1301 California Street in Redlands. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **LAC260212-01** Public Storage Jefferson Replacement Project (ENV-2023-2110-MND)#	The project consists of demolishing an existing self-storage facility (82,051 square feet) to construct a six-story building (315,417 square feet) for self-storage uses (296,733 square feet) and a retail space (6,720 square feet) on 90,958 square feet with 63 automobile spaces and 66 bicycle spaces. The project will also remove six trees and plant 28 trees. The project is located at 5741 West Jefferson Boulevard and 3336, 3348, 3352 South La Cienega Place in Los Angeles. The project is also within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **LAC260224-01** Star Mazda Vehicle Dealership Expansion Project	The project consists of modifying an existing vehicle dealership by: 1) constructing a new two-story sales building (11,840 square feet); 2) demolishing a showroom/service building (8,600 square feet) and an office (900 square feet; and 3) reconfiguring the site to provide 66 parking spaces (18 standard, 18 tandem service, and 30 tandem display) with requested parking relief due to its transit corridor location. The project is located at 1401 South Brand Boulevard in Glendale. Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Retail **RVC260204-11** Express Car Wash Plot Plan (PEN22-0215)	The project consists of constructing a new commercial building (4,767 square feet) with associated parking and making landscape improvements to accommodate an express car wash on a 1.02-acre vacant parcel. The project is located at East Pigeon Pass Road, north of Hemlock Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/12/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260211-09** Sandalwood Travel Center and Tentative Parcel Map 38215	The project consists of a tentative parcel map seeking to divide an 11.2-acre site into three parcels and develop a travel center on the southern parcel which will include a convenience store with alcohol sales (4,884 square feet), an attached common area (2,150 square feet) with showers and laundry, a four-pump gasoline canopy, a five-position diesel canopy, 12 electric vehicle charging stations, 26 parking stalls, 19 overnight truck and trailer parking stalls, a truck weighing scale. Other off-site improvements will also be made on 1.9 acres. The project is located at 7th Street and Sandalwood Drive in Calimesa. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/rvc260211-09-mnd-sandalwood-travel-center-and-tpm-38215-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Calimesa	Comment letter sent on 3/4/2026
Retail **RVC260212-06** Gas Station and Convenience Store	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, Conditional Use Permit, Design Review, Public Convenience or Necessity finding, and variance to allow for the construction of a vehicle fueling station with a convenience store (4,650 square feet) and off-sale beer and wine on a 1.3-acre site. The project is located at 6902, 6892, and 6836 Arlington Avenue in Riverside. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260212-06-mnd-gas-station-and-convenience-store.pdf Comment Period: 2/13/2026 - 3/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/26/2026
Retail **RVC260218-02** Major Plot Plan No. PLN25-0077, Conditional Use Permit No. PLN25-0078, and PLN25-0152 (TPM 39354)	The project consists of subdividing an existing 7.07-acre parcel into four parcels and developing 1.8 acres for a drive-thru coffee shop (1,025 square feet) with parking capacity for 24 stacked vehicles and nine traditional spaces, and a restaurant and retail building (8,200 square feet) with 49 dedicated parking spaces to accommodate future development anticipated on the southern portion of the site. The project is located north of Rim Creek Path, south of Newport Road, east of Evans Road, and west of Winter Hawk Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 1/24/2026 - 2/24/2026 Public Hearing: 2/25/2026	Other	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260217-01** Requested Incidental Take Permit for Crotch's Bumble Bee (Canyon Hills Project)	The project consists of developing 221 single-family residential lots on 300 acres, including authorizing the incidental take of the Crotch's Bumble Bee affecting about 164 acres of potential habitat. The originally larger 900-acre site was reduced, and 579 acres have been permanently preserved as public open space under conservation easement. The project is located at 7000 North La Tuna Canyon Road in Los Angeles. References: LAC251104-03 and LAC250805-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260224-02** Prisma (formerly Orange & De Longpre)	The project consists of demolishing six residential units and constructing a six-story supportive housing development of 100% affordable 98 units, including 96 studios (at 318 square feet each) and two manager units (636 square feet), with amenity space, a courtyard, and laundry facilities (3,500 square feet). The project is located at 1350-1358 North Orange Drive and 6914 West De Longpre in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 2/24/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds	Los Angeles Housing Department	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260204-06** North Tustin Street Residential Project	The project consists of demolishing existing site improvements on a 4.23-acre commercial site to build 71 three-story single-family small lot homes (58 paired and 13 detached) with three- and four-bedroom units ranging in size from 2,008 to 2,117 square feet, roof decks up to 35 feet, open space, and guest parking. The project includes a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Tract Map, and application of Small Lot Subdivision Development Standards. The project is located at 2375 North Tustin Street in the City of Orange. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 2/26/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Orange	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260204-09** Sumner Place Residential Development (PLN25-20005)	The project consists of constructing a residential development on 7.54 net acres (10 gross acres) to be comprised of attached townhomes (159 units) and making other changes to landscaping and the roadway to improve circulation, The project also seeks a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Major Development Review, and Tentative Tract Map for condominium purposes The project is located at 7008 Sumner Avenue in Eastvale. Comment Period: 1/28/2026 - 2/17/2026 Public Hearing: 2/18/2026	Other	City of Eastvale	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260204-10** General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Conditional Use Permit for Planned Unit Development, and Tentative Tract Map No. 37858	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Conditional Use Permit for a Planned Unit Development, and Tentative Tract Map seeking to subdivide 4.81 acres into 37 single-family residential lots with two water quality basins and open space. The project is located at northeast corner of Cactus Avenue and Bradshaw Circle in Moreno Valley. References: RVC251224-06; RVC251022-11; and RVC221018-10 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/17/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260211-07** Pre-Application Review No. 260003 (PAR260003)	The project consists of developing 37 single-family dwelling units on 8.44 gross acres, including the addition of interior roadways, making street improvements, and dedicating 1.2 acres for open space. The project is located south of Guffey Ranch Way, west of Towhee Lane, east of Pawpaw Court, and north of the Santa Monica Mountains in Corona. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-02** The Cenador Resort and Residences Project	The project consists of subdividing a 30-acre site into 70 lots and developing a mixed-use resort community including a 67-room hotel, restaurant and event space (38,293 square feet), spa and fitness center (19,844 square feet), casitas (from 970 to 1,910 square feet), 32 branded residences (from 2,221 to 2,552 square feet), 26 luxury villas (from 3,024 to 3,404 square feet), 58 single-family homes, commercial areas, open space, internal streets, and 297 parking spaces. The project is located at 82875 58th Avenue in Thermal. Comment Period: 2/23/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Under review, may submit comments
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-03** Vista Murrieta Grading Plan (EA-2022-2563)	The project consists of revising a grading plan for a previously approved 100% affordable multi-family residential development within a Transit-Oriented Development Overlay, including 103,987 cubic yards of cut, 29,367 cubic yards of fill, and export of 74,620 cubic yards, demolition of existing concrete, water well, septic tank, propane tank, railroad, fencing, and posts, installation of construction fencing, and site access from Walsh Center Drive with on-site grading activities occurring over two to three weeks. The project is located at 25342 Jackson Avenue, 40740 Vista Murrieta Avenue, and 40720 Vista Murrieta Avenue in Murrieta. Comment Period: 2/20/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Murrieta	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-04** Perris Boulevard Mixed-Use Development (DPR 26-00003 / EA 26-00001 / PDO 26-00001 / DA 26-00001)	The project consists of developing an 11.32-acre mixed-use site including a six-story hotel, a commercial shopping center (131,433 square feet), and a four-story residential apartment building with subterranean parking and site landscaping. The project is located east of Perris Boulevard and north of Avocado Avenue in Perris. Comment Period: 2/20/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Perris	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **SBC260203-01** Tentative Tract Map (TTM 20793)	The project consists of subdividing a 7.37-acre site into 67 single-family residential lots and one lettered lot for private streets and amenities, and constructing 67 single-family homes with associated improvements, along with a General Plan Amendment from Residential 6 to Residential 12 and a Zone Change from R-1D to R-3. The project is located at 1504 West Candlewood Avenue in Rialto. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Rialto	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260204-05** Laguna Beach Downtown Specific Plan Phase II Update Project	The project consists of updating the 115-acre Downtown Specific Plan to allow increased building heights from 12 feet up to 24 and 36 feet, increased residential densities from one unit per 2,000 square feet to as high as one unit per 500 square feet, revised parking standards to 0.5 spaces per unit, expanded residential and mixed-use allowances, lot merger flexibility beyond 5,000 square feet, updated urban design guidelines, and planning capacity for up to 450 new residential units. The project is located at 505 North Forest Avenue in Laguna Beach. Comment Period: 1/27/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Laguna Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-01** Transit Oriented Community Specific Plan#	The project consists of adopting a Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment, making zoning updates and infrastructure improvements, and establishing five development opportunity districts across a 23-acre area to allow up to 406 housing units, commercial uses, parks, and public realm and connectivity improvements supporting transit-oriented development. The project is located at Garfield Avenue, Florence Avenue, and Florence Place in Bell Gardens. The project is also within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: 4/13/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Bell Gardens	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-03** Safety Element Update – General Plan Amendment No. 24-002	The project consists of adopting a General Plan Amendment to update the Safety Element to address emergency preparedness, seismic and geologic hazards, flood hazards, fire hazards, climate adaptation, shoreline protection, and hazardous materials policies without proposing any physical development or land alteration. The project is located citywide in Malibu. References: LAC240904-01 and LAC240801-10 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/11/2026	Other	City of Malibu	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-04** Burbank Media District Specific Plan Update	The project consists of updating the Media District Specific Plan to allow up to 9,702 residential units, commercial/general business uses (3,986,207 square feet), and 400 hotel rooms across 544 acres. The project is located within the Media District Specific Plan area in Burbank. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2023/november-2023/LAC231108-06.pdf Reference: LAC231108-06 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/lac260211-04-dpeir-burbank-media-district-specific-plan-update.pdf Comment Period: 2/7/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Burbank	Comment letter sent on 3/19/2026
Plans and Regulations **LAC260225-01** Westside Community Plans Update	The project consists of updating the West Los Angeles, Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey, Venice, and Westchester–Playa del Rey Community Plans across approximately 26.6 square miles, including amendments to land use designations, zoning, and policy text to implement the New Zoning Code, support transit-oriented and mixed-use development, expand housing opportunities, retain job-producing land, and guide future growth. The project is located within the West Los Angeles, Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey, Venice, and Westchester–Playa del Rey community plan areas in Los Angeles. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/lac260225-01-nop-westside-community-plans-update.pdf Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Comment letter sent on 3/20/2026

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260210-01** Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of a Specific Plan Amendment for 92 acres of the Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Area seeking to allow for the demolition of oil and gas facilities and future development of up to 800 residential units, up to 350 hotel rooms or visitor-serving uses, and 22.8 acres of open space/park across three planning areas. The project is located at 20101 Goldenwest Street in Huntington Beach. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/orc260210-01-nop-palm-goldenwest-specific-plan-amendment-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Huntington Beach	Comment letter sent on 3/5/2026
Plans and Regulations **ORC260212-03** Brea 2050: Focused General Plan Update and Brea Core Specific Plan	The project consists of updating a focused General Plan and adopting a new Specific Plan which seeks to allow up to 4,752 residential units and 6,379,588 square feet of non-residential uses within the Brea Core Specific Plan area, along with citywide policy, land use, mobility, infrastructure, and development framework updates. The project is located within the planning area surrounding Imperial Highway, State Route 90, and State Route 57 in Brea. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/september-2025/orc250826-01-nop-brea-2050--focused-general-plan-update-and-brea-core-specific-plan.pdf Reference: ORC250826-01 Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: 4/14/2026	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Brea	Under review, may submit comments

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **RVC260225-05** Bedford Heights Specific Plan Project (GPA2026-0001 / SP2026-0001 / TTM 39149 / PP2026-0001)	The project consists of adopting the Bedford Heights Specific Plan establishing development standards for subdivision of one vacant lot into 130 lots and development of 200 residential dwellings with related amenities and infrastructure, including: 1) General Plan Amendment GPA2026-0001 to change the land use designation from Agriculture to Low Density Residential; 2) Specific Plan SP2026-0001 to establish development standards and design guidelines; 3) Tentative Tract Map TTM 39149 (TTM2026-0001) to subdivide the site into 36 numbered lots and 94 lettered lots for residential development, amenities, infrastructure, and condominium airspace ownership; and 4) Precise Plan PP2026-0001 to review the siting, design, and layout of the proposed development. The project is located on a vacant site in the Bedford Canyon area of Corona. Comment Period: 2/17/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Corona	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **RVC260226-01** Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Update – Ordinance #MIPAA 26-01 and Resolution #MIPAA 26-02	The project consists of adopting March Inland Port Airport Authority Ordinance No. MIPAA 26-01 and Resolution No. MIPAA 26-02 to amend the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program, including establishing automatic annual Construction Cost Index adjustments, refining definitions of single-family and multi-family residential development, and implementing a one-time Construction Cost Index-based fee update effective July 1, 2026. The action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). The project is located within the March Inland Port Airport Authority jurisdiction in Riverside County. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/4/2026	Other	March Inland Port Airport Authority	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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ATTACHMENT B
ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH CONTINUED REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260114-04** Hanover Riverside (PPT250066, CZ250044, TPM 39411)	The project consists of constructing a two-story industrial warehouse (1,293,040 square feet) on 80.73 gross acres. The project will also require an evaluation and approval of changes to zoning, a tentative tract map, and plot plan. The project is located north of Ellis Avenue, south of Santa Rosa Avenue, east of Vector Road, and west of Dawson Road in Nuevo. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260114-04-site-plan-hanover-riverside-(ppt250066-cz250044-tpm-39411).pdf Comment Period: 1/15/2026 - 2/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260120-05** Menifee Valley Business Park – Costco Distribution Center (PA10) (Plot Plan No. PLN 26-0006)	The project consists of constructing in two phases a Costco distribution center (1,076,000 square feet) on 115.25 acres, which will include a dry depot area (784,600 square feet), a cold depot area (270,000 square feet), an office area (15,000 square feet), 452 dock doors, 497 passenger vehicle parking stalls, and 1,212 truck trailer stalls. The project is located south of McLaughlin Road, east of Menifee Road, and west of Briggs Road in Menifee. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260120-05-site-plan-menifee-valley-business-park-costco-distribution-center-(pln-26-0006).pdf Comment Period: 1/16/2026 - 2/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Menifee	Comment letter sent on 2/3/2026
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260127-05** First Industrial Commerce Center II	The project consists of constructing one industrial warehouse building up to 53 feet in height on 58.6 acres, which will include warehouse space (1,082,337 square feet) and mezzanine office space (10,000 square feet) for a total of 1,092,337 square feet, with 333 auto parking stalls, 386 trailer storage stalls, and 174 loading docks, along with private roadway connections to 18th Avenue. The project is located at the southwest corner of future Indigo Drive and 18th Avenue in Palm Springs. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260127-05-nop-first-industrial-commerce-center-ii.pdf Comment Period: 1/27/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Palm Springs	Comment letter sent on 2/25/2026

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260121-03** Coachella Vault Project#	The project consists of developing a storage facility and industrial lease space on 11 acres, which will include nine storage buildings (225,230 square feet), a two-story office/clubhouse (3,970 square feet), an industrial lease space (3,140 square feet), 272 parking spaces, rooftop solar panels, and associated electrical equipment. The project is located at 48490 Harrison Street in Coachella within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260121-03-mnd-coachella-vault-project.pdf Comment Period: 1/20/2026 - 2/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Coachella	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260127-04** Ideal Electronics – Lithium Battery Assembly Facility	The project consists of developing a lithium-ion battery assembly facility involving storage, technician testing and assembly, export logistics, and light manufacturing related to consumer battery products and electric vehicle components. The project is located at 445 East Menlo Avenue in Hemet. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260127-04-site-plan-ideal-electronics-lithium-battery-assembly-facility.pdf Comment Period: 1/22/2026 - 2/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026
Plans and Regulations **RVC260114-06** City of Corona 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update Program	The project consists of updating the City of Corona's Sewer Master Plan establishing a 10-year and 20-year capital improvement program to upgrade, replace, and rehabilitate aging wastewater infrastructure, including lift stations and sewer pipelines, to accommodate projected growth of up to 14.3 million gallons per day by 2045. The project is located citywide within Corona. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260114-06-nop-city-of-corona-2026-sewer-master-plan-update-program.pdf Comment Period: 1/9/2026 - 2/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Corona	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026

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ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through February 28, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project	Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 8547) to allow the facility to recycle more batteries and to eliminate the existing daily idle time of the furnaces. The proposed project will increase the rotary feed drying furnace feed rate limit from 600 to 750 tons per day and increase the amount of total coke material allowed to be processed. In addition, the project will allow the use of petroleum coke in lieu of or in addition to calcined coke and remove one existing emergency diesel-fueled internal combustion engine (ICE) and install two new emergency natural gas-fueled ICEs. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 720 South 7th Avenue in the City of Industry. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2018081096	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	The Draft EIR was released for a 124-day public review and comment period from October 14, 2021 to February 15, 2022 and approximately 200 comment letters were received. South Coast AQMD held two community meetings on November 10, 2021, and February 9, 2022, which presented an overview of the proposed project, the CEQA process, detailed analysis of the potentially significant environmental topic areas, and the existing regulatory safeguards. Response to written comments submitted relative to the Draft EIR and oral comments made at the community meetings are currently being prepared by the consultant. After the Draft EIR public comment and review period closed, Quemetco submitted additional applications for other permit modifications. South Coast AQMD staff is evaluating the effect of these new applications on the EIR process.	Trinity Consultants
Browing-Ferris Industries of California, Inc., doing business as Sunshine Canyon Landfill Republic Services Inc. Sunshine Canyon Landfill Flare Capacity Expansion Project	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Republic Services Inc. is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 49111) for its active landfill gas collection and control system to accommodate the increased collection of landfill gas. The proposed project will: 1) install two new low-emission flares with two additional 300-horsepower electric blowers; and 2) increase the landfill gas flow limit of the existing landfill gas collection system. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 1992041053	Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)	The Final SEIR was certified on February 25, 2026.	Castle Environmental Consulting

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ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through February 28, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects#	Tesoro is proposing modifications to its Carson Operations and Wilmington Operations at the Marathon Los Angeles Refinery in order to replace aging coke drums, produce asphalt binder, and make more high-octane, low vapor pressure clean-gasoline blendstock by modifying the fluid feed hydrodesulfurization unit, the fluidized catalytic cracking unit, and the alkylation units. The projects are located at two facilities in Los Angeles County: 1) Marathon Carson Operations, Facility ID 174655, 2350 East 223rd Street in Carson; and 2) Marathon Wilmington Operations, Facility ID 800436, 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway in Wilmington. Both of these facilities are located in the AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2025110170	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Initial Study (NOP/IS)	The NOP/IS was released for a 34-day public review and comment period from November 5, 2025 to December 9, 2025 and six comment letters were received. A CEQA Scoping meeting was held on November 18, 2025. The consultant is preparing a preliminary Draft EIR, which will include responses to the comment letters received and comments made during the CEQA Scoping meeting.	Environmental Audit, Inc.

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Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 19

REPORT: Rule and Control Measure Forecast

SYNOPSIS: This report highlights South Coast AQMD rulemaking activities and public hearings scheduled for 2026.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SLR:MK:IM:JA:ZS

2026 MASTER CALENDAR

The 2026 Master Calendar provides a list of proposed or proposed amended rules for each month, with a brief description, and a notation in the third column indicating if the rulemaking is for an AQMP, either the 2016 AQMP, 2022 AQMP, or 2024 PM Plan, when adopted, Air Toxics, AB 617 (for BARCT) or measures identified in an AB 617 Community Emission Reduction Plan (CERP) or to address an issue related to an AB 617 Consistently Nominated Community, SIP to address comments or actions from U.S. EPA for a rule that is in an approved SIP, or Other. Rulemaking efforts that are noted for implementation of the 2016 AQMP or 2022 AQMP when adopted, Air Toxics, and AB 617 are either statutorily required and/or are needed to address a public health concern. Projected emission reductions will be determined during rulemaking.

The following symbols next to the rule number indicate if the rulemaking will be a potentially significant hearing, will reduce criteria pollutants, or is part of the RECLAIM transition. Symbols have been added to indicate the following:

* *This rulemaking may have a substantial number of public comments.*
+ *This rulemaking will reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards.*
# *This rulemaking is part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure.*

The following table provides a list of changes since the previous Rule Forecast Report.

1157	**PM10 Emission Reductions From Aggregate and Related Operations**
Proposed Amended Rule 1157 is being moved from June 2026 to August 2026 to allow more time to work with stakeholders on proposed amendments.	
1401	**New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants**
Proposed Amended Rule 1401 is being moved from June 2026 to August 2026 to provide more time on the impact analysis of the new toxic air contaminants on permitted facilities.	
461	**Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing**
Proposed Amended Rule 461 is being moved from To-Be-Determined to 4th Quarter to propose amendments to streamline recordkeeping requirements for certain facilities.	
1122	**Solvent Degreasers**
Proposed Amended Rule 1122 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to To-Be-Determined to allow time for staff to initiate rulemaking and decide on appropriate time for Board consideration.	
1133.2	**Emission Reductions from Co-Composting Operations**
Proposed Amended Rule 1133.2 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to To-Be-Determined to allow time for emission factors to be updated from the ongoing CAPCOA effort.	
1143	**Consumer Paint Thinners and Multi-Purpose Solvents**
Proposed Amended Rule 1143 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to To-Be-Determined to due to other rule development priorities.	
1162	**Polyester Resin Operations**
Proposed Amended Rule 1162 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to To-Be-Determined due to other rule development priorities.	

* *Potentially significant hearing*
+ *Reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards*
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1315	**Federal New Source Review Tracking System**
Proposed Amended Rule 1315 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to 2026 To-Be-Determined due to other rule development priorities.	
1435	**Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Metal Heating Operations**
Proposed Amended Rule 1435 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to 4th Quarter due to other rule development priorities.	
1495	**Commodity Fumigation**
Proposed Amended Rule 1495 is being moved from 3rd Quarter to 4th Quarter to allow more time to work with stakeholders on proposed amendments.	

** Potentially significant hearing*

+ Reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards

 # Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure

2026 MASTER CALENDAR

Month May	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
Regulation III	**Fees** Regulation III, which is comprised of Rules 301, 303, 304, 304.1, 306, 307.1, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 315, and 316, will be amended to increase most fees to be consistent with the California Consumer Price Index as established in Rule 320 and other fee revisions to for cost recovery. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
June	**Title and Description**	**Type of Rulemaking**
219 222	**Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** **Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** Proposed Amended Rule 219 will be updated to address comments from U.S. EPA and stakeholders about equipment exempt from permitting requirements that control emissions from natural emission sources. Amendments to Rule 222 will be proposed in tandem to align with the proposed changes in Rule 219 and may include other editorial revisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
444.1 401 404 405	**PM Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste** **Visible Emissions** **Particulate Matter - Concentration** **Solid Particulate Matter - Weight** Proposed Rule 444.1 will seek to reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management operations. Proposed Amended Rules 401, 404 and 405 will allow the use of air curtain incinerators and other technologies regulated under Proposed Rule 444.1. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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[#] *Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure*

2026 MASTER CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
June *(Continued)*		
2011 2012 2015	**Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions** **Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions** **Backstop Provisions** Proposed Amended Rules 2011, 2012, 2015 will provide facilities an alternative method for data submission and streamline the auditing requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
August	**Title and Description**	**Type of Rulemaking**
1106	**Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1157	**PM10 Emission Reductions From Aggregate and Related Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1157 seeks to further reduce PM emissions from aggregate and related operations. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1401	**New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants** Proposed Amended Rule 1401 will amend Table 1 to include new toxic air contaminants identified by California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
September	**Title and Description**	**Type of Rulemaking**
1302	**Definitions** Proposed Amended Rule 1302 will address offsets from composting operations due to green waste diversion. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 MASTER CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month 4th Quarter	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
461	**Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing** Amendments to Rule 461 may be needed to address potential regulatory gaps. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1110.4	**Emissions from Emergency Generators** Proposed Rule 1110.4 will establish and revise rule provisions to reduce NOx, CO, and PM emissions from emergency generators. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other / AQMP
1113	**Architectural Coatings** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1146	**Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters** Proposed amendments to Rule 1146 will seek further emission reductions from an updated BARCT analysis. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1146.1#	**Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters** Proposed amendments to Rule 1146.1 seeks further emission reductions from an updated BARCT analysis. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1168	**Adhesive and Sealant Applications** Proposed Amended Rule 1168 will propose amendments in light of recent Technology Check-In regarding technology-forcing emission limits. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1176	**VOC Emissions from Wastewater Systems** Proposed Amended Rule 1176 will clarify the applicability of the rule to include bulk terminals under definition of "Industrial Facilities," and streamline and clarify provisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other / AB 617 CERP
1180 1180.1	**Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities** **Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries** Proposed Amended Rules 1180 and 1180.1 will consider requirements for those facilities seeking to cease operations. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

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Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure

2026 MASTER CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month **4th Quarter** *(Continued)*	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1435*	**Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Metal Heating Operations** Proposed Rule 1435 will establish requirements to reduce point source and fugitive toxic air contaminants including hexavalent chromium emissions from heat treating processes. Proposed Rule 1435 will also include monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP
1460	**Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1460 seeks to comply with AB 2851 which requires fenceline monitoring of metal toxic air contaminants at metal shredding facilities and public notification when emissions exceed certain thresholds. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1480.1	**Ambient Monitoring and Sampling of Gaseous Toxic Air Contaminants** Proposed Rule 1480.1 will establish requirements to conduct monitoring and sampling for those facilities identified as significant high-risk level. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1495	**Commodity Fumigation** Proposed Rule 1495 will reduce methyl bromide and other toxic air contaminant emissions by establishing requirements for commodity fumigation operations. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
Regulation XIII*#	**New Source Review** Proposed Amended Regulation XIII will revise New Source Review provisions to address facilities that are transitioning from RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure and to reconcile Regulation XIII with 2002 NSR Reform. Additional rules under Regulation XIII may be needed to address offsets and other provisions under Regulation XIII. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP

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Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure

2026 MASTER CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month **4th Quarter** *(Continued)*	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
Regulation XX	**RECLAIM** Amendments to Regulation XX rules to address NOx and SOx requirements at RECLAIM facilities if there is consideration to transition RECLAIM to command-and-control regulatory structure, and address any other issues or changes to comply with requirements, or facilitate implementation of current program or transition to command and control. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	RECLAIM / Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
102	**Definition of Terms** Proposed amendments may be needed to update and add definitions, and potentially modify exemptions. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
103	**Definition of Geographical Areas** Proposed amendments are needed to update geographic areas to be consistent with state and federal references to those geographic areas. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
209	**Transfer and Voiding of Permits** Proposed amendments may be needed to clarify requirements for change of ownership and permits and the assessment of associated fees. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
219	**Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** Proposed Amended Rule 219 may be needed to address certain allowances for sources not required to submit for a permit. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
222	**Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** Amendments to Rule 222 will need to align with the proposed changes in Rule 219 and may include other editorial revisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
403	**Fugitive Dust** Proposed Amended Rule 403 will seek to remove outdated provisions and clarify existing provisions to enhance compliance. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
403.1	**Supplemental Fugitive Dust Control Requirements for Coachella Valley Sources** Proposed Amended Rule 403.1 will clarify existing requirements for dust control and remove outdated provisions contained in supporting documents for Rule 403.1. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
407[#]	**Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants** Proposed Amended Rule 407 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Bara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT

** Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
410	**Odors from Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities** Proposed Amended Rule 410 will clarify existing provisions. Additional provisions may be needed to address activities associated with diversion of food waste to transfer stations or material recovery facilities. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
425	**Odors from Cannabis Processing** Proposed Rule 425 will establish requirements for control of odors from cannabis processing. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
430	**Breakdown Provisions** Amendments to Rule 430 will be needed to remove exemptions for facilities that exit the RECLAIM program and update references to CEMS rules. Other amendments may be needed to address current policies from U.S. EPA regarding startup, shutdown, and malfunction requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	RECLAIM / Other
431.1[#]	**Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.1 will assess exemptions, including RECLAIM, and update other provisions, if needed. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
431.2[#]	**Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.2 will assess exemptions, including RECLAIM, and update other provisions, if needed. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
431.3[#]	**Sulfur Content of Fossil Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.3 will assess exemptions, including RECLAIM, and update other provisions, if needed. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
441	**Research Operations** Amendments may be needed to consider more flexibility. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
444	**Open Burning** Amendments may be needed to clarify existing provisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
468[#]	**Sulfur Recovery Units** Proposed Amended Rule 468 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT

** Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
469[#]	**Sulfuric Acid Units** Proposed Amended Rule 469 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT
1101[#]	**Secondary Lead Smelters/Sulfur Oxides** Proposed Amended Rule 1101 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT
1102	**Dry Cleaners Using Solvent Other Than Perchloroethylene** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 CERP
1105[#]	**Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units SOx** Proposed Amended Rule 1105 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
1108	**Cutback Asphalt** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1108.1	**Emulsified Asphalt** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1109.1	**Petroleum Refineries** Amendments to consider requirements for facilities seeking to cease operations and possibly other provisions. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1110.2*[+#]	**Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines** Proposed amendments will address use of emergency standby engines and linear generators, incorporate possible comments by U.S. EPA for approval into the SIP, and address monitoring provisions for new engines. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 BARCT
1114	**Petroleum Refinery Coking Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1114 will seek to add notification requirements when coke particles, liquid and/or gas is ejected from the coke drum during cutting. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1119[#]	**Petroleum Coke Calcining Operations – Oxides of Sulfur** Proposed Amended Rule 1119 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
1122	**Solvent Degreasers** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1125	**Metal Container, Closure, and Coil Coating Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1126	**Magnet Wire Coating Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1128	**Paper, Fabric, and Film Coating Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1130	**Graphic Arts** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1130.1	**Screen Printing Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1133.2	**Emission Reductions from Co-Composting Operations** Proposed amendments to consider alternatives to enclosure requirements and update emission factors. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1142	**Marine Tank Vessel Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1142 will address VOC and hydrogen sulfide emissions from marine tank vessel operations, applicability, noticing requirements, and provide clarifications. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1143	**Consumer Paint Thinners and Multi-Purpose Solvents** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1145	**Plastic, Rubber, Leather, and Glass Coatings** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1150.1	**Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills** Proposed amendments may be needed to update or add monitoring requirements and enhance compliance. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

** Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1157.1	**Control of Particulate Matter Emissions from Non-Aggregate Operations** Proposed Rule 1157.1 will address concerns with PM and other emissions from facilities operating with non-aggregate material. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1162	**Polyester Resin Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1166	**Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil** Proposed Amended Rule 1166 will update requirements, specifically concerning notifications and usage of mitigation plans (site specific versus various locations). *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1174	**Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from the Ignition of Barbecue Charcoal** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1179	**Publicly Owned Treatment Works Operations** Proposed amendments seek to further reduce VOC, PM, and ammonia emissions as well as odors from publicly owned treatment works. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1186.1, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196* +	**Fleet Rules** Proposed amendments to Rules 1186.1, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196 will seek to align South Coast AQMD fleet rules with CARB's final Advanced Clean Fleets regulation. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1315	**Federal New Source Review Tracking System** Proposed amendments to consider extending the ability to issue permits for major sources to obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve beyond the current 2030 sunset date. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1403*	**Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities** Proposed Amended Rule 1403 will enhance implementation, improve rule enforceability, update provisions, notifications, exemptions, and align provisions with the applicable U.S. EPA National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and other state and local requirements as necessary. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1404	**Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Cooling Towers** Amendments may be needed to provide additional clarifications regarding use of process water that is associated with sources that have the potential to contain chromium in cooling towers and address VOC emissions. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AQMP
1411	**Recovery or Recycling of Refrigerants from Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners** Proposed Amended Rule 1411 seeks amendments to coincide with Section 609 of the Clean Air Act. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1415 1415.1	**Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Air Conditioning Systems, and Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Refrigeration Systems** Proposed Amended Rules 1415 and 1415.1 will align requirements with the proposed CARB Refrigerant Management Program and U.S. EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy Rule provisions relative to prohibitions on specific hydrofluorocarbons. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1420	**Emissions Standard for Lead** Proposed Amended Rule 1420 will update requirements to address arsenic emissions to close a regulatory gap between Rule 1420 and Rule 1407 - Control of Emissions of Arsenic, Cadmium, and Nickel from Non-Ferrous Metal Melting Operations. Other provisions may be needed to address storage and handling requirements, and revise closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1420.1	**Emission Standards for Lead and Other Toxic Air Contaminants from Large Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facilities** Proposed Amendments are needed to update applicable test methods and provide clarifications regarding submittal of a source-test protocol. Additional amendments may be needed to address monitoring and post closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1420.2	**Emission Standards for Lead from Metal Melting Facilities** Proposed Amended Rule 1420.2 will update requirements to address arsenic emissions to close a regulatory gap between Rule 1420 and Rule 1407 - Control of Emissions of Arsenic, Cadmium, and Nickel from Non-Ferrous Metal Melting Operations. Additional amendments may be needed to address monitoring and post closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1420.3	**Emissions Standards for Lead from Firing Ranges** Proposed Rule 1420.3 will establish requirements to address lead emissions from firing ranges. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1426.1	**Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Metal Finishing Operations** Proposed Rule 1426.1 will reduce hexavalent chromium emissions from heated chromium tanks used at facilities with metal finishing operations that are not subject to Rule 1469. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1445*	**Control of Toxic Emissions from Laser and Plasma Arc Metal Cutting** Proposed Rule 1445 will establish requirements to reduce hexavalent chromium and other metal toxic air contaminant particulate emissions from laser arc cutting. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AB 617 CERP
1450*	**Control of Methylene Chloride Emissions** Proposed Rule 1450 will reduce methylene chloride emissions from furniture stripping and establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1455	**Control of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Torch Cutting and Welding** Proposed Rule 1455 will establish requirements to reduce hexavalent chromium emissions from torch cutting and welding of chromium alloys. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AB 617 CERP
1466	**Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants** Amendments may be needed for residential cleanup projects. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1470	**Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines** Proposed Amended Rule 1470 seeks to reduce NOx emissions from stationary internal combustion engines (ICEs) by replacing older ICEs with alternative cleaner technology. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Toxics
1470.1	**Emissions from Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Engines** Proposed Rule 1470.1 seeks to reduce NOx emissions from emergency standby internal combustion engines (ICEs) by replacing older ICEs and requiring the use of commercially available lower emission fuels, such as renewable diesel. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Toxics
1472	**Requirements for Facilities with Multiple Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines** Proposed Amended Rule 1472 will remove provisions that are no longer applicable, update and streamline provisions to reflect the latest OEHHA Health Risk Assessment Guidelines and assess the need for Compliance Plans. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1901	**General Conformity** Proposed Amended Rule 1901 will establish a new General Conformity determination process for applicable projects receiving federal funding or approval. *TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP
Regulation XXIII*+	**Facility-Based Mobile Sources** Proposed rules within Regulation XXIII would reduce emissions from indirect sources and the mobile sources attracted to these facilities. *Elaine Shen 909.396.2715; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

+ *Reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards*

Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure

2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
Regulation II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, XI, XIV, XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXX and XXXV	Various rule amendments may be needed to meet the requirements of state and federal laws; implement OEHHA's latest risk assessment guidance; incorporate changes from OEHHA to new or revised toxic air contaminants or their risk values; address variance issues, emission limits, technology-forcing emission limits, and conflicts with other agency requirements; abate substantial endangerment to public health; apply additional reductions to meet SIP short-term measure commitments; address issues raised by U.S. EPA or CARB for the SIP or for a rule that was submitted into the SIP; and address compliance issues raised by the Hearing Board. In addition, administrative changes could be necessary for Hearing Board procedures, filings, petitions, noticing, etc. Amendments to existing rules may be needed to address use of materials that contain chemicals of concern. The associated rule development or amendments include, but are not limited to, South Coast AQMD existing, or new rules to implement measures in the 2012, 2016, or 2022 AQMP, or the 2024 PM Plan. This includes measures in the 2016 AQMP to reduce toxic air contaminants or reduce exposure to air toxics from stationary, mobile, and area sources. Rule adoption or amendments may include updates to provide consistency with CARB Statewide Air Toxic Control Measures, U.S. EPA's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, or to address the lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Rule adoption or amendments may be needed to implement AB 617 including but not limited to BARCT rules, Community Emission Reduction Plans prepared pursuant to AB 617, or new or amended rules to abate a public health issue identified through emissions testing or ambient monitoring. Rule adoption or amendments may be needed if there is an agreement or memorandum of understanding where the Board directed that staff pause rulemaking, and the Board provides new direction to re-initiate rulemaking.	Other / AQMP/ Toxics / AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

[+] *Reduce criteria air contaminants and assist toward attainment of ambient air quality standards*

[#] *Part of the transition of RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure*

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 20

REPORT: Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management

SYNOPSIS: Information Management is responsible for data systems management services in support of all South Coast AQMD operations. This action is to provide the monthly status report on major automation contracts and planned projects.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, March 13, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:XC:DD:HL:dc

Background
Information Management (IM) provides a wide range of information systems and services in support of all South Coast AQMD operations. IM's primary goal is to provide automated tools and systems to implement rules and regulations, and to improve internal efficiencies. The annual Budget and Board-approved amendments to the Budget specify projects planned during the fiscal year to develop, acquire, enhance, or maintain mission-critical information systems.

Summary of Report
The attached report identifies the major projects/contracts or purchases that are ongoing or expected to be initiated within the next six months. Information provided for each project includes a brief project description and the schedule associated with known major milestones (issue RFP/RFQ, execute contract, etc.).

Attachment
Information Management Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects During the Next Six Months

ATTACHMENT
April 3, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Agenda Tracking System	
Brief description:	Develop a new Agenda Tracking System for submittal, review, and approval of Governing Board meeting agenda items.
Estimated project cost	$250,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	85%
LAST 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Training
NEXT 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Training
Original estimated go-live date	11/15/24
Current estimated go-live date	7/21/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	The schedule has been extended to incorporate additional user enhancements and to allow for additional training and testing. The parallel testing is ongoing with a plan to mirror board meeting cycles for two months prior to go-live.

Permit Workflow Automation	
Brief description:	Automate application acceptance and engineering evaluation processes into paperless workflows. This phase includes an electronic workflow that encompasses major functions of the Permit Application process.
Estimated project cost	$250,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	60%
LAST 30 days	• System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	• System Development in Progress
Original estimated go-live date	3/14/25
Current estimated go-live date	7/21/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	The schedule has been extended to incorporate new system requirements and design changes. Next-phase functionality development is in progress.

ATTACHMENT
April 3, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Compliance System	
Brief description:	Develop a new Compliance System to help streamline the compliance business process. The new system will provide full integration of incident management, inspection process, field operations, and operations dashboard.
Estimated project cost	$450,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	70%
LAST 30 days	• System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	• System Development in Progress
Original estimated go-live date	2/28/25
Current estimated go-live date	6/26/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	The schedule has been extended to accommodate new system requirements, design changes, and additional time for user adoption and testing.

Carl Moyer Program GMS Phase III	
Brief description:	Develop Contracting, Invoicing, and Annual Reporting modules for Carl Moyer Program web application. This system will include integration with internal South Coast AQMD systems.
Estimated project cost	$200,000
Overall project status	Completed
Percentage complete	100%
LAST 30 days	• Post-Production Support
NEXT 30 days	• N/A
Original estimated go-live date	4/10/25
Current estimated go-live date	3/10/26
Go-live date	3/10/26
Notes	System is live.

ATTACHMENT
April 3, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Air Quality Data Platform Phase 3	
Brief description:	Integrate individual data systems into a cloud-based platform for efficient data management and the creation of interactive visualizations and dashboards for web access.
Estimated project cost	$386,800
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	65%
LAST 30 days	• System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	• System Development in Progress
Original estimated go-live date	4/22/26
Current estimated go-live date	7/10/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Schedule extended to accommodate adjustments related to dependent software.

CLASS Database Migration Phase I	
Brief description:	Migrate the CLASS database from Ingres to SQL Server, focusing on the database layer and ensuring compatibility with existing web and client-server applications.
Estimated project cost	$450,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	20%
LAST 30 days	• Data Migration Discovery & Planning
NEXT 30 days	• Data Migration Implementation
Original estimated go-live date	9/18/26
Current estimated go-live date	9/18/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Project is on schedule.

ATTACHMENT
April 3, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Projects that have been completed within the last 12 months are shown below	
COMPLETED PROJECTS	
PROJECT	DATE COMPLETED
AB 617 Clean Community School Package Initiative Phase I	February 10, 2026
Annual Emissions Reporting for Reporting Year 2025	December 31, 2025
WAIRE POP Enhancement for Reporting Year 2025	December 26, 2025
Peoplesoft Financials 9.2 Upgrade	November 11, 2025
Zoom for Government	October 31, 2025
Prop 1B GMS - 2025 Solicitation	October 28, 2025
Ingres Upgrade	October 27, 2025
AB2766 FY 24-25	October 21, 2025
ELECTRIC - Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles (CHDV) Grant Program Phase 1.2	September 30, 2025
AirNet Upgrade	August 17, 2025
ELECTRIC - Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles (CHDV) Grant Program Phase 1.1	August 15, 2025
Invest Clean	August 15, 2025
New Timecard	July 23, 2025
WAIRE POP Phase V	June 26, 2025
Methyl Bromide Web Application	June 6, 2025
Digiforms	May 13, 2025
Intermediate Distribution Frame (IDF) Network Switch Refresh Phase 5	May 4, 2025
South Coast AQMD Mobile Application Phase 6	April 30, 2025

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 21

REPORT: Administrative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Administrative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 13, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair
Administrative Committee

SN:cb

Call to Order
Chair Michael Cacciotti called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members
Present: Chair Michael Cacciotti, Committee Chair
Senator (Ret.) Vanessa Delgado
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez

Absent: Vice Chair Larry McCallon, Committee Vice Chair

For additional details of the Administrative Committee Meeting, please refer to the Webcast.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:
1. **Board Members' Concerns:** No Board Member concerns to report.

2. **Chair's Report of Approved Travel:** No travel was reported.

3. **Report of Approved Out-of-Country Travel:** No travel was reported.

4. **Review April 3, 2026 Governing Board Agenda:** There was nothing reported.

5. **Approval of Compensation for Board Member Assistant(s)/Consultant(s):** This item was moved to Action Items as approval from the Administrative Committee is needed. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 3:59.

6. **Update on South Coast AQMD's Internal Engagement Activities:** Dr. Anissa Heard-Johnson, Deputy Executive Officer, Community Engagement and Air Programs, provided an update on agency efforts, seasonal events, cultural displays, Statewide Working Group, and discussed Dr. Lara A. Gundel for Fabulous Female Friday.

   Harvey Eder, Solar Power Coalition, commented about the importance of Black and Jewish history. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 4:53.

7. **Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management:** Ron Moskowitz, Chief Information Officer, reported on the status of various projects. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 14:01.

ACTION ITEMS:

5. **Approval of Compensation for Board Member Assistant(s)/Consultant(s):** There was one contract modification proposal for Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos' Board Assistant, Marisela Santana for February 2026 through June 30, 2026 due to new committee assignments.

   For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 3:59.

   Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

8. **Amend Contract to Provide Short- and Long-Term Systems Development, Maintenance and Support Services:** Mr. Moskowitz reported that this item is a standard request to amend contracts for additional system support and development. Funds are available in the Information Management budget. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 15:40.

   Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

9. **Recognize Revenue and Execute Contract for U.S. EPA National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program:** Mr. Moskowitz reported that this item is to recognize funds of up to $249,103 from a U.S. EPA award for the Fiscal Year 2024 National Environment Information Exchange Network Grant Program to modernize South Coast AQMD's Title V reporting system. This item requests to recognize these funds to the General Fund, appropriate up to $75,255 from the General Fund Unassigned (Undesignated) Fund Balance to Information Management's fiscal year 2025-26 and/or 2026-27 budgets, and execute a contract with Varsun Technologies in the amount not to exceed $75,255 to develop the Title V submittal portal. Sufficient funding will be available to support the contractual costs and staff time and other expenses related to this project once approved and funds recognized. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 16:26.

   Moved by Hagman; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

10. **Remove Various Fixed Assets from South Coast AQMD Inventory:** Sujata Jain, Chief Financial Officer, Finance, reported that this item is to surplus and/or dispose of fixed assets that have become obsolete. The total acquisition cost of equipment assets was $1,293,173.94 and all the assets are fully depreciated. Total acquisition cost of vehicles that need to be disposed of was $120,976.04. The total assets being disposed are $1,414,150. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 17:58.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

11. **Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Language Interpretation and Document Translation Services:** Dr. Heard-Johnson explained that synopsis of this item was updated and the updated version is reflected in the Agenda for the Administrative Committee. Dr. Heard Johnson reported this item is to execute contracts with TLC Interpreting and Translation Services, Interpreters Unlimited, Accidental Languages and Focus Language International to provide interpretation and translation services to support our community engagement efforts. These contracts will not exceed $125,000 from the AB 617 Implementation Program Fiscal Years 2025-26 and 2026-27. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 19:27.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

12. **Transfer and Appropriate Funds and Issue Solicitation and Purchase Orders for Community Air Monitoring Near Refineries and Related Facilities:** Dr. Jason Low, Deputy Executive Officer, Monitoring & Analysis, reported that this item is to appropriate approximately $1,000,000 from the General Fund balance, appropriate $593,000 from the Amended Annual Fees and appropriate $180,000 from the Rule 1180 Special Revenue Fund into the Monitoring & Analysis budget and purchase orders for air monitoring equipment and vehicles to support ongoing operations of the Community Air Monitoring Network near refineries. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 21:00.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

13. **Execute Contract for Office Data Cable Infrastructure, Issue Purchase Order for Modular Furniture Systems Moving Services, and Transfer and Appropriate Funds:** John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer, Administrative & Human Resources, reported that this item is to bring forward the results of an RFP and an RFQ that were released in November 2025 for services needed to upgrade and reconfigure the building's third floor in order to support operations for the Engineering and Permitting division. This item is requesting the approval of a contract with NetCentra for office data cable infrastructure services in the amount of $382,000 and requesting authorization for the Procurement Manager to issue a purchase order to National Relocation Services in the amount of $145,749 for modular furniture systems moving and building services. This item also requests a budget transfer from the Undesignated Fund Balance of $527,000 to cover the cost of these services. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 22:05.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

14. **Appropriate Funds from General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for Administrative and Human Resources Related Expenditures:** Mr. Olvera reported that this item requests a budget transfer in the amount of $320,000 from the Undesignated Fund Balance to be allocated for Administrative & Human Resources

expenditures. This includes costs for legal services, security, and employee-related programs. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 23:33.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, Perez
Noes:	None
Absent:	McCallon

WRITTEN REPORTS:

15. **Young Leaders Advisory Council Minutes for the August 20, 2025 Meeting:** The report was acknowledged and received.

16. **Young Leaders Advisory Council Minutes for the November 19, 2025 Meeting:** The report was acknowledged and received.

OTHER MATTERS:

17. **Other Business:** There was no other business to report.

18. **Public Comment:** Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding politics. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 25:16.

19. **Next Meeting Date:** The next regular Administrative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 10, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

YOUNG LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 2025
MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:
Gabriela Ballesteros
Emanuel De Jesús Cruz
Alexander Goytia Fajardo
Shirley Mariel Rivera
Jordan Ashley Salcido
Emanuel Jeffery Alcantar Rodriguez
Elizabeth Zamora
Silvestre Lopez
Andres Coronel
Jose Marquez Cuevas
Heaven Denham
Maiah Itzel Rivas
Vanessa Melesio
Jessica Santos
Joshua Scheel
Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez

Members Absent:
Leslie Helen Garcia
Mark Jimenez
Tai Nguyen
Eric Tomas
Linh Tran
Roxana Marina Barrera
Jai Lin Alise Salas
Dominick Rodriguez

South Coast AQMD Staff:

Dr. Anissa Heard-Johnson, Deputy Executive Officer, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Nicholas Sanchez. Assistant Chief Deputy Counsel, Legal
Erika Chavez, Principal Deputy District Counsel, Legal
Stephen Dutz, Laboratory Manager, Monitoring and Analysis
Arlene Farol Saria, Public Affairs Manager, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Dr. Alexis Thrower, Senior Public Affairs Specialist, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Cassandra Johnson, Senior Public Affairs Specialist, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Carolina Vargas, Staff Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Heather Pomeroy, Senior Administrative Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Paola Servas, Senior Office Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs

Call To Order

Dr. Heard-Johnson called the meeting to order at 12:33 p.m.

Roll Call

Agenda Item #1: Staff Introductions and Agenda Overview

Dr. Heard-Johnson welcomed members and reviewed the agenda for the meeting. For additional information, please refer to the webcast beginning 7:36.

Agenda Item #2: Review and Approve Minutes

Motion: Andres Coronel
Second: Gabriela Ballesteros

Aye: Gabriela Ballesteros
Emanuel De Jesús Cruz
Alexander Goytia Fajardo
Shirley Mariel Rivera
Jordan Ashley Salcido
Emanuel Jeffery Alcantar Rodriguez
Elizabeth Zamora
Silvestre Lopez
Andres Coronel
Jose Marquez Cuevas

Heaven Denham
Maiah Itzel Rivas
Vanessa Melesio
Jessica Santos
Joshua Scheel
Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez

Nay: None

Absent: Leslie Helen Garcia
Mark Jimenez
Tai Nguyen
Eric Tomas
Linh Tran
Roxana Marina Barrera
Jai Lin Alise Salas
Dominick Rodriguez

For additional information please refer to the webcast at 9:09.

Agenda Item #3: South Coast AQMD Spotlight: Lab

Laboratory Manager Stephen Dutz. A video showcasing the South Coast AQMD Lab was shown. After the video Mr. Dutz opened the floor for questions. YLAC members asked a series of questions related to mass spectrometers, collaboration with other organizations and colleges, pollutants that South Coast AQMD is concerned with, community monitoring and what areas are surveyed, where to find published reports, monitor placement, and issues after tropical storm Hilary. Mr. Dutz answered the questions posed by YLAC members and advised that lab tours are available on the last Friday of the month. If someone is interested, our Legislative, Media, and Public Affairs division can help to coordinate. For additional information please refer to the webcast beginning at 15:44.

Agenda Item #4: Community Spotlight

Elizabeth Zamora talked about Title V permit for World Oil and how odorous it is at rush hour. Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez wanted to bring awareness to warehouses being built in the Inland Empire and how close they are to living spaces and trucks not being allowed to drive on certain streets. Vanessa Melesio asked Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez if the zoning had been changed. Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez said they're already changing the streets to accommodate larger vehicles. Vanessa Melesio said to attend city meetings if the land is being re-zoned. Vanessa Melesio said she feels there's a film festival inland film festival in September. Filmmakers are going to be highlighting the warehouse issue. Vanessa Melesio also wanted to highlight Metrolink free rail pass program where Riverside and SB County riders get 90 days free. If you're a first time

user, it's a good way to try it. Ms. Arlene Farol Saria said Sofia Figaroa is someone we're trying to get as a keynote speaker for the All CSC. Sofia Figaroa is an Emmy winning filmmaker focusing on this issue. Shirley Rivera highlighted an event happening in her community on September 7th – in east LA highlighting corridors mapping activities and crafting stations. Jessica Santos wanted to bring attention to a proposed rule change from EPA – rescind greenhouse gas endangerment finding. Emanual Jeffery Alcantar Rodriguez commented about a section of Central Ave that will be a car free zone where people can walk or bike. Joshua Scheel talked about, as a result of current admin decisions, a number of friends have lost their jobs and the importance of unity. Heaven Denham said academia feels like unsafe spaces to work in currently due to loss of funding and threats. Vanessa Melesio said she feels sad that college students are experiencing their formative years in this climate. Jessica Santos said she echoed what has been shared. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 33:07.

Agenda Item #5: Engagement Opportunities

Dr. Heard-Johnson referenced written materials. Ms. Saria talked about All CSC Event on October 25th for cross community engagement and network. Last year there were almost 200 members who participated in the event. Dr. Heard-Johnson said it's not the default to bring communities together but a lesson we have learned is regional convenings are wanted. Other air districts and CARB are also looking into this. Dr. Heard-Johnson also mentioned that the CEAP Team makes a point to be out in the communities and invited members to partner with the CEAP team to show us issues in their areas. Ms. Pomeroy will email the group asking for engagement volunteers. Andres Coronel said in Mecca on Friday something to be mindful of it's an agricultural community. A lot of the community now goes to work at night now given the current admin so participation may be more limited. Dr. Heard-Johnson talked about being mindful of needing to offer hybrid spaces as this is a reality.
For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:05:48.

Agenda Item #6: mark! Lopez

mark! Lopez was unable to join. The meeting progressed forward.
For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:15:58.

Agenda Item #7: Other Business

Andres Coronel asked to explore the Charter to see about our work and how we're adding to it. Heather will provide the Charter to members. Motion to review the Charter and come to next meeting to review and comment.

Motion: Andres Coronel
Second: Gabriela Ballesteros

Aye: Gabriela Ballesteros
Emanuel De Jesús Cruz
Alexander Goytia Fajardo
Shirley Mariel Rivera
Jordan Ashley Salcido
Emanuel Jeffery Alcantar Rodriguez
Elizabeth Zamora
Silvestre Lopez
Andres Coronel
Jose Marquez Cuevas
Heaven Denham
Maiah Itzel Rivas
Vanessa Melesio
Jessica Santos
Joshua Scheel
Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez
Nay: None
Absent: Leslie Helen Garcia
Mark Jimenez
Tai Nguyen
Eric Tomas
Linh Tran
Roxana Marina Barrera
Jai Lin Alise Salas
Dominick Rodriguez

For additional information please refer to the webcast at 1:16:33.

Agenda Item #8: Public Comment Period

Mr. Moses Huerta said we're all in this fight together and stronger together and it is important that YLAC members don't get discouraged. Mr. Huerta also echoed Ms. Santos' comments about comments about EPA. Moses also highlighted the mobile statewide monitoring initiative. Encouraged members to take advantage of the tours offered by the lab at South Coast AQMD. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:20:47

Agenda Item #9: Next Meeting Date

The next regular YLAC meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, November 19, 2025 at 12:30 p.m. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:22:05

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned the meeting at 1:52 p.m.

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YOUNG LEADERS ADVISORY COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2025
MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:
Alexander Goytia Fajardo
Jordan Ashley Salcido
Linh Tran
Andres Coronel
Jose Marquez Cuevas
Vanessa Melesio
Maiah Itzel Rivas
Joshua Scheel
Gilbert Sebastian Sanchez

Members Absent:
Gabriela Ballesteros
Emanuel De Jesús Cruz
Elizabeth Zamora
Anjela Lu Arellano
Silvestre Lopez
Roxana Barrera
Jessica Santos
Leslie Helen Garcia
Mark Jimenez
Shirley Mariel Rivera
Robert Mendoza
Heaven Denham
Dominick Rodriguez
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South Coast AQMD Staff:

Dr. Anissa Heard-Johnson, Deputy Executive Officer, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Nicholas Sanchez, Assistant Chief Deputy Counsel, Legal
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Cassandra Johnson, Senior Public Affairs Specialist, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Carolina Vargas, Staff Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Heather Pomeroy, Senior Administrative Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs
Paola Servas, Senior Office Assistant, Community, Engagement and Air Programs

Call To Order

Dr. Heard-Johnson called the meeting to order at 12:43 p.m.

Roll Call

Agenda Item #1: Staff Introductions and Agenda Overview

Dr. Heard-Johson welcomed attendees to the meeting. For additional information, please refer to the webcast beginning 16:53.

Agenda Item #2: Review and Approve Minutes

The minutes could not be approved due to lack of a quorum. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 16:30.

Agenda Item #3: YLAC Member Driven In Community Day

This item was pulled due to lack of a quorum. For additional information please refer to the webcast beginning at 22:30.

Agenda Item #4: Annual Report for YLAC

Dr. Heard-Johnson reviewed the Annual Report and expressed her appreciation for the members and the opportunity visit communities. Andres Cornel commented that the Annual Report summarizes what the group has done in the past year. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 20:19.

Agenda Item #5: Community Spotlight

YLAC members shared work that they are doing in their careers and communities highlighting challenges with stormwater run-off, the political climate, increased warehousing in their neighborhood, increased traffic due to more housing

developments, and decreased funding for certain communities. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 25:53

Agenda Item #6: Goals and Charter Updates
Dr. Heard-Johnson asked the group about 2026 goals for YLAC. Maiah Rivas suggested YLAC Community days and Andres Coronel wanted to know if YLAC members could participate in Administrative Committee. Dr. Heard-Johnson explained that YLAC members can always participate in public comment and staff will find out about a joint presentation. This item will be tabled for the next meeting when more members can be present to weigh in. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 35:56.

Agenda Item #7: Speaker Spotlight: Malinda Dumisani
Malinda Dumisani discussed her role at the California Air Resource Boardamd t, laws and regulations, and the AB 617 Community Air Programs. Ms. Dumisani discussed the importance that everyone works together to make progress work. YLAC members asked about directions of research. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 42:13

Agenda Item #8: Upcoming Engagement Opportunities
Dr. Heard-Johnson went over the attachment with upcoming engagement opportunities where YLAC members can participate. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 1:45:43.

Agenda Item #9: Other Business
No other business was discussed. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 1:47:41

Agenda Item #10: Public Comment Period
There was no general public comment for this meeting. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:47:58

Agenda Item #11: Next Meeting Date
The next regular YLAC meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, February 18, 2025, at 12:30 p.m. For additional information please refer to the webcast at 01:48:05

Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned the meeting at 2:20 p.m.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 22

REPORT: Investment Oversight Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Investment Oversight Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 13, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Curt Hagman, Committee Chair
Investment Oversight Committee

SJ:gp

Committee Members

Present: Supervisor Curt Hagman, Committee Chair
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos
Richard Dixon
Jill Whynot

Absent: Sarah Meacham

Call to Order

Committee Chair Hagman called the meeting to order at 8:03 a.m.

For additional details of the Investment Oversight Committee Meeting, please refer to the Webcast.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. *Quarterly Report of Investments:* Sujata Jain, Chief Financial Officer presented the quarterly investment report. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 6:11.

2. *Financial Market Update:* Robert Montoya, PFM Asset Management, gave the financial market update for the quarter ending December 31, 2025. Mr. Montoya

discussed consumer price index, inflation trends, demands for goods and services, gross domestic product, unemployment and consumer spending. For additional information please refer to the Webcast at 7:18.

Chair Hagman and Committee Member Jill Whynot asked questions related to the market and the conflict in the Middle East. For additional information please refer to the Webcast at 25:37.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, spoke about the fossil fuel industry and solar energy. For additional information please refer to the Webcast at 30:31.

ACTION ITEM:

3. *Approval of Annual Investment Policy and Delegation of Authority to Los Angeles County Treasurer to Invest South Coast AQMD funds:* South Coast AQMD adopts an Annual Investment Policy which, if done, is required to be considered at a public meeting of the Board. State law also requires South Coast AQMD to annually renew its delegation of authority to its treasurer, the Los Angeles County Treasurer, to invest or to reinvest funds of the local agency. Staff recommended renewal of this delegation of authority. For additional information please refer to the Webcast at 32:08.

   Mr. Eder's comments were not related to the item. For additional information please refer to the Webcast at 32:52.

Moved by:	Dixon, Seconded by Whynot
Ayes:	Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, Dixon, Whynot, Hagman
Noes:	None
Abstain:	None
Absent:	Meacham

OTHER MATTERS:

4. **Other Business**
   There was no other business to report.

5. **Public Comment Period**
   There were no public comments to report.

6. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Investment Oversight Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 12, 2026.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 8:33 a.m.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 23

REPORT: Legislative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Legislative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 13, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action
AB 1791 (Sanchez): State Air Resources Board: South Coast Air Quality Management District: regulations: prohibition: costs.	**Oppose**

Receive and file this report and approve agenda items as specified in this letter.

V. Manuel Perez, Committee Chair
Legislative Committee

LTO:CG:PC:EV:MC:MC

Call to Order
Committee Chair V. Manuel Perez called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members
Present: V. Manuel Perez Committee Chair
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos

Absent: Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson

For additional details of the Legislative Committee Meeting, please refer to the Webcast.

ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. **Amend Contract for Legislative Representation in Sacramento, California**
   Lisa Tanaka, Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media presented on the current contract with Resolute Company for specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services, which expires on June 30, 2026. Staff recommended approval of a one-year extension of the Contract with Resolute Company in the amount of $180,000 for Legislative Representation in Sacramento, California.

   Chair Perez expressed his support to extend the contract for one-year. General Counsel Bayron Gilchrist stated for the record that Councilmember Adrin Nazarian was recusing based on the recency of his appointment to the committee and insufficient time to review potential campaign contributions.

   There was no public comment.

   Moved by: Nguyen, Seconded by Olmos
   Ayes: Hagman, Nguyen, Olmos, Perez
   Noes: None
   Abstain: Nazarian
   Absent: Lock Dawson

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 5:08.

2. **Update on South Coast AQMD Sponsored Bill**
   Carlos Gonzalez, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media provided an update on the following South Coast AQMD sponsored state legislation:

   - AB 2349 (Solache): State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program. This bill would establish a statewide network of Air Quality Incident Response Centers, through collaboration between CARB and local air districts. The bill would strengthen California's emergency air monitoring capacity and support coordinated state and local responses during wildfires and other air quality emergencies. Staff is working closely with the author's office to streamline the proposal and identify opportunities to reduce overall program costs. Staff notes that the Assemblymember submitted a $5 million budget request to support program implementation.

   Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, provided public comment regarding cooling centers and solar power.

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 9:07.

3. **Recommended Position on State Bill**

Erika Valle, State Legislative Analyst, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media presented AB 1791 (Sanchez): State Air Resources Board: South Coast Air Quality Management District: regulations: prohibition: costs. This bill would prohibit CARB and South Coast AQMD from adopting regulations that increase gas prices by more than $0.02 per gallon or raise residential construction costs by $2,000 or more. It would also prevent South Coast AQMD from adopting regulations that increase the cost of constructing a non-residential building by $5,000 or more. Additionally, the bill would require both agencies to demonstrate compliance with these caps to the Legislature. Staff recommended an oppose position on AB 1791.

Supervisor Nguyen stated that it would be premature to oppose the bill and recommended taking no position at this time. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 13:53.

Councilmember Nazarian emphasized the importance of communicating positions early to help ensure South Coast AQMD can continue engaging in the conversation as it evolves.
Vice Mayor Olmos expressed agreement with Councilmember Nazarian's remarks. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 14:43.

Supervisor Hagman expressed concerns that the bill could limit South Coast AQMD's ability to fulfill its responsibilities and suggested an "oppose unless amended" position to allow continued engagement with the bill's author. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 17:19.

Committee Chair Perez noted that although he had initial concerns about taking an early position, the bill directly names South Coast AQMD and staff has reached out to the bill author who expressed an unwillingness to work together. Committee Chair Perez asked staff to provide details on meeting with Assemblymember's office.

Ms. Valle reported that during the meeting with Assemblymember Sanchez's office, South Coast AQMD conveyed a willingness to collaborate and provide information, but the Assemblymember's staff did not express a willingness to alter the bill.

Mr. Eder provided public comment.

Chair Perez reaffirmed his support to oppose the bill based on the discussed concerns. Staff recommended an OPPOSE position on AB 1791.

Moved by: Nazarian, Seconded by Olmos
Ayes: Hagman, Nazarian, Olmos, Perez
Noes: Nguyen
Absent: Lock Dawson
For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 12:45.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

4. **Update and Discussion on Federal Legislative Issues**
   South Coast AQMD's federal legislative consultants (Kadesh & Associates, Cassidy & Associates, and Carmen Group) provided written reports on key Washington D.C. issues.

   Mark Kadesh, Kadesh & Associates, provided an update on the expected Congressional timeline and fiscal year 2027 appropriations process. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 23:41.

   Anna Karakitsos, Cassidy & Associates, reported on recently announced Congressional Member retirements. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 26:07.

   Roxanna Fields, Carmen Group, provided an update on the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) $9.6 million federal grant to LA Metro for preparation for the 2026 FIFA World Cup Games. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 29:43.

   Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding alcohol fuels.

5. **Update and Discussion on State Legislative Issues**
   South Coast AQMD's state legislative consultants (Joe A. Gonsalves & Son Resolute, and Buckley Government Affairs) provided written reports on key Sacramento issues.

   Paul Gonsalves, Joe A. Gonsalves & Son, informed the Committee that the February Cap-and-Invest auction raised $919 million for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), an increase from the $840 million raised in November, though revenues remain below past levels. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 33:36.

   Alfredo Arredondo, Resolute, reported that about 1,800 bills were introduced this year, a lower total due to the 35-bill limit per legislator. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 35:41.

Ross Buckley, Buckley Government Affairs, reported that the Legislature is working on budget proposals ahead of the June 15 budget deadline. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 37:23.

Supervisor Hagman inquired about a potential bill regarding modifications to existing law regarding nuclear power. Staff confirmed that bill related to energy is being tracked.

There was no public comment.

OTHER MATTERS:

6. **Other Business**
   There was no other business to report.

7. **Public Comment Period**
   Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding midterm elections and artificial intelligence.

8. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 10, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:43 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. SB 2349 (Solache) – Bill Language
3. AB 1791 (Sanchez) - Bill Analysis
4. AB 1791 (Sanchez) – Bill Language
5. Update on Federal Legislative Issues – Written Reports
6. Update on State Legislative Issues – Written Reports

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
ATTENDANCE RECORD – March 13, 2026

Supervisor V. Manuel Perez	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Janet Nguyen	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Bill Glazier	Board Consultant (Cacciotti)
Guillermo Gonzalez	Board Consultant (Perez)
Marisela Santana	Board Consultant (Olmos)
Lilly Sarafian	Board Consultant (Nazarian)
Erin Sheehy	Board Consultant (Rodriguez)
Suzette Swallow	Board Consultant (McCallon)
Ross Buckley	Buckley Government Affairs, LLC
Anna Karakitsos	Cassidy & Associates
Roxanna Fields	Carmen Group
Paul Gonsalves	Joe A. Gonsalves & Son
Mark Kadesh	Kadesh & Associates
Alfredo Arredondo	Resolute
Harvey Eder	Public Member
Grace Garner	Public Member
Chuck Hahn	Public Member
Thomas Jelenic	Public Member
Bill LaMarr	Public Member
Fred Minassian	Public Member
Warisa Niizawa	Public Member
Peter Okurowski	Public Member
David Rothbart	Public Member
Petter Whittingham	Public Member
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD Staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD Staff
Lara Brown	South Coast AQMD Staff
Maria Corralejo	South Coast AQMD Staff
Matthew Ceja	South Coast AQMD Staff
Philip Crabbe	South Coast AQMD Staff
Scott Gallegos	South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD Staff
De Groeneveld	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh	South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein	South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim	South Coast AQMD Staff
Grace Leblanc	South Coast AQMD Staff

Howard Lee..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jocelyn Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Brisa Lopez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Cristina Lopez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Low ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Terrence Mann ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian McMillan ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Nahal Mogharabi ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ron Moskowitz ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Robert Paud..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mary Reichert ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Brian Tomasovic ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Erika Valle ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Elizabeth Vega ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Victor Yip ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Yifan Yu ..... South Coast AQMD Staff

ATTACHMENT 2A

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2349

Introduced by Assembly Member Solache

February 19, 2026

An act to add Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 39950) to Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2349, as introduced, Solache. State Air Resources Board: regional air quality incident response program.

Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the state board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state, determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, and monitor air pollutants in cooperation with districts and other agencies.

This bill would require the state board to expand its incident air monitoring program, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for those purposes, to provide support for a regional network of air quality incident response centers, including at least one air quality incident response and evaluation center located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, in order to facilitate emergency air monitoring response at the local and regional level. The bill would require each air quality incident response center to be operated by the state board or an air district and would require the state board and each district that operates an air quality incident response center to coordinate to provide

emergency air monitoring response for disasters or other crises impacting air quality and public health in the state. The bill would provide that funding made available by the Legislature for purposes of these provisions may be used for various purposes, including program funding to plan, create, equip, and maintain air quality incident response centers.

To the extent that the bill would expand the duties of an air district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 39950) is added to Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Chapter 9. Regional Air Quality Incident Response Program

39950. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Air contaminant" includes any toxic air contaminant designated or identified pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 39650), and as defined in Section 39013, and any substance as listed in the Table of Standards pursuant to Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) "Air quality incident response center" means an air quality incident response center established pursuant to this chapter to facilitate emergency air monitoring.

39951. Subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of this chapter, the state board shall expand its incident air monitoring program to provide support in accordance with this

chapter for a regional network of air quality incident response centers in order to facilitate emergency air monitoring response at the local and regional level.

39952. (a) (1) The state board and the districts shall jointly select each location throughout the state where an air quality incident response center will be established by the state board or a district for purposes of this chapter, including at least one air quality incident response and evaluation center located at the south coast district.

(2) Before establishing an air quality incident response center within its jurisdiction, a district shall coordinate with the state board and any other relevant district to develop operational plans for the air quality incident response center.

(3) Each entity shall be responsible for operating the air quality incident response center that it establishes pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) The state board and each district that operates an air quality incident response center shall coordinate to provide emergency air monitoring response for disasters or other crises impacting air quality and public health in the state, as determined by the state board and those districts.

(c) The state board and each district that operates an air quality incident response center shall only be responsible for performing the duties set forth in this chapter to the extent that funding is provided by the Legislature for those purposes.

39953. Funding made available by the Legislature for purposes of this chapter may be used, but is not limited to being used, for any of the following purposes:

(a) Program funding to plan, create, equip, and maintain air quality incident response centers, including for the acquisition of monitoring equipment and systems, vehicles, and other necessary equipment, and facilities, needed to support air quality incident response centers, and to plan, develop, conduct training on, and implement incident response protocols.

(b) Air quality data collection, maintenance, analysis, presentation, dissemination, modeling, and publishing, and the integration of that data into a unified command or joint information center, and other related activities.

(c) The funding of staffing resources, including regional emergency response coordinators and technical staff at districts

that operate air quality incident response centers, develop plans, prepare for, and respond during, incidents and as needed for investigation and recovery efforts.

(d) Training and preparedness exercises for state board staff and the staff of districts that operate air quality incident response centers to facilitate expeditious, efficient, and effective emergency air monitoring responses to provide air quality information to the public and protect public health.

(e) Providing expertise to translate air monitoring data collection, analyses, and modeling results in terms of impacts on public health.

(f) Coordinating with relevant state and local agencies, local governments, and public health departments, including districts, to provide unified command and joint information centers, and other organizations with air quality data and analysis to inform the public and local response and recovery efforts.

39954. As part of the operation of an air quality incident response center, air quality monitoring may be conducted for targeted air contaminants of concern, as identified by the state board or the district operating that air quality incident response center, during disaster or emergency situations and during the recovery period from a disaster or emergency to aid impacted communities, and may be conducted, as needed, in coordination with unified command centers, joint information centers, other state agencies, local public health agencies, and other entities, as appropriate.

SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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ATTACHMENT 3A

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Analysis Summary – AB 1791 (Sanchez)
Version: Introduced - 2/10/2026
Analyst: EV

AB 1791 (Sanchez)
State Air Resources Board: South Coast Air Quality Management District: regulations: prohibition: costs.

Summary: This bill would prohibit the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and South Coast AQMD from adopting regulations that increase gas prices or raise residential construction costs. It would also prevent South Coast AQMD from adopting regulations that increase the cost of constructing a non-residential building. Additionally, the bill would require both agencies to demonstrate compliance with these caps to the Legislature.

Background: Under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, CARB is authorized to monitor and regulate greenhouse gas emissions and adopt rules to achieve statewide climate targets. The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act establishes the South Coast AQMD as the local agency responsible for comprehensive air pollution control within the South Coast Air Basin and authorizes the district to adopt air quality regulations.

Status: 2/11/2026 - From printer for official publication. Eligible to be heard in Committee on March 13.

Specific Provisions: This bill would prohibit:

1) CARB from adopting regulations that increase gas prices by more than $0.02 per gallon or increase the cost to build any home by $2,000 or more.
2) South Coast AQMD from adopting regulations that increase gas prices by more than $0.02 per gallon, raise the cost of building a home by $2,000 or more, or increase the cost of building a non-residential building by $5,000 or more.

It would also require both CARB and South Coast AQMD to report data to the relevant legislative policy committees demonstrating compliance with the bill's provisions.

Impacts on South Coast AQMD's Mission, Operations or Initiatives: AB 1791 would constrain South Coast AQMD's statutory authority to adopt air quality regulations necessary to protect public health and attain state and federal clean air standards. Fixed dollar caps do not account for inflation, market variability, technological advances, or long-term public health and economic benefits associated with improved air quality.

The South Coast Air Basin is in extreme nonattainment for ozone and serious nonattainment for PM2.5. This means the South Coast region has some of the worst air quality in the nation. Failure to meet federal Clean Air Act requirements could lead to sanctions including withholding transportation funding, higher costs of doing business for stationary sources, and a federal takeover of local air quality regulation.

South Coast AQMD's rulemaking process is based on rigorous scientific analysis, extensive public engagement, and careful consideration of technological feasibility and cost-effectiveness. Draft rules are developed through public workshops and stakeholder consultations with industry, local governments, and community members before consideration by the Governing Board in a public

hearing. This structured approach ensures that regulatory decisions are transparent, data-driven, and informed by industry standards and real-world industry operational issues.

Further, AB 1791 would impose significant administrative and fiscal burdens on South Coast AQMD. Compliance with the bills' provisions would demand substantial staffing and technical resources, increase rule development costs, and slow progress toward meeting state and federal air quality standards. Disputes over cost projections could also increase litigation risk.

AB 1791 would harm South Coast AQMD's regulatory authority, introduce legal uncertainty, increase administrative burdens, and potentially jeopardize attainment efforts in of the nation's most polluted air basins.

Recommended Position: OPPOSE

SUPPORT
N/A

OPPOSITION
N/A

ATTACHMENT 3B

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1791

Introduced by Assembly Member Sanchez

February 10, 2026

An act to add Sections 39616.6 and 40440.9 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to air resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1791, as introduced, Sanchez. State Air Resources Board: South Coast Air Quality Management District: regulations: prohibition: costs.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases.

This bill would prohibit the state board from adopting any regulation or rule that would add more than $0.02 to the cost of a gallon of gasoline or add $2,000 or more to the cost to build any home. The bill would require the state board to submit data to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature that demonstrates how a proposed regulation is compliant with this prohibition.

Existing law, the Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District in those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino included within the South Coast Air Basin as the local agency with the responsibility for comprehensive air pollution control within the basin.

This bill would prohibit the south coast district from adopting any regulation or rule that would add more than $0.02 to the cost of a gallon of gasoline, add $2,000 or more to the cost to build any home, or add $5,000 or more to the cost to build a nonresidential building. The bill

would require the south coast district to submit data to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature that demonstrates how a proposed regulation is compliant with this prohibition. To the extent it would impose additional duties on a local entity, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 39616.6 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39616.6. Notwithstanding any other law, the state board shall not adopt any regulation or rule that would add more than two cents ($0.02) to the cost of a gallon of gasoline or add two thousand dollars ($2,000) or more to the cost to build any home. The state board shall submit data to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature that demonstrates how a proposed regulation is compliant with this section.

SEC. 2. Section 40440.9 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

40440.9. Notwithstanding any other law, the south coast district shall not adopt any regulation or rule that would add more than two cents ($0.02) to the cost of a gallon of gasoline, add two thousand dollars ($2,000) or more to the cost to build any home, or add five thousand dollars ($5,000) or more to the cost to build a nonresidential building. The south coast district shall submit data to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature that demonstrates how a proposed regulation is compliant with this section.

SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made

pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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ATTACHMENT 4A

KADESH & ASSOCIATES

South Coast AQMD Report for the March 2026
Legislative Meeting covering February 2026
Kadesh & Associates

The Interior-Environment funding bill for FY26, which includes EPA, was signed into law on January 23, leaving Congress with six individual appropriations bills to complete the FY26 funding process. Slightly after the January 30 deadline, five of those bills were signed into law as a final "minibus" that provided full year FY26 funding for the Departments of Defense, Labor/HHS, Transportation/HUD, State and foreign aid programs, and Treasury/IRS.

The FY26 Department of Homeland Security bill was originally supposed to be part of this final funding package, but it was stripped out by the Senate, and replaced with a two-week continuing resolution that ran until Friday, February 13 and has now expired. This makes DHS the only annual appropriations bill for FY26 that has not yet been enacted, and there will not be a subsequent continuing resolution.

Senate Democrats are negotiating directly with the White House to resolve the Homeland Security / ICE funding standoff, but there's no indication that negotiators are closing in on a deal. The dynamic is especially complicated because ICE and Border Patrol, the two agencies that are the focal point of negotiations, will not shut down due to the direct funding they received from last year's reconciliation bill, while other DHS agencies like FEMA, the Coast Guard, and TSA may experience more direct impacts from an extended lapse in appropriations.

Both chambers were in recess for the week of Presidents' Day, and will return to DC the following week for the State of the Union. The President's budget request is likely to slip at least into late March. Congress can start the FY27 appropriations process without the benefit of the budget request, but this new timing will make the FY27 process more complicated. In addition, authorizing committees have been hoping for language and funding levels in the budget request to help support their efforts to move legislation, including the surface transportation reauthorization bill, this year. A delay into late March would leave those committees without much runway to begin their legislative work.

On February 12, EPA Administrator Zeldin announced the repeal of the 2009 greenhouse gas endangerment finding, likely setting the stage for future regulatory changes covering a range of emissions policies. Lawsuits have already been filed, and Gov. Newsom has signaled that California will litigate as well.

Kadesh & Associates Activity Summary-

-Worked with South Coast AQMD and the congressional delegation on FY26 and FY27 appropriations, House and Senate clean air legislation, and other legislative developments.

Contacts: Contacts included staff and Members throughout the CA delegation, Senate offices, and members of key committees.

ATTACHMENT 4B

CASSIDY | ASSOCIATES

To: South Coast Air Quality Management District
From: Cassidy & Associates
Date: February 18, 2026
Re: February Report

HOUSE/SENATE

Congress

The House and Senate are in recess this week. Last week Congress focused on negotiating Fiscal Year 2026 appropriations under the Homeland Security spending bill, which is currently being funded by a short-term Continuing Resolution (CR) that expires on Friday, February 13. Democrats continue to demand significant changes to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) policies and procedures, which Republicans have so far rebuffed. Some lawmakers are looking at passing another short-term CR to buy more time to negotiate. Otherwise, the Homeland Security bill, which also funds the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Transportation Security Agency, and U.S. Coast Guard, will shut down. Earlier this month, the government experienced a partial shutdown before Congress passed several Fiscal Year 2026 appropriations bills and the CR funding Homeland Security. In addition to appropriations, the House also considered legislation related to voting reform, critical minerals, and housing.

EPA

On February 6, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule extending compliance deadlines for coal combustion residual management unit (CCRMU) and groundwater monitoring requirements. The action aims to increase grid stability and energy affordability by allowing facilities with CCRMUs additional time to complete facility evaluation reports and meet

groundwater monitoring standards. Utilities will have an additional year to complete facility evaluation reports and make them publicly available, as well as an additional three years to comply with groundwater monitoring requirements. The final rule also incorporates technical corrections and clarifications. Read more here.

On February 6, EPA established protections for over-the-top (OTT) dicamba application on dicamba-tolerant cotton and soybean crops. When applied according to the new label instructions, the EPA's analysis found no unreasonable risk to human health and the environment from OTT dicamba use. EPA designed these new label restrictions to include safeguards such as cutting the amount of dicamba that can be used annually in half, doubling required safety agents, requiring conservation practices to protect endangered species, and restricting applications during high temperatures. The decision only pertains to the next two growing seasons. Read more here.

On February 2, EPA issued new guidance affirming that farmers and owners of nonroad diesel equipment have the legal right to fix their own machinery, clarifying that the Clean Air Act does not prohibit them from accessing necessary repair tools or temporarily overriding emissions systems for maintenance purposes. Previously, equipment manufacturers restricted access to repair tools, requiring farmers to bring equipment to manufacturer-authorized dealers for repairs, rather than fixing it themselves for a lower cost. Read more here.

On January 27, EPA proposed approving eight states' air quality plans under the 2015 ozone standards, effectively rolling back the Biden-era "Good Neighbor Plan" that imposed strict federal emissions controls. The agency says these states have shown
they don't significantly impact ozone levels in other states, rendering the federal mandates unnecessary. This action is framed as advancing cooperative federalism, letting states manage their own plans while still protecting clean air. A 30-day public comment period will follow, and the EPA plans to address remaining states covered by the original rule in future actions. Read more here.

On January 27, EPA announced final disapproval of California's Heavy-Duty Inspection and Maintenance Regulation under the Clean Air Act as applied to vehicles registered out-of-state and out-of-country. Read more here.

Cassidy and Associates support in February:

- Provided guidance for the FY 26 appropriations process;
- Updated AQMD staff on surface transportation reauthorization;
- Continued conversations on permitting reform efforts in Congress and the Administration;
- Worked with SCAQMD staff to strategize on future DC outreach and plan for DC visits; and
- Participated in weekly strategy sessions with SCAQMD staff.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE DATES

February 13, 2026: Deadline to fund the Department of Homeland Security.

September 30, 2025: The Farm Bill, an omnibus package of legislation that supports US agriculture and food industries, expired in 2023. The bill is reauthorized on a five-year cycle.

September 30, 2026: Deadline to fund the federal government for Fiscal Year 2027.

December 31, 2026: National Defense Authorization Act, which authorizes and funds Department of Defense (DoD) programs and sets the DoD's policy agenda each year.

ATTACHMENT 4C

Carmen Group
INCORPORATED

To: South Coast AQMD Legislative Committee

From: Carmen Group

Date: February 19, 2026

Re: Federal Update – Executive Branch

Congress: On February 3rd, President Trump signed a $1.2 trillion consolidated appropriations package after the House and Senate reached an agreement to fund 11 of the 12 regular annual spending bills through the end of the fiscal year (September 30, 2026). This deal averted a broader crisis by securing full-year funding for major sectors including Defense, Labor-HHS-Education, and Transportation. However, the approval intentionally excluded an FY 26 funding solution for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which was granted only a two-week extension. This temporary reprieve expired on February 13th. Despite continued negotiations between congressional democrats and the White House over immigration enforcement and ICE guardrails, the Department of Homeland Security is currently shutdown.

President Trump will deliver his State of the Union address on February 24th. This is his first State of the Union of his second term. The Administration will release its FY 27 budget request in March or April, missing the statutory deadline of the first Monday in February.

Environmental Protection Agency

EPA released a Request for Information to understand the availability of alternative fuels and associated technologies for its Clean School Bus program: In preparation of a new funding opportunity under the Clean School Bus Program, EPA is seeking public comments on the availability, market price, infrastructure needs and performance of alternative fuel school buses that operate entirely or in part on liquified natural gas (LNG), compressed natural gas (CNG), hydrogen, propane, or biofuels. Comments are due 45 days after publication of the RFI in the Federal Register (likely April 7, 2026).

EPA Finalizes Rescission of the Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding: On February 12, 2026, EPA finalized a rule rescinding the 2009 Endangerment Finding under the Clean Air Act. The Endangerment Finding previously provided the legal basis for regulating greenhouse gas emissions from mobile sources. As part of the action, EPA also rescinded associated greenhouse gas emission standards for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles.

EPA Removes Certain Off-Cycle Vehicle Emissions Credits: In conjunction with the Endangerment Finding rescission, EPA eliminated specific off-cycle compliance credits previously available to vehicle manufacturers, including credits related to automatic start-stop technologies. This change affects emissions certification and compliance pathways for mobile source regulations.

Department of Transportation

Proposed Modification of the Waiver of Buy America Requirements for EV Chargers: In February, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) released the Administration's new proposal to raise the Buy America requirement for electric vehicle (EV) chargers from 55% to 100%. Under the proposed modification, all EV chargers will have to undergo final assembly in the United States, and the domestic content requirement for all components of an EV Charger that are purchased or installed with funds made available or administered by FHWA will be raised from 55 percent to up to 100 percent. FHWA is accepting comments on this proposed modification by March 16, 2026.

Department of Interior

Slip-on Tanker Pilot Program: The Department of the Interior today announced that up to $20 million is available to strengthen local governments' wildfire response capacity. This funding can be used by local governments that provide emergency services to areas with a population of 50,000 or less to purchase slip-on tanker units, which allow them to quickly convert trucks, utility terrain vehicles and other vehicles to be operated as wildland fire engines. The applicants must serve communities with a moderate to high wildfire risk. Grants will range from $10,000 to $249,000 and applications must be received by March 23, 2026

Outreach: In February, Carmen Group continued to track the latest information on congressional funding, permitting reform, and transportation reauthorization. In addition, we spoke to EPA to inquire about the timing of the release of DERA funding.

ATTACHMENT 5A

Joe A. Gonsalves & Son
Anthony D. Gonsalves
Jason A. Gonsalves
Paul A. Gonsalves
PROFESSIONAL LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION
925 L ST. · SUITE 250 · SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-3766
916 441-0597 · FAX 916 441-5061
Email: gonsalves@gonsalvi.com

TO: South Coast AQMD

FROM: Anthony, Jason & Paul Gonsalves

SUBJECT: Legislative Update – February 2026

DATE: Thursday, February 19, 2026

In February, the California Legislature was primarily focused on early-session policy development and budget oversight following the release of Governor Gavin Newsom's January budget proposal. Legislative leaders began holding policy and fiscal hearings to evaluate the Administration's spending plan and budget committees also continued work tied to prior-year agreements, particularly around education funding, climate programs, and state workforce levels, setting the stage for negotiations leading into the May Budget Revision.

At the same time, lawmakers have until February 20, 2026, to introduce new policy measures for the 2026 session. We expect to see approximately 1,500 bills introduced this year and we will continue to monitor and report any bills of interest to the District.

The following will provide you with updates of interest to the District:

$200M ZEV Program Proposal

At the beginning of this month, Governor Newsom released his proposed new $200M zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) incentive program to offset the cuts from the federal government. The program includes a dollar-for-dollar match from participating automakers, effectively doubling the investment, and will provide point-of-sale incentives to first-time ZEV buyers for both new and used vehicles.

The proposed budget trailer bill language calls on CARB to develop the program and requires CARB to do the following:

1. CARB must enter into grant agreements with light-duty passenger vehicle manufacturers to provide incentives to consumers for the purchase or lease of new or used, light-duty passenger electric vehicles.
2. CARB must set an incentive amount for new vehicles and a lower amount for used vehicles, with the incentive amounts being matched by participating manufacturers.

These incentives would apply to any new vehicles up to the price of $80,000 for vans, SUVs, pickup trucks and up to $55,000 for other vehicles, such as sedans. Used vehicles are capped at $25,000.

This proposal will be negotiated between the Governor and Legislature and, if an agreement is reached, will be part of this year's upcoming budget. We will continue to keep the District apprised as the issue progresses.

Governor Appointments

On February 11, 2026, Paula Stigler Granados of San Diego was appointed to the California Air Resources Board. She currently serves as Associate Professor and Division Head of Environmental Health at San Diego State University's School of Public Health, where she has worked in multiple academic and research roles since 2009. Her prior experience includes faculty positions at Texas State University and the University of Texas Health Science Center School of Public Health, as well as environmental and tribal health roles with the Pala Band of Mission Indians and The San Diego Foundation. She also serves on the boards of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District and the High Tech High Foundation. She holds a Ph.D. in Global Health from San Diego State University and the University of California, San Diego, a Master of Science in Public Health from San Diego State University, and a bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at Austin. The position requires Senate confirmation.

UK CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP

On February 16, 2026, Governor Newsom announced an expanded partnership between California and the United Kingdom aimed at accelerating climate action and sustainable development. During his visit, the Governor met with UK leaders to strengthen collaboration on climate policy, trade, and business opportunities. He also joined UK Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Ed Miliband, to sign a new memorandum of understanding that deepens cooperation between the two governments and builds on their longstanding relationship.

The trip concluded with a visit to Octopus Energy, which announced plans to invest nearly $1 billion in California-based clean technology, carbon removal, and nature-based projects. The investment reflects confidence in California's climate policies, regulatory certainty, and innovation ecosystem, particularly around Silicon Valley, and is intended to support continued growth in the clean energy economy while delivering economic benefits to both regions.

Prairie Song Reliability Project

On February 24, 2026, the California Energy Commission (CEC) will hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed Prairie Song Reliability Project, a large battery energy storage facility planned for the community of Acton in Los Angeles County. The meeting will allow the project developer to present details, CEC staff to explain the state's Opt-In Certification permitting process, and community members to learn how to participate and provide feedback. Attendees may join in person or remotely.

The project, proposed by Prairie Song Reliability Project, LLC, would include an 8-hour, 1,150-megawatt battery system capable of storing about 9,200 megawatt-hours of electricity, enough to power roughly 850,000 homes for eight hours, along with related infrastructure and a transmission connection to a nearby Southern California Edison substation. State officials say the project could improve grid reliability in the Los Angeles Basin and potentially delay the need for new transmission facilities. The application was deemed complete on January 30, 2026, beginning a 270-day environmental and certification review that includes public meetings, environmental analysis, and comment periods before a final CEC decision.

The proposal is being reviewed through the state's Opt-In Certification program, created under Gavin Newsom's initiative to accelerate clean energy development. If approved, the CEC certificate would generally replace other state and local permits, with the agency overseeing construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning under established conditions.

2026 LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES

Feb. 20 - Last day for bills to be introduced.

Apr. 24 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees' fiscal bills introduced in their house.

May 1 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house.

May 8 - Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 1.

May 15 - Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house. Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 1.

May 26 – 29 - Floor Session only. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose.

May 29 - Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house.

June 1 - Committee meetings may resume.

June 15 - Budget Bill must be passed by midnight.

June 25 - Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the November 3 General Election ballot.

July 2 - Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session, provided Budget Bill has passed.

Aug. 3 - Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess.

Aug. 14 - Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills to the Floor.

Aug. 17 – 31 - Floor Session only. No committee, other than conference and Rules committees, may meet for any purpose.

Aug. 21 - Last day to amend on the Floor.

Aug. 31 - Last day for each house to pass bills. Final recess begins upon adjournment.

ATTACHMENT 5B

RESOLUTE

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Legislative and Regulatory Update – February 2026

- **Important Upcoming Dates**

  March 26, 2026 – Spring Recess Begins Upon Adjournment

- **RESOLUTE Actions on Behalf of South Coast AQMD.** RESOLUTE partners David Quintana and Alfredo Arredondo continued their representation of SCAQMD before the State's Legislative and Executive branches. Selected highlights of our recent advocacy include:

  - Provided ongoing updates as the Legislature reconvened.
  - Followed up on bills from the 2025 legislative session, including SCAQMD sponsored legislation.

- **AB 907 (Chen).** Assemblymember Philip Chen introduced AB 907, sponsored legislation for South Coast AQMD dealing with the inequity of pay for air district board members appointed to serve on the California Air Resources Board.

  The bill was referred to the Senate Environmental Quality Committee. The bill was made into a 2-year bill.

- **LAO Updates Fiscal Outlook.** On February 20th, the Legislative Analyst's Office updated its fiscal outlook to be more aligned with the Department of Finance:

  Near-Term Revenue Outlook Improved but Future Challenges Remain. Our updated forecast anticipates that revenues from the state's three largest taxes (income, corporate, and sales) are likely to come in ahead of Governor's Budget assumptions in the current year and about in line with assumptions in the budget year. This upgraded outlook is entirely attributable to higher expectations for income tax collections, which are being driven by enthusiasm around AI and the related stock market boom. As such, we continue to caution that these surging revenues likely are not sustainable. Our revenue outlook for 2027-28 and beyond remains similar to our November Fiscal Outlook, continuing to reflect the high risk of a revenue reversal, as discussed below. Under these revenues, our Fiscal Outlook estimated that the state would face structural deficits of around $35 billion annually starting in 2027-28. In a related post, we offer guidance on budgeting decisions in light of our latest revenue forecast.

  Full Update Here: https://lao.ca.gov/LAOEconTax/Article/Detail/777

ATTACHMENT 5C

South Coast AQMD, Legislative Committee Report
Buckley Government Affairs LLC
March 13, 2026

Legislative Session Update

February is typically a slower month compared to January. After the Legislature completed hearings on "two-year" bills in January, the focus in February shifted to the introduction of new bills for the upcoming legislative year. February 20th was the deadline to introduce new measures. As in prior years, hundreds of bills were introduced in the final days leading up to the deadline. However, with the new 35-bill limit over the two-year session, several legislators reached their cap days before the deadline. As a result, we expect to see a slight decrease in the overall number of bills moving forward this year.

Budget Update

On the budget front, the Legislature has been holding several hearings to review the Governor's proposed budget. Lawmakers have also advanced several early action items, including expedited funding for transit, public health, and climate programs. The Senate and the Assembly sub-committees will continue holding hearings throughout March and April on the Governor's budget before beginning to craft their own proposals around the May Revise.

In promising news for the budget, January General Fund agency cash receipts were $3.4 billion, or 14.2 percent, above the Governor's Budget forecast for the month and $6.9 billion, or 5.4 percent, above the fiscal year-to-date forecast. The year-to-date overage was driven primarily by higher estimated payments and lower refunds for the personal income tax, contributing $4.9 billion cumulatively, as well as higher Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax (PTET) payments and lower refunds for the corporation tax, contributing $2.2 billion.

For December and January state income tax collections ended far above levels projected in the Department of Finance's recently updated budget forecast. These are major months for end-of-year payments by corporations and high-income individuals. Preliminary tax agency data shows

that income taxes as of January 31st were $6.2 billion (6.0%) above 2025-26 year-to-date projections in the recent Administration forecast.

Based on recent data, it seems possible that tax collections in 2026 could exceed the Governor's recent forecast by tens of billions of dollars. Recent gains relative to the forecast were led by end-of-year quarterly personal income tax payments, which were $3.9 billion (20.7%) above forecast. Corporation tax receipts were $1.1 billion (4.6%) above forecast. Personal income tax refunds were $1.0 billion (14.2%) below forecasts.

Appointments Update

Mayor Lock Dawson appeared before the Senate Rules Committee on February 11th for a confirmation hearing regarding her appointment to the California Air Resources Board. The Mayor received unanimous bipartisan support from the Committee, and the appointment confirmation was subsequently approved by the full Senate on February 19th.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 24

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 20, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Vanessa Delgado, Committee Chair
Mobile Source Committee

SLR:ja

Call to Order
Committee Chair Delgado called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Committee Members
Present: Senator (Ret) Vanessa Delgado, Committee Chair
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell, Committee Vice Chair
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez

Absent: Councilmember Larry McCallon
Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland

For additional details, please refer to the Webcast.

Informational Items (Items 1-2):

1. **Upcoming Particulate Matter State Implementation Plan (SIP) Actions**
   Sarah Rees, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, gave a presentation outlining upcoming particulate matter SIP actions. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:03:45. Committee Chair Delgado asked if there are any indications that U.S. EPA will grant South Coast AQMD's request to extend the attainment date for the 2012 annual PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). Executive Officer Wayne

Nastri responded that EPA Region 9 leadership expressed a willingness to work collaboratively and working to meet with U.S. EPA Headquarters leadership. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:17:12.

2. **Update on Development of New Measures for the Cooperative Agreement with the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles**
   Ian MacMillan, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, provided an update on development of new measures for the Cooperative Agreement with the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at beginning at 00:19:05.

   Committee Vice Chair Mitchell emphasized the importance of tracking and publicly sharing implementation progress of new measures and asked how public comments will be responded to. Mr. MacMillan and Dr. Rees responded that staff will continue receiving and addressing public comments and is currently reviewing the most recent comment letter from by T.H.E. Impact Project. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:31:38.

   Renee Moilanen, Port of Long Beach, and Lisa Wunder, Port of Los Angeles, emphasized the Ports' commitment to reducing emissions and supporting the transition to zero-emissions through the Cooperative Agreement.
   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:36:31.

   Thomas Jelenic, Pacific Merchant Shipping Association, requested staff publish a schedule of upcoming public meetings prior to the anticipated Public Hearing in June. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:38:24.

   Ryan Kenny, Clean Energy, recommended Port incentives to include cleanest combustion trucks, citing contribution of such trucks to NOx reductions achieved through the Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:40:20.

WRITTEN REPORTS (Items 3-5):

3. **Rule 2305 Implementation Status Report: Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program**
   This item was received and filed.

4. **Rule 2202 Activity Report: Rule 2202 Summary Status Report**
   This item was received and filed.

5. **Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects**
   This item was received and filed.

OTHER MATTERS:

6. **Other Business**
   There was no other business to report.

7. **Public Comment Period**
   There were no Public Comments.

8. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Mobile Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 17, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 9:42 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. Rule 2305 Implementation Status Report: Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program
3. Rule 2202 Activity Report: Rule 2202 Summary Status Report – Written Report
4. Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects – Written Report

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MOBILE SOURCE COMMITTEE MEETING
Attendance – March 20, 2026

Senator (Ret.) Vanessa Delgado	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Guillermo Gonzalez	Board Consultant (Perez)
Sandra Hernandez	Board Consultant (Delgado)
Loraine Lundquist	Board Consultant (Mitchell)
Erin Sheehy	Board Consultant (Rodriguez)
Sho Tay	Board Consultant (Cacciotti)
Leila Barker	OCWR
Karen Calderon	SCAG
Curtis Coleman	Southern CA Air Quality Alliance
Caroline Del Core	Delcotek
John Haake	Public Member
Justin Hwang	CARB
Thomas Jelenic	PMSA
Ryan Kenny	Clean Energy
Scott King	CARB
Bill LaMarr	CSBA
Artie Mandel	POLA
Lisa Mirisola	Public Member
Renee Moilanen	POLB
Teresa Pisano	POLA
Beth Quiambao	SCE
Leela Rao	POLB
Ramine Ross	WSPA
Heather Tomley	POLB
Lara Turnbull	POLB
Hanani Uriostegue	CARB
Peter Whittingham	Whittingham Public Affairs Advisors
Lisa Wunder	POLA
Jacquelyn Zamora	Ramboll
Jacob Allen	South Coast AQMD Staff
Valerie Al Rwais	South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD Staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD Staff
Marc Carreras Sospedra	South Coast AQMD Staff
Javier Enriquez	South Coast AQMD Staff

Melissa Gamoning ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Calvin Howes ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ricky Lai ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Grace LeBlanc ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Low ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian MacMillan ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Terrence Mann ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ron Moskowitz ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Susan Nakamura ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Robert Paud ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Elaine Shen ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jessica Wei ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Nim Wong ..... South Coast AQMD Staff

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765
(909) 396-2000, www.aqmd.gov

Rule 2305 Implementation Status Report: Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program

November 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026

1. Implementation and Outreach Activities:

Activity	Since Last Report	Since Rule Adoption
Calls and Emails to WAIRE Program Hotline (909-396-3140) and Helpdesk (waire-program@aqmd.gov)	2,358	21,068
Views of Compliance Training Videos (outside of webinars)	642	8,459
Notices Sent to Email Subscribers with Information About WAIRE Program Resources	17,808	134,906
Visits to www.aqmd.gov/waire	8,092	115,343
Warehouse Locations Visited In-Person	129	5,720
Presentations to Stakeholders	1*	152

** AB 617 San Bernardino/Muscoy Community Steering Committee Meeting on February 12, 2026.*

2. Highlights of Recent Implementation and Enforcement Activities

- **WAIRE Reports.** A total of 4,539 Annual WAIRE Reports (AWRs) were submitted by warehouse operators for the 2022-2025 compliance periods as of February 28, 2026. To date, a total of about 2,080,442 WAIRE Points have been earned in AWRs and Early Action AWRs for the 2021-2025 compliance periods, far exceeding the total WAIRE Points Compliance Obligation (WPCO) of about 616,174 points reported by these entities.
- **Estimated Emission Reductions.** The most recent Annual Report, published in January 2026, found that a cumulative total of 1,261,246 WAIRE Points had been earned through compliance year 2024. This resulted in an estimated 1,164 tons of total NOx reductions to date for compliance years 2021 through 2024. If the same ratio of WAIRE Points to NOx reductions has held steady since the most recent Annual Report, the total number of WAIRE Points reflected in this monthly report would translate to an estimated 1,920 tons of NOx reductions since rule adoption. These estimated emission reductions are consistent with what was anticipated during rulemaking.
- **Mitigation Fees:** As of February 28, 2026, warehouse operators reported approximately $76.2 million in mitigation fees (approximately 76,216 mitigation fee points earned). Mitigation fee points represent about 3.5% of all WAIRE points earned (inclusive of points earned in Early Action AWRs).

- **Enforcement:** Since December 2023, over 800 notices of violations (NOVs) have been issued to warehouse operators for failure to submit required reports by the due date. Approximately 390 warehouses have contacted South Coast AQMD directly in response to the NOVs issued, 390 facilities have subsequently filed the required reports, and 222 of those NOVs have been resolved so far. Staff are available to provide compliance assistance to all facilities, including the remaining approximately 410 facilities who have not yet responded to their NOVs.

3. Summary of Reporting Rates

The chart below provides total number of AWRs received, and estimated reporting rates (in orange) for each compliance year.[1] AWRs are typically due at the end of January in the year following the compliance year. AWRs are also submitted after that due date in order to bring a facility into compliance with its reporting obligation.

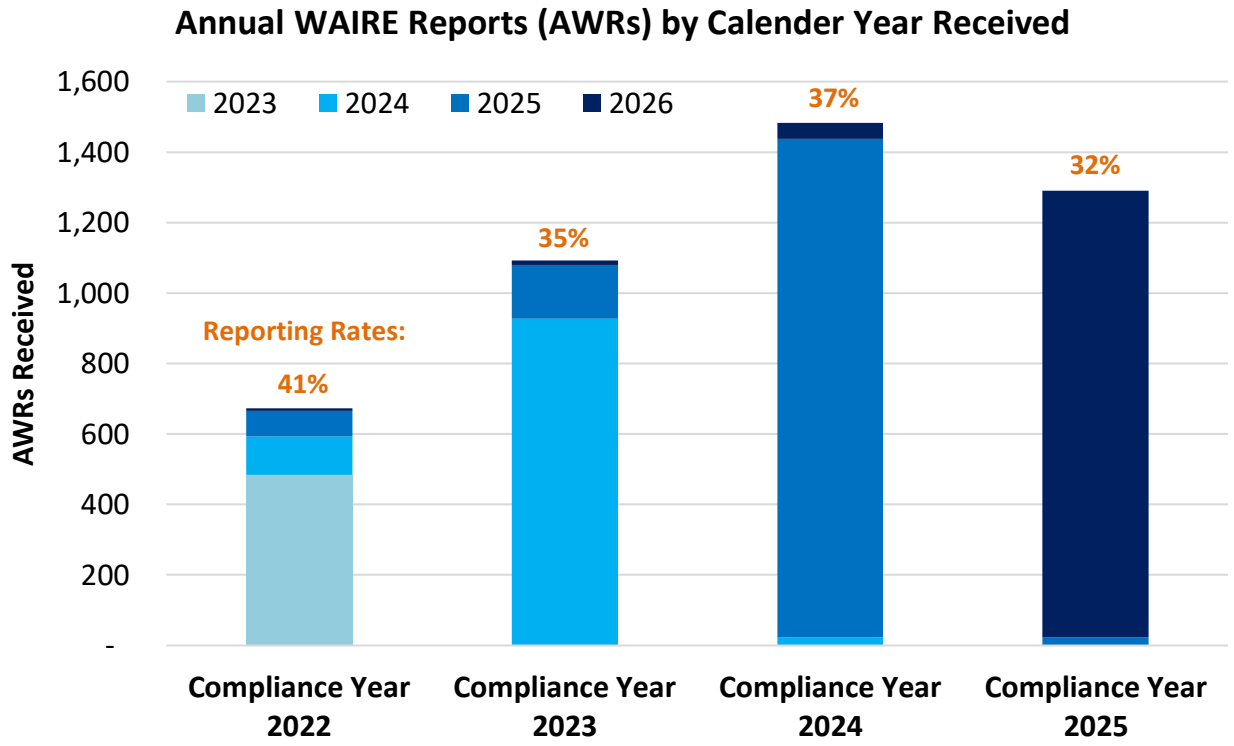


Chart footnotes:
a – Reporting rates in Compliance Years 2022, 2023, and 2024 do not directly correlate with the height of the bars as the number of warehouse operators required to report increased during each of those years (i.e. Phases 2 and 3 were added in 2023 and 2024, respectively).

b – These numbers exclude those from operators that were not required to earn WAIRE Points. The total number of reports received does not include the following: operators not subject to AWR reporting, voluntary AWRs submitted by warehouse facility owners, warehouse operators who submitted an Early Action AWR prior to their first AWR due date, and a small number of AWRs submitted in error.

c – Initial reporting rates following the first reporting deadlines for Phases 1, 2, and 3 were approximately 18%, 12%, and 16%, respectively.

[1] Subject to auditing by South Coast AQMD.

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
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(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Rule 2202 Summary Status Report

Activity for January 1, 2026 – February 28, 2026

Employee Commute Reduction Program (ECRP)	
# of Submittals:	25

Emission Reduction Strategies (ERS)	
# of Submittals:	2

Air Quality Investment Program (AQIP) Exclusively		
County	**# of Facilities**	**$ Amount**
Los Angeles	1	$ 6,542
Orange	0	$ 0
Riverside	0	$ 0
San Bernardino	0	$ 0
TOTAL:	**0**	**$ 0**

ECRP w/AQIP Combination		
County	**# of Facilities**	**$ Amount**
Los Angeles	0	$ 0
Orange	0	$ 0
Riverside	0	$ 0
San Bernardino	0	$ 0
TOTAL:	**0**	**$ 0**

Total Active Sites as of February 28, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP[1]	AQIP[2]	ERS[3]				
484	6	13	503	100	685	1,288
37.6%	0.5%	1.0%	39.1%	7.7%	53.2%	100%[4]

Total Peak Window Employees as of February 28, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP[1]	AQIP[2]	ERS[3]				
377,954	2,196	4,162	384,312	16,731	285,534	686,577
54.9%	0.3%	0.6%	55.8%	2.4%	41.8%	100%[4]

Notes:
1. ECRP Compliance Option.
2. ECRP Offset (combines ECRP w/AQIP). AQIP funds are used to supplement the ECRP AVR survey shortfall.
3. ERS with Employee Survey to get Trip Reduction credits. Emission/Trip Reduction Strategies are used to supplement the ECRP AVR survey shortfall.
4. Totals may vary slightly due to rounding.

DRAFT VERSION

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO.

REPORT: Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects

SYNOPSIS: This report provides a listing of environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD between February 1, 2026 and February 28, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, March 20, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:BR:SW:AS

Background

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and Guidelines require public agencies, when acting in their lead agency role, to provide an opportunity for other public agencies and members of the public to review and comment on the analysis in environmental documents prepared for proposed projects. A lead agency is when a public agency has the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving a proposed project and is responsible for the preparation of the appropriate CEQA document.

Each month, South Coast AQMD receives environmental documents, which include CEQA documents, for proposed projects that could adversely affect air quality. South Coast AQMD fulfills its intergovernmental review responsibilities, in a manner that is consistent with the Board's 1997 Environmental Justice Guiding Principles and

Environmental Justice Initiative #4, by reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of the air quality analysis in the environmental documents prepared by other lead agencies.

The status of these intergovernmental review activities is provided in this report in two sections: 1) Attachment A lists all of the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD that were received during the reporting period; and 2) Attachment B lists the active projects for which South Coast AQMD has reviewed or is continuing to conduct a review of the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies. Further, as required by the Board's October 2002 Environmental Justice Program Enhancements for fiscal year (FY) 2002-03, each attachment includes notes for proposed projects which indicate when South Coast AQMD has been contacted regarding potential air quality-related environmental justice concerns. The attachments also identify for each proposed project, as applicable: 1) the dates of the public comment period and the public hearing date; 2) whether staff provided written comments to a lead agency and the location where the comment letter may be accessed on South Coast AQMD's website; and 3) whether staff testified at a hearing.

In addition, the South Coast AQMD will act as lead agency for a proposed project and prepare a CEQA document when: 1) air permits are needed; 2) potentially significant adverse impacts have been identified; and 3) the South Coast AQMD has primary discretionary authority over the approvals. Attachment C lists the proposed air permit projects for which South Coast AQMD is lead agency under CEQA.

Attachment A – Log of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review, and Attachment B – Log of Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies

Attachment A contains a list of all environmental documents prepared by other public agencies seeking review by South Coast AQMD that were received pursuant to CEQA or other regulatory requirements. Attachment B provides a list of active projects, which were identified in previous months' reports, and which South Coast AQMD staff is continuing to evaluate or prepare comments relative to the environmental documents prepared by other public agencies. The following table provides statistics on the status of review[1] of environmental documents for the current reporting period for Attachments A and B combined[2]:

[1] The status of review reflects the date when this Board Letter was prepared. Therefore, Attachments A and B may not reflect the most recent updates.

[2] Copies of all comment letters sent to the lead agencies are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/commenting-agency.

Statistics for Reporting Period from February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	55
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the January 2026 report)	7
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	**62**
Comment letters sent	*9*
Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made	*38*
Environmental documents currently undergoing review	*15*

Staff focuses on reviewing and preparing comments on environmental documents prepared by other public agencies for proposed projects: 1) where South Coast AQMD is a responsible agency under CEQA (e.g., when air permits are required but another public agency is lead agency); 2) that may have significant adverse regional air quality impacts (e.g., special event centers, landfills, goods movement); 3) that may have localized or toxic air quality impacts (e.g., warehouse and distribution centers); 4) where environmental justice concerns have been raised; and 5) which a lead or responsible agency has specifically requested South Coast AQMD review.

If staff provided written comments to a lead agency, then a hyperlink to the "South Coast AQMD Letter" is included in the "Project Description" column which corresponds to a notation in the "Comment Status" column. In addition, if staff testified at a hearing for a proposed project, then a notation is included in the "Comment Status" column. Copies of all comment letters sent to lead agencies are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/commenting-agency. Interested parties seeking information regarding the comment periods and scheduled public hearings for projects listed in Attachments A and B should contact the lead agencies for further details as these dates are occasionally modified.

In January 2006, the Board approved the Clean Port Initiative Workplan (Workplan). One action item of the Workplan was to prepare a monthly report describing CEQA documents for projects related to goods movement and to make full use of the process to ensure the air quality impacts of such projects are thoroughly mitigated. In accordance with this action item, Attachments A and B organize the environmental documents received according to the following categories: 1) goods movement projects; 2) schools; 3) landfills and wastewater projects; 4) airports; and 5) general land use projects. In response to the action item relative to mitigation, staff maintains a compilation of mitigation measures presented as a series of tables relative to off-road engines; on-road engines; harbor craft; ocean-going vessels; locomotives; fugitive dust; and greenhouse gases which are available on South Coast AQMD's website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-

measures-and-control-efficiencies. Staff will continue compiling tables of mitigation measures for other emission sources such as ground support equipment.

Attachment C – Proposed Air Permit Projects for Which South Coast AQMD is CEQA Lead Agency

The CEQA lead agency is responsible for determining the type of environmental document to be prepared if a proposal requiring discretionary action is considered to be a "project" as defined by CEQA. South Coast AQMD periodically acts as lead agency for its air permit projects and the type of environmental document prepared may vary depending on the potential impacts. For example, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is prepared when there is substantial evidence that the project may have significant adverse effects on the environment. Similarly, a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) may be prepared if a proposed project will not generate significant adverse environmental impacts, or the impacts can be mitigated to less than significance. The ND and MND are types of CEQA documents which analyze the potential environmental impacts and describe the reasons why a significant adverse effect on the environment will not occur such that the preparation of an EIR is not required.

Attachment C of this report summarizes the proposed air permit projects for which South Coast AQMD is lead agency and is currently preparing or has prepared environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA. As noted in Attachment C, South Coast AQMD is lead agency for three air permit projects during February 2026.

Attachments

A. Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review
B. Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies
C. Proposed Air Permit Projects for Which South Coast AQMD is CEQA Lead Agency

ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260212-04** Orbis – Beaumont Heights	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, pre-zoning review, annexation, tentative parcel map, and plot plan to allow development of an industrial warehouse (5,275,306 square feet) and distribution uses across four buildings on 382.29 gross acres divided into eight numbered parcels and seven lettered lots. The project is located east of Beaumont Avenue (Highway 79) and south of First Street in Beaumont. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/june-2024/rvc240507-01-nop-beaumont-heights-business-centre-project.pdf References: RVC240910-06 and RVC240507-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260226-04** Southern California Edison Warehouse and Storage Yard (PR26-004)	The project consists of converting and redeveloping an industrial site into a warehouse within an existing structure (122,449 square feet), which will include the establishment of a laydown storage yard and a reconfiguration of the site, parking, landscaping, and fencing. The project is located at 5733 Whittier Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: 2/26/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Under review, may submit comments

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Project Notes:
1. Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260204-03** South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park Project	The project consists of subdividing a 21-acre parcel into two lots of 10.7 acres and 10.5 acres, constructing an industrial building (221,815 square feet) on the 10.5-acre lot, developing a 10.7-acre public city park, and amending the General Plan and Zoning from Commercial "C" to Manufacturing "M" and Commercial-Manufacturing "C-M." The project is located at 825 East Lexington-Gallatin Road in South El Monte. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/october-2025/lac250903-02-deir-south-el-monte-athletic-fields-and-business-park.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/july-2024/lac240710-16-nop-south-el-monte-athletic-fields-and-business-park.pdf References: LAC250903-02 and LAC240710-16 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/24/2026	Other	City of South El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260211-02** Development Plan Approval Case No. 1017 / Modification Permit Case Nos. 1375 and 1376 (Rex Creamery)	The project consists of exterior facility improvements which will include the installation of a new cooling tower (24 feet tall), a new wastewater treatment system within a metal canopy (28 feet tall), two metal milk storage tanks (one at 31.16 feet tall and the other at 19.42 feet tall), a metal canopy extension over tankers, partial screening of tanks, and a temporary reduction in parking. The project is located at 12809 Busch Place in Santa Fe Springs. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/18/2026	Other	City of Santa Fe Springs	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260212-02** John S Gibson Truck and Chassis Parking Lot Project#	The project consists of developing a short-term truck and chassis parking facility (405,602 square feet) and making related site improvements on 18.63 acres. The project also includes paving the site and striping of 393 truck and chassis stalls. The project is located at 1599 John S. Gibson Boulevard in San Pedro within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/january-2025/lac241120-05-draft-eir-john-s-gibson-truck-and-chassis-parking-lot-project.pdf References: LAC250115-05 and LAC231101-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/19/2026	Final Environmental Impact Report	Port of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260210-02** PR26-003 Pacific Mobile Structures	The project consists of installing outdoor storage for a mobile modular business with no buildings proposed. The project is located at South of Oakwood Street and east of Buena Vista Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260204-13** Proposed Light Industrial Building	The project consists of constructing a light industrial building (25,355 square feet) with office and storage space, plus related utilities, parking, driveways, landscaping, lighting, walls, and fences on a 1.36-acre lot in the Commercial Industrial (East Valley Corridor) district. The project is located at the southwest corner of West Park Avenue and Iowa Street in Redlands. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260205-02** Commercial Lumber – Plot Plan	The project consists of developing a new sawmill facility on a 10.8-acre site, which will include construction of a sawmill building totaling approximately 64,200 square feet, installation of a water quality basin and a detention basin, and establishment of outdoor storage areas on three vacant parcels. The project is located at 550 East 6th Street in Beaumont. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260226-02** Glen Helen Truck Terminal (PROJ-2025-00107)	The project consists of a Minor Use Permit seeking to allow for the continued operation of an existing truck terminal on 19.24 acres with 353 truck trailer spaces, six automobile spaces, two guard houses (each at 277 square feet), one breakroom building (1,200 square feet), one restroom building (194 square feet), and one fire pump building (400 square feet). The project is located at 1850 West Glen Helen Road in San Bernardino. Reference: SBC260107-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/12/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **SBC260226-03** Glen Helen Truck Terminal (PROJ-2025-00108)	The project consists of a Minor Use Permit seeking to allow an existing truck terminal to operate on 31.31 acres with 540 truck trailer spaces, four automobile spaces, one guard house (277 square feet), one breakroom building (1,200 square feet), one restroom building (194 square feet), and one fire pump building (400 square feet). The project is located at 1924 Glen Helen Road in Devore. Reference: SBC260107-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/12/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **ALL260204-01** Pure Water Southern California#	The project consists of a regional potable reuse and water recycling program that would treat wastewater to produce up to 150 million gallons per day (155,000 acre-feet per year) of purified water through phased construction of treatment facilities, conveyance pipelines, and recharge infrastructure, including Phase 1 production of 115 million gallons per day and Phase 2 expansion of an additional 35 million gallons per day. The project is located at facilities and pipeline alignments within Los Angeles County. The project is also located within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/july-2025/lac250515-01.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2022/november/LAC221004-04.pdf References: ALL260129-01; ALL251105-01; LAC250515-01; LAC250501-03; and LAC221004-04 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Responses to South Coast AQMD Comments	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260204-04** CDF Facility Site Response Plan Cleanup	The project consists of excavating 14,308 tons of contaminated soil up to 15 feet deep, disposing of excavated soil off-site, backfilling with clean soil, installing an asphalt cap, and placing land use restrictions to allow future redevelopment of the 0.5-acre site. The project is located at 203 East College Street in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 1/26/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260218-01** Coca Cola Los Angeles Interim Remedial Action Plan	The project consists of an interim remedial action at a 9.47-acre former bottling and industrial site, including soil vapor extraction with monitoring to remove chlorinated volatile organic compounds from soil vapor to depths of up to 180 feet below ground surface and limited excavation in isolated areas to protect human health and indoor air quality. The project is located at 1334 South Central Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 2/17/2026 - 3/19/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Under review, may submit comments

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **ODP260204-14** Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), NASA Phase 1 Groundwater Cleanup Project	The project consists of Phase 1 cleanup of contaminated groundwater and bedrock at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, focusing on four Target Treatment Areas (ND-136, WS-09, C-6, Southern Seep) using groundwater pump-and-treat and bedrock vapor extraction. The project is located at 5800 North Woolsey Canyon Road in Chatsworth. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/dpeir-santasusana-112817.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/deis-santasusana-041217.pdf References: ODP250910-07; ODP250220-02; ODP250122-06; ODP241101-10; ODP240201-08; ODP240103-06; ODP230608-01; ODP200724-03; ODP191113-01; ODP181221-07; ODP180904-15; ODP180814-10; ODP170926-03; ODP170915-02; ODP170908-05; ODP170420-07; ODP170405-01; ODP140116-02; ODP131121-02; LAC131018-05; LAC130918-13; LAC110510-12; and ODP100930-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **ORC260204-07** Shaffer Plaza Hazardous Waste Cleanup	The project consists of cleaning up a 2.9-acre former orchard and dry cleaner site at Shaffer Plaza to address volatile organic compounds in soil gas through the installation of a vapor intrusion mitigation system and monitoring probes. The project is located at 301–349 East Grove Avenue and 1997 North Orange Olive Road in the City of Orange. Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **ORC260204-08** Increase in Maximum Daily Operations at Prima Deshecha Landfill	The project consists of increasing the permitted maximum daily tonnage of Prima Deshecha Landfill from 4,000 tons per day to 8,000 tons per day, with up to 36 emergency days allowing up to 10,000 tons per day, while continuing disposal in existing landfill areas without new construction. The project is located at 32250 Avenida La Pata in San Juan Capistrano. Comment Period: 2/2/2026 - 3/19/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Orange County Waste & Recycling (OCWR)	Under review, may submit comments

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **RVC260211-10** Cawston Lift Station Replacement Project	The project consists of decommissioning the existing lift station and constructing a replacement lift station on a 1.2-acre site including a wet well, three bypass manholes, equipment building, radio tower, liquid and vapor phase odor controls, generator, fuel tank, Southern California Edison enclosure, extension of a 20-inch force main, and extension of a 21-inch gravity sewer main within Cawston Avenue right-of-way. The project is located at 1085 South Cawston Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: 2/10/2026 - 3/12/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Under review, may submit comments
Waste and Water-related **RVC260224-03** Pierce Street Consolidated Water and Sewer Project#	The project consists of installing potable water lines, wastewater collection lines, and a lift station along Pierce Street from Avenue 66 to Avenue 70 to provide municipal water and sewer service to mobile home parks and residences serving 710 residents in 129 dwelling units plus about 100 additional units. The project is located along Pierce Street between Avenue 66 and Avenue 70 in Oasis. The project is also within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: 5/27/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)	Under review, may submit comments
Waste and Water-related **SBC260225-06** Two-Mile Groundwater Wells Project	The project consists of purchasing 2.56 acres and associated water rights to construct two potable groundwater wells, an on-site waterline connecting to State Route 173, a holding tank, and a small water treatment facility building, and abandoning an existing on-site sewer line to augment the water supply. The project is located at 341 State Route 173 in Lake Arrowhead. Comment Period: 2/27/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: 4/28/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	Under review, may submit comments
Utilities **ODP260218-04** Grace Solar Energy Center	The project consists of constructing: 1) a 500 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic facility and a 500 MW battery energy storage system on 3,705 acres with 3.5 miles of transmission lines during Phase 1; and 2) 10.5 miles of transmission lines (with 8.6 miles occurring within existing right-of-way during Phase 2. Construction is expected to take 28 months with operation starting as early as 2027. The project is located approximately two miles north of Interstate 10, adjacent to the west side of the Blythe city limits in Blythe. Reference: ODP250114-06 Comment Period: 2/18/2026 - 4/3/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Under review, may submit comments

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Utilities **RVC260211-06** Skybridge Energy Green Hydrogen & Solar Facility (CUP220009)	The project consists of constructing a 50-megawatt photovoltaic solar farm on 133.6 acres for the purpose of providing electricity to electrolyzers that will produce green hydrogen. The project will include two buildings (11,600 square feet total) to house electrolyzers, compressors, liquefaction equipment, water purification systems, nitrogen tanks, and operations and maintenance offices. The project is located northwest of Kaiser Road and southeast of Power Line Road in Desert Center. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260211-06-mnd-skybridge-energy-green-hydrogen-solar-facility-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/1/2026 - 2/27/2026 Public Hearing: 3/4/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/25/2026
Utilities **RVC260218-03** Conditional Use Permit No. PLN24-0172 – SCE Wireless Cell Equipment	The project consists of installing wireless cell equipment on an existing Southern California Edison lattice tower (206 feet tall), including 15 panel antennas, one microwave antenna, radios and surge devices mounted at a maximum equipment height of 80 feet, a ground equipment enclosure (240 square feet), and an enclosure housing a 30-kilowatt standby diesel generator with a 50-gallon fuel tank on a concrete pad. The project is located south of Highway 74, west of Menifee Road, and east of Palomar Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 1/24/2026 - 2/24/2026 Public Hearing: 2/25/2026	Other	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Transportation **LAC260217-02** Redondo Beach Avenue A Access Ramp Project (Coastal Development Permit No. 2025-0072)	The project consists of improving and modernizing an existing coastal access ramp by: 1) removing the current access path, retaining wall, and railing; 2) constructing an ADA-accessible concrete path and staircase; 3) grading the bluff and installing native landscaping; 4) making drainage improvements; and 5) install lighting, guardrails, seating, and bicycle facilities on 1.64 acres. The project is located at 1109 and 811 Esplanade in Redondo Beach. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: 2/19/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Redondo Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Transportation **ORC260211-05** IBC Multi-Use Trail Creekwalk Segment Project	The project consists of constructing 1.75 miles of an off-street paved Class I shared-use path including an eight-foot-wide paved trail with a two-foot-wide paved shoulder, a five-foot-wide decomposed granite equestrian trail, a two-foot-wide earthen swale, and at-grade crossings at Coronado and Main Street. The project is located at Coronado and Warner Avenue along the western edge of San Diego Creek and Peters Canyon Wash in Irvine. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Irvine	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Transportation **RVC260211-08** City of Perris Truck Route Plan Update (GPA 25-00002 / ZTA 25-00006)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zoning Code Text Amendment to update designated truck routes by adding Case Road between Bonnie Road and Watson Road and removing portions of Ellis Avenue and San Jacinto Avenue to comply with Assembly Bill 98 by reducing truck traffic near residential areas, parks, conservation areas, and floodways. The project is located citywide in Perris. Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Perris	Under review, may submit comments
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **LAC260204-02** Mira Costa High School Field Renovation, Lighting, and Facilities	The project consists of: 1) renovating Mira Costa High School fields; 2) installing new field lights; 3) adding two e-bike parking areas; and 4) implementing Facilities Master Plan improvements including demolition and making building upgrades. The project is located at 1401 Artesia Boulevard in Manhattan Beach. References: LAC250923-05 and LAC170920-04 Comment Period: 1/30/2026 - 3/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	Manhattan Beach Unified School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260205-01** Troy High School Seismic and Field Improvements Project	The project consists of seismic retrofitting and modernizing classroom buildings #200, 300, 400, 500, and the administration building at Troy High School. The project will also include temporarily relocating students to 34 portable classrooms (919 to 1,865 square feet) and making athletic field improvements including installing 19 field lights, bleachers and a public address system. The project is located at 2200 Dorothy Lane in Fullerton. Comment Period: 2/9/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260212-07** Peterson Elementary School Field Lighting Project	The project consists of modifying an existing elementary school campus playfield to allow for evening use for school, and other extracurricular activities by: 1) removing two existing unlit soccer fields and installing one new lit soccer field with three lighting poles (each at 62 feet tall); 2) conducting trenching for utility lines; and 3) restriping 2.81 acres. The project is located at 20661 Farnsworth Lane in Huntington Beach. Comment Period: 2/16/2026 - 3/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	Peterson Elementary School Field Lighting Project	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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February 1, 2026 to February 28, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **RVC260212-05** Church (CUP 22-004)	The project consists of a Conditional Use Permit to allow operation of a church within Suites A through C (2,700 square feet) inside an existing commercial center. The project is located at 650 North San Jacinto Avenue in Hemet. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Medical Facility **SBC260204-12** Proposed Medical Center Expansion Project	The project consists of expanding a multistory medical center to 36.5 acres by constructing over four phases, two new medical office buildings (248,000 square feet), a general hospital with up to 321beds (580,000 square feet), a parking structure, and a central utility plant. The project is located at 1301 California Street in Redlands. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/10/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **LAC260212-01** Public Storage Jefferson Replacement Project (ENV-2023-2110-MND)#	The project consists of demolishing an existing self-storage facility (82,051 square feet) to construct a six-story building (315,417 square feet) for self-storage uses (296,733 square feet) and a retail space (6,720 square feet) on 90,958 square feet with 63 automobile spaces and 66 bicycle spaces. The project will also remove six trees and plant 28 trees. The project is located at 5741 West Jefferson Boulevard and 3336, 3348, 3352 South La Cienega Place in Los Angeles. The project is also within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **LAC260224-01** Star Mazda Vehicle Dealership Expansion Project	The project consists of modifying an existing vehicle dealership by: 1) constructing a new two-story sales building (11,840 square feet); 2) demolishing a showroom/service building (8,600 square feet) and an office (900 square feet; and 3) reconfiguring the site to provide 66 parking spaces (18 standard, 18 tandem service, and 30 tandem display) with requested parking relief due to its transit corridor location. The project is located at 1401 South Brand Boulevard in Glendale. Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Retail **RVC260204-11** Express Car Wash Plot Plan (PEN22-0215)	The project consists of constructing a new commercial building (4,767 square feet) with associated parking and making landscape improvements to accommodate an express car wash on a 1.02-acre vacant parcel. The project is located at East Pigeon Pass Road, north of Hemlock Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/12/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260211-09** Sandalwood Travel Center and Tentative Parcel Map 38215	The project consists of a tentative parcel map seeking to divide an 11.2-acre site into three parcels and develop a travel center on the southern parcel which will include a convenience store with alcohol sales (4,884 square feet), an attached common area (2,150 square feet) with showers and laundry, a four-pump gasoline canopy, a five-position diesel canopy, 12 electric vehicle charging stations, 26 parking stalls, 19 overnight truck and trailer parking stalls, a truck weighing scale. Other off-site improvements will also be made on 1.9 acres. The project is located at 7th Street and Sandalwood Drive in Calimesa. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/rvc260211-09-mnd-sandalwood-travel-center-and-tpm-38215-project.pdf Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Calimesa	Comment letter sent on 3/4/2026
Retail **RVC260212-06** Gas Station and Convenience Store	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, rezoning, Conditional Use Permit, Design Review, Public Convenience or Necessity finding, and variance to allow for the construction of a vehicle fueling station with a convenience store (4,650 square feet) and off-sale beer and wine on a 1.3-acre site. The project is located at 6902, 6892, and 6836 Arlington Avenue in Riverside. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260212-06-mnd-gas-station-and-convenience-store.pdf Comment Period: 2/13/2026 - 3/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/26/2026
Retail **RVC260218-02** Major Plot Plan No. PLN25-0077, Conditional Use Permit No. PLN25-0078, and PLN25-0152 (TPM 39354)	The project consists of subdividing an existing 7.07-acre parcel into four parcels and developing 1.8 acres for a drive-thru coffee shop (1,025 square feet) with parking capacity for 24 stacked vehicles and nine traditional spaces, and a restaurant and retail building (8,200 square feet) with 49 dedicated parking spaces to accommodate future development anticipated on the southern portion of the site. The project is located north of Rim Creek Path, south of Newport Road, east of Evans Road, and west of Winter Hawk Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 1/24/2026 - 2/24/2026 Public Hearing: 2/25/2026	Other	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260217-01** Requested Incidental Take Permit for Crotch's Bumble Bee (Canyon Hills Project)	The project consists of developing 221 single-family residential lots on 300 acres, including authorizing the incidental take of the Crotch's Bumble Bee affecting about 164 acres of potential habitat. The originally larger 900-acre site was reduced, and 579 acres have been permanently preserved as public open space under conservation easement. The project is located at 7000 North La Tuna Canyon Road in Los Angeles. References: LAC251104-03 and LAC250805-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260224-02** Prisma (formerly Orange & De Longpre)	The project consists of demolishing six residential units and constructing a six-story supportive housing development of 100% affordable 98 units, including 96 studios (at 318 square feet each) and two manager units (636 square feet), with amenity space, a courtyard, and laundry facilities (3,500 square feet). The project is located at 1350-1358 North Orange Drive and 6914 West De Longpre in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 2/24/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds	Los Angeles Housing Department	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260204-06** North Tustin Street Residential Project	The project consists of demolishing existing site improvements on a 4.23-acre commercial site to build 71 three-story single-family small lot homes (58 paired and 13 detached) with three- and four-bedroom units ranging in size from 2,008 to 2,117 square feet, roof decks up to 35 feet, open space, and guest parking. The project includes a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Tract Map, and application of Small Lot Subdivision Development Standards. The project is located at 2375 North Tustin Street in the City of Orange. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 2/26/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Orange	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260204-09** Sumner Place Residential Development (PLN25-20005)	The project consists of constructing a residential development on 7.54 net acres (10 gross acres) to be comprised of attached townhomes (159 units) and making other changes to landscaping and the roadway to improve circulation, The project also seeks a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Major Development Review, and Tentative Tract Map for condominium purposes The project is located at 7008 Sumner Avenue in Eastvale. Comment Period: 1/28/2026 - 2/17/2026 Public Hearing: 2/18/2026	Other	City of Eastvale	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260204-10** General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Conditional Use Permit for Planned Unit Development, and Tentative Tract Map No. 37858	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Conditional Use Permit for a Planned Unit Development, and Tentative Tract Map seeking to subdivide 4.81 acres into 37 single-family residential lots with two water quality basins and open space. The project is located at northeast corner of Cactus Avenue and Bradshaw Circle in Moreno Valley. References: RVC251224-06; RVC251022-11 and RVC221018-10 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 2/17/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260211-07** Pre-Application Review No. 260003 (PAR260003)	The project consists of developing 37 single-family dwelling units on 8.44 gross acres, including the addition of interior roadways, making street improvements, and dedicating 1.2 acres for open space. The project is located south of Guffey Ranch Way, west of Towhee Lane, east of Pawpaw Court, and north of the Santa Monica Mountains in Corona. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-02** The Cenador Resort and Residences Project	The project consists of subdividing a 30-acre site into 70 lots and developing a mixed-use resort community including a 67-room hotel, restaurant and event space (38,293 square feet), spa and fitness center (19,844 square feet), casitas (from 970 to 1,910 square feet), 32 branded residences (from 2,221 to 2,552 square feet), 26 luxury villas (from 3,024 to 3,404 square feet), 58 single-family homes, commercial areas, open space, internal streets, and 297 parking spaces. The project is located at 82875 58th Avenue in Thermal. Comment Period: 2/23/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Under review, may submit comments
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-03** Vista Murrieta Grading Plan (EA-2022-2563)	The project consists of revising a grading plan for a previously approved 100% affordable multi-family residential development within a Transit-Oriented Development Overlay, including 103,987 cubic yards of cut, 29,367 cubic yards of fill, and export of 74,620 cubic yards, demolition of existing concrete, water well, septic tank, propane tank, railroad, fencing, and posts, installation of construction fencing, and site access from Walsh Center Drive with on-site grading activities occurring over two to three weeks. The project is located at 25342 Jackson Avenue, 40740 Vista Murrieta Avenue, and 40720 Vista Murrieta Avenue in Murrieta. Comment Period: 2/20/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Murrieta	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260225-04** Perris Boulevard Mixed-Use Development (DPR 26-00003 / EA 26-00001 / PDO 26-00001 / DA 26-00001)	The project consists of developing an 11.32-acre mixed-use site including a six-story hotel, a commercial shopping center (131,433 square feet), and a four-story residential apartment building with subterranean parking and site landscaping. The project is located east of Perris Boulevard and north of Avocado Avenue in Perris. Comment Period: 2/20/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Perris	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **SBC260203-01** Tentative Tract Map (TTM 20793)	The project consists of subdividing a 7.37-acre site into 67 single-family residential lots and one lettered lot for private streets and amenities, and constructing 67 single-family homes with associated improvements, along with a General Plan Amendment from Residential 6 to Residential 12 and a Zone Change from R-1D to R-3. The project is located at 1504 West Candlewood Avenue in Rialto. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Rialto	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260204-05** Laguna Beach Downtown Specific Plan Phase II Update Project	The project consists of updating the 115-acre Downtown Specific Plan to allow increased building heights from 12 feet up to 24 and 36 feet, increased residential densities from one unit per 2,000 square feet to as high as one unit per 500 square feet, revised parking standards to 0.5 spaces per unit, expanded residential and mixed-use allowances, lot merger flexibility beyond 5,000 square feet, updated urban design guidelines, and planning capacity for up to 450 new residential units. The project is located at 505 North Forest Avenue in Laguna Beach. Comment Period: 1/27/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Laguna Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-01** Transit Oriented Community Specific Plan#	The project consists of adopting a Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment, making zoning updates and infrastructure improvements, and establishing five development opportunity districts across a 23-acre area to allow up to 406 housing units, commercial uses, parks, and public realm and connectivity improvements supporting transit-oriented development. The project is located at Garfield Avenue, Florence Avenue, and Florence Place in Bell Gardens. The project is also within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 2/5/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: 4/13/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Bell Gardens	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-03** Safety Element Update – General Plan Amendment No. 24-002	The project consists of adopting a General Plan Amendment to update the Safety Element to address emergency preparedness, seismic and geologic hazards, flood hazards, fire hazards, climate adaptation, shoreline protection, and hazardous materials policies without proposing any physical development or land alteration. The project is located citywide in Malibu. References: LAC240904-01 and LAC240801-10 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/11/2026	Other	City of Malibu	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260211-04** Burbank Media District Specific Plan Update	The project consists of updating the Media District Specific Plan to allow up to 9,702 residential units, commercial/general business uses (3,986,207 square feet), and 400 hotel rooms across 544 acres. The project is located within the Media District Specific Plan area in Burbank. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2023/november-2023/LAC231108-06.pdf Reference: LAC231108-06 Comment Period: 2/7/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Burbank	Under review, may submit comments
Plans and Regulations **LAC260225-01** Westside Community Plans Update	The project consists of updating the West Los Angeles, Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey, Venice, and Westchester–Playa del Rey Community Plans across approximately 26.6 square miles, including amendments to land use designations, zoning, and policy text to implement the New Zoning Code, support transit-oriented and mixed-use development, expand housing opportunities, retain job-producing land, and guide future growth. The project is located within the West Los Angeles, Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey, Venice, and Westchester–Playa del Rey community plan areas in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 2/19/2026 - 3/20/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments

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Plans and Regulations **ORC260210-01** Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of a Specific Plan Amendment for 92 acres of the Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Area seeking to allow for the demolition of oil and gas facilities and future development of up to 800 residential units, up to 350 hotel rooms or visitor-serving uses, and 22.8 acres of open space/park across three planning areas. The project is located at 20101 Goldenwest Street in Huntington Beach. Comment Period: 2/6/2026 - 3/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Huntington Beach	Under review, may submit comments
Plans and Regulations **ORC260212-03** Brea 2050: Focused General Plan Update and Brea Core Specific Plan	The project consists of updating a focused General Plan and adopting a new Specific Plan which seeks to allow up to 4,752 residential units and 6,379,588 square feet of non-residential uses within the Brea Core Specific Plan area, along with citywide policy, land use, mobility, infrastructure, and development framework updates. The project is located within the planning area surrounding Imperial Highway, State Route 90, and State Route 57 in Brea. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/september-2025/orc250826-01-nop-brea-2050--focused-general-plan-update-and-brea-core-specific-plan.pdf Reference: ORC250826-01 Comment Period: 2/12/2026 - 3/27/2026 Public Hearing: 4/14/2026	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Brea	Under review, may submit comments

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Plans and Regulations **RVC260225-05** Bedford Heights Specific Plan Project (GPA2026-0001 / SP2026-0001 / TTM 39149 / PP2026-0001)	The project consists of adopting the Bedford Heights Specific Plan establishing development standards for subdivision of one vacant lot into 130 lots and development of 200 residential dwellings with related amenities and infrastructure, including: 1) General Plan Amendment GPA2026-0001 to change the land use designation from Agriculture to Low Density Residential; 2) Specific Plan SP2026-0001 to establish development standards and design guidelines; 3) Tentative Tract Map TTM 39149 (TTM2026-0001) to subdivide the site into 36 numbered lots and 94 lettered lots for residential development, amenities, infrastructure, and condominium airspace ownership; and 4) Precise Plan PP2026-0001 to review the siting, design, and layout of the proposed development. The project is located on a vacant site in the Bedford Canyon area of Corona. Comment Period: 2/17/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Corona	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **RVC260226-01** Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) Update – Ordinance #MIPAA 26-01 and Resolution #MIPAA 26-02	The project consists of adopting March Inland Port Airport Authority Ordinance No. MIPAA 26-01 and Resolution No. MIPAA 26-02 to amend the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program, including establishing automatic annual Construction Cost Index adjustments, refining definitions of single-family and multi-family residential development, and implementing a one-time Construction Cost Index-based fee update effective July 1, 2026. The action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). The project is located within the March Inland Port Airport Authority jurisdiction in Riverside County. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 3/4/2026	Other	March Inland Port Airport Authority	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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ATTACHMENT B
ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH CONTINUED REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Goods Movement **LAC260127-03** Terminal Island Maritime Support Facility Project#	The project consists of developing and operating a chassis support facility on an 89-acre site, including constructing and installing office trailers, maintenance and repair facilities, chassis stalls, supporting office space, and appurtenant water and electrical infrastructure, with operations assumed to occur for up to 25 years and a revised opening year of 2029 and full build-out year of 2049. The project is located at 740 Terminal Way in San Pedro within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/october-2025/lac250916-01-deir-terminal-island-maritime-support-facility-project.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/january-2024/LAC231212-04.pdf References: LAC250916-01 and LAC231212-04 Comment Period: 1/26/2026 - 3/11/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Recirculated Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Port of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260114-04** Hanover Riverside (PPT250066, CZ250044, TPM 39411)	The project consists of constructing a two-story industrial warehouse (1,293,040 square feet) on 80.73 gross acres. The project will also require an evaluation and approval of changes to zoning, a tentative tract map, and plot plan. The project is located north of Ellis Avenue, south of Santa Rosa Avenue, east of Vector Road, and west of Dawson Road in Nuevo. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260114-04-site-plan-hanover-riverside-(ppt250066-cz250044-tpm-39411).pdf Comment Period: 1/15/2026 - 2/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026

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2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT B
ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH CONTINUED REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260120-05** Menifee Valley Business Park – Costco Distribution Center (PA10) (Plot Plan No. PLN 26-0006)	The project consists of constructing in two phases a Costco distribution center (1,076,000 square feet) on 115.25 acres, which will include a dry depot area (784,600 square feet), a cold depot area (270,000 square feet), an office area (15,000 square feet), 452 dock doors, 497 passenger vehicle parking stalls, and 1,212 truck trailer stalls. The project is located south of McLaughlin Road, east of Menifee Road, and west of Briggs Road in Menifee. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260120-05-site-plan-menifee-valley-business-park-costco-distribution-center-(pln-26-0006).pdf Comment Period: 1/16/2026 - 2/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Menifee	Comment letter sent on 2/3/2026
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260127-05** First Industrial Commerce Center II	The project consists of constructing one industrial warehouse building up to 53 feet in height on 58.6 acres, which will include warehouse space (1,082,337 square feet) and mezzanine office space (10,000 square feet) for a total of 1,092,337 square feet, with 333 auto parking stalls, 386 trailer storage stalls, and 174 loading docks, along with private roadway connections to 18th Avenue. The project is located at the southwest corner of future Indigo Drive and 18th Avenue in Palm Springs. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260127-05-nop-first-industrial-commerce-center-ii.pdf Comment Period: 1/27/2026 - 2/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Palm Springs	Comment letter sent on 2/25/2026
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260121-03** Coachella Vault Project#	The project consists of developing a storage facility and industrial lease space on 11 acres, which will include nine storage buildings (225,230 square feet), a two-story office/clubhouse (3,970 square feet), an industrial lease space (3,140 square feet), 272 parking spaces, rooftop solar panels, and associated electrical equipment. The project is located at 48490 Harrison Street in Coachella within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260121-03-mnd-coachella-vault-project.pdf Comment Period: 1/20/2026 - 2/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Coachella	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026

Key:
# = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.
LAC = Los Angeles County, ORC = Orange County, RVC = Riverside County, SBC = San Bernardino County, ALL = All counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

Project Notes:
1. Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT B
ACTIVE PROJECTS WITH CONTINUED REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260127-04** Ideal Electronics – Lithium Battery Assembly Facility	The project consists of developing a lithium-ion battery assembly facility involving storage, technician testing and assembly, export logistics, and light manufacturing related to consumer battery products and electric vehicle components. The project is located at 445 East Menlo Avenue in Hemet. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260127-04-site-plan-ideal-electronics-lithium-battery-assembly-facility.pdf Comment Period: 1/22/2026 - 2/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Hemet	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026
Plans and Regulations **RVC260114-06** City of Corona 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update Program	The project consists of updating the City of Corona's Sewer Master Plan establishing a 10-year and 20-year capital improvement program to upgrade, replace, and rehabilitate aging wastewater infrastructure, including lift stations and sewer pipelines, to accommodate projected growth of up to 14.3 million gallons per day by 2045. The project is located citywide within Corona. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/february-2026/rvc260114-06-nop-city-of-corona-2026-sewer-master-plan-update-program.pdf Comment Period: 1/9/2026 - 2/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Corona	Comment letter sent on 2/4/2026

Key:
# = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.
LAC = Los Angeles County, ORC = Orange County, RVC = Riverside County, SBC = San Bernardino County, ALL = All counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

Project Notes:
1. Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through February 28, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project	Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 8547) to allow the facility to recycle more batteries and to eliminate the existing daily idle time of the furnaces. The proposed project will increase the rotary feed drying furnace feed rate limit from 600 to 750 tons per day and increase the amount of total coke material allowed to be processed. In addition, the project will allow the use of petroleum coke in lieu of or in addition to calcined coke and remove one existing emergency diesel-fueled internal combustion engine (ICE) and install two new emergency natural gas-fueled ICEs. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 720 South 7th Avenue in the City of Industry. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2018081096	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	The Draft EIR was released for a 124-day public review and comment period from October 14, 2021 to February 15, 2022 and approximately 200 comment letters were received. South Coast AQMD held two community meetings on November 10, 2021, and February 9, 2022, which presented an overview of the proposed project, the CEQA process, detailed analysis of the potentially significant environmental topic areas, and the existing regulatory safeguards. Response to written comments submitted relative to the Draft EIR and oral comments made at the community meetings are currently being prepared by the consultant. After the Draft EIR public comment and review period closed, Quemetco submitted additional applications for other permit modifications. South Coast AQMD staff is evaluating the effect of these new applications on the EIR process.	Trinity Consultants
Browing-Ferris Industries of California, Inc., doing business as Sunshine Canyon Landfill Republic Services Inc. Sunshine Canyon Landfill Flare Capacity Expansion Project	Sunshine Canyon Landfill Republic Services Inc. is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 49111) for its active landfill gas collection and control system to accommodate the increased collection of landfill gas. The proposed project will: 1) install two new low-emission flares with two additional 300-horsepower electric blowers; and 2) increase the landfill gas flow limit of the existing landfill gas collection system. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 1992041053	Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)	The Final SEIR was certified on February 25, 2026.	Castle Environmental Consulting

Key: # = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through February 28, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects#	Tesoro is proposing modifications to its Carson Operations and Wilmington Operations at the Marathon Los Angeles Refinery in order to replace aging coke drums, produce asphalt binder, and make more high-octane, low vapor pressure clean-gasoline blendstock by modifying the fluid feed hydrodesulfurization unit, the fluidized catalytic cracking unit, and the alkylation units. The projects are located at two facilities in Los Angeles County: 1) Marathon Carson Operations, Facility ID 174655, 2350 East 223rd Street in Carson; and 2) Marathon Wilmington Operations, Facility ID 800436, 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway in Wilmington. Both of these facilities are located in the AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2025110170	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Initial Study (NOP/IS)	The NOP/IS was released for a 34-day public review and comment period from November 5, 2025 to December 9, 2025 and six comment letters were received. A CEQA Scoping meeting was held on November 18, 2025. The consultant is preparing a preliminary Draft EIR, which will include responses to the comment letters received and comments made during the CEQA Scoping meeting.	Environmental Audit, Inc.

Key: # = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 25

REPORT: Stationary Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Stationary Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 20, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Holly J. Mitchell,
Committee Vice Chair
Stationary Source Committee

JA:reh

Call to Order
Committee Vice Chair Mitchell called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members
Present**:** Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell, Committee Vice Chair
Chair Michael A. Cacciotti
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Board Member Veronica Padilla Campos

Absent: Vice Chair Larry McCallon, Committee Chair
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland

For additional information of the Stationary Source Committee Meeting, please refer to the Webcast.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

1. **Update on Rule 1153.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen From Commercial Food Ovens**

   Heather Farr, Planning and Rules Manager, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, presented a summary of the Status Update/Technology Check-in on technical feasibility and updated cost effectiveness of zero-NOx emission limits for commercial food oven categories. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:04:45.

   Chair Cacciotti, Supervisor Mitchell, and Board Member Padilla-Campos asked clarifying questions about facilities currently operating zero-NOx emission equipment. Chair Cacciotti also expressed interest in participating in a site visit to see Rule 1153.1 zero-NOx equipment. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:14:25.

   Anthony Agama, Climate Action Campaign; Adrian Martinez, Earth Justice; and Greg Good, Good Strategy, SoCal Clean Manufacturing expressed support for the rule.
   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 18:20.

2. **Update on Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations**

   Michael Krause, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, presented an update of proposed amendments to Rule 1124 regarding a minor modification to address a regulatory gap created by the proposed amendments that was identified last month. For additional details, please refer to Webcast beginning at 00:26:00

   There were no comments received from the Committee members or the public.

WRITTEN REPORTS:

3. **Monthly Update of Staff's Work with U.S. EPA and CARB on New Source Review Issues for the Transition of RECLAIM Facilities to a Command-and-Control Regulatory Program**

   The report was acknowledged by the committee.

4. **Notice of Violation Penalty Summary**

   Supervisor Mitchell asked if the penalty for Chevron was due to a recent major flaring event. Terrence Mann, Deputy Executive Office, Compliance and Enforcement, clarified that the penalty covers eleven violations found during inspections in 2024 and 2025. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:30:25.

OTHER MATTERS:

5. **Other Business**
   There was no other business to report.

6. **Public Comment Period**
   Rita Loof, RadTech International; Howard Ragin, UV Specialties, LLC.; Doug DeLong, public; and Brijesh Nigam, a chemist from Chicago requested that Rule 1136 included exemption for UV/EB/LED wood coatings

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:32:08.

7. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next Stationary Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 17, 2026.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:12 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. Monthly Update of Staff's Work with U.S. EPA and CARB on New Source Review Issues for the Transition of RECLAIM Facilities to a Command-and-Control Regulatory Program
3. Notice of Violation Penalty Summary

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE
Attendance – March 20, 2026

Councilmember Michael A. Cacciotti	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Sho Tay	Board Consultant (Cacciotti)
Anthony Agamar	Climate Action Campaign
Doug DeLong	Public Commentor
Greg Good	Good Strategy
Rita Loof	RadTech International
Adrian Martinez	Earth Justice
Brijesh Nigam	Chemist
Howard Ragin	UV Specialties, LLC
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD staff
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD staff
Heather Farr	South Coast AQMD staff
Bayron Gilchrist	South Coast AQMD staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD staff
De Groeneveld	South Coast AQMD staff
Aaron Katzenstein	South Coast AQMD staff
Angela Kim	South Coast AQMD staff
Michael Krause	South Coast AQMD staff
Howard Lee	South Coast AQMD staff
Jason Low	South Coast AQMD staff
Terrence Mann	South Coast AQMD staff
Michael Morris	South Coast AQMD staff
Ron Moskowitz	South Coast AQMD staff
Ghislain Muberwa	South Coast AQMD staff
Susan Nakamura	South Coast AQMD staff
Wayne Nastri	South Coast AQMD staff
Robert Paud	South Coast AQMD staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD staff
Alberto Silva	South Coast AQMD staff
Lisa Tanaka	South Coast AQMD staff
Mei Wang	South Coast AQMD staff

March 2026 Update on Work with U.S. EPA and California Air Resources Board on New Source Review Issues for the RECLAIM Transition

At the October 5, 2018, Board meeting, the Board directed staff to provide the Stationary Source Committee with a monthly update of staff's work with U.S. EPA regarding resolving NSR issues for the transition of facilities from RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure. Key activities with U.S. EPA and CARB since the last report are summarized below.

- RECLAIM/NSR Working Group meeting is not planned for March
- The RECLAIM/NSR Working Group will be reconvened when there is information to report

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
General Counsel's Office

Settlement Penalty Report (02/01/2026 - 02/28/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: $233,874.00

MSPAP Settlement: $270,867.75

Total Cash Settlements: $504,741.75

Total SEP Value: 0.00

Fiscal Year through 02/28/2026 Cash Total: $5,900,020.93

Fiscal Year through 02/28/2026 SEP Value Only Total: 0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
800030	CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	401, 407, 1118, 1173, 1176, 2004, 3002, 40 CFR 60.18, 40 CFR 63.670, H&S 41701	02/17/2026	SH	P75084, P75087, P75088, P75092, P75094, P75107, P75108, P75109, P75110, P78830, P79225	$168,500.00
201490	ORANGE TEAM OF LOS ANGELES INC	1403	02/04/2026	DH	P79191	$4,880.00
164213	RALPHS GROCERY COMPANY	2305	02/20/2026	LT, SP	O15326, O15329, SRV2026-00003	$18,745.00
154509	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER	203, 1146, 1415	02/03/2026	SH	P74872	$4,500.00
153199	THE KROGER CO/RALPHS GROCERY CO	2004, 2012, 2012 Appendix A	02/24/2026	KCM	P66211, P66221, P75634	$5,100.00
201019	WALGREENS MORENO VALLEY	2305	02/06/2026	SP	O15313	$32,149.00
Total Civil Settlements: $233,874.00						
MSPAP						
197310	2850 EAST DEL AMO BLVD.	2305	02/20/2026	VB	O15332	$5,000.00
184346	AMAZON.COM SERVICES, LCC - LGB4	203	02/24/2026	CR	P81557	$1,249.00
63094	CITY OF ANAHEIM MAINT OPERATIONS	461	02/13/2026	CR	P64190	$574.50

5981	CITY OF ANAHEIM, POLICE DEPT	461	02/13/2026	CR	P64191	$574.50
177843	APRO LLC DBA UNITED OIL #32	201, 203	02/13/2026	VB	P74805	$1,648.00
178558	ARCO #83142,MIRAMAR ENTERPRISES, INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P68817	$1,758.00
199238	ARLINGTON SATER GROUP INC	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	VB	P73149	$2,018.00
200393	ARLINGTON SATER GROUP INC	461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	VB	P80564, P80593	$4,777.00
139541	AT CORPORATION	461	02/13/2026	VB	P66573	$1,565.00
203759	BIAGI BROS - VAN NUYS	2305	02/06/2026	LT	O15325, O15418, SRV2023-00073	$61,123.00
125774	BIXBY KNOLLS TOWERS/RETIREMENT HOUSING F	203, 1415	02/20/2026	VB	P69928	$2,418.00
120469	C-PAK INDUSTRIES INC	1147	02/13/2026	CL	P79725	$2,622.00
203787	CA# 3	2305	02/03/2026	LT	O15302	$18,200.00
177795	CITY OF RIALTO FIRE STATION #203	461	02/03/2026	CL	P81206	$1,149.00
134567	CP AUTO BODY	109, 203	02/06/2026	CR	P70429	$1,337.00
206774	CROWN MARK	2305	02/13/2026	LT	O15425	$22,800.00
128605	CUCAMONGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	461	02/13/2026	LT	P78490	$3,372.00
99773	CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	203	02/06/2026	CR	P64183	$3,297.00
145298	DALLA, INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/17/2026	SW	P63574	$2,965.00
207943	G&M OIL CO., #235	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P70094	$3,671.00
93749	LAKE ARROWHEAD COUNTRY CLUB	461	02/13/2026	LT	P79730	$13,645.00
208146	MARK & PHYLLIS WATT	1403	02/03/2026	CR	P79999	$1,723.25
2619	MARTIN LUTHER KING JR MEDICAL CAMPUS	3002	02/10/2026	CL	P81526	$521.00
135135	MATICH CORP	203	02/03/2026	SW	P78495	$1,249.00
6199	MC MASTER_CARR SUPPLY CO	2305	02/24/2026	CR	O15463	$9,900.00
205803	MISSION FOODS	2305	02/03/2026	VB	O15421	$21,000.00
172423	MOBIL LA CIENEGA ZIBA INVESTMENTS CORP	202	02/13/2026	CL	P63732	$1,149.00
174302	MOBIL SHOP N GO FOOD STORE	461	02/03/2026	CL	P68826	$549.00
120181	NARMS BABA CORP., ALPINE SHELL & SUBWAY	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	CL	P63747	$2,307.00
11887	NASA JET PROPULSION LAB	2004	02/03/2026	CL	P73193	$3,747.00
109396	NAVIZADEH MINIMART & GAS, K & F NAVI INC	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	02/24/2026	CR	P64881	$4,371.50
197154	PERRIS DC	2305	02/20/2026	CR	O15469	$11,000.00
208803	PROLOGIS	203	02/13/2026	LT	P80177	$1,049.00

207459	RAINTREE CANYON DRIVE LLC	1403	02/17/2026	SW	P79780	$1,049.00
151198	RED STAR AUTO BODY	109, 203	02/13/2026	LT	P81529	$1,337.00
201511	RYDER/CONAGRA BRANDS	2305	02/20/2026	LT	O15510	$18,200.00
206876	SKY READY MIX, INC;	203	02/10/2026	SW	P79870	$1,049.00
197922	SUR CITY INC / SUR CITY ARCO	461	02/17/2026	SW	P63746	$1,573.00
196155	TEMECULA PREMIUM GASOLINE INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	02/03/2026	SW	P66572	$1,573.00
158573	TERRANEA RESORT	1146	02/24/2026	VB	P75908	$15,735.00
148903	THE GARDENS CREMATORY	1147	02/10/2026	CL	P78723	$10,090.00
171960	TIN, INC. DBA INTERNATIONAL PAPER	2004, 2005, 2012	02/10/2026	CL	P64379, P64396, P77958	$2,747.00
163158	WHITTIER VALERO	461	02/03/2026	VB	P64874	$549.00
139464	YUSEN TERMINALS LLC	461.1	02/13/2026	CL	P75912	$2,637.00

Total MSPAP Settlements: $270,867.75

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR FEBRUARY 2026 PENALTY REPORT

REGULATION I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 109	Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions

REGULATION II - PERMITS

Rule 201	Permit to Construct
Rule 202	Temporary Permit to Operate
Rule 203	Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 401	Visible Emissions
Rule 407	Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants
Rule 461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
Rule 461.1	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing for Mobile Fueling Operations

REGULATION XI - SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1118	Emissions from Refinery Flares
Rule 1146	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Rule 1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
Rule 1173	Fugitive Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds
Rule 1176	Sumps and Wastewater Separators

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS

Rule 1403	Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities
Rule 1415	Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Air Conditioning Systems

REGULATION XX - REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

Rule 2004	Requirements
Rule 2005	New Source Review for RECLAIM
Rule 2012	Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions
Rule 2012 Appendix A	Protocol for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX
FOR FEBRUARY 2026 PENALTY REPORT

REGULATION XXIII - FACILITY BASED MOBILE SOURCE MEASURES

Rule 2305 Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (Waire) Program

REGULATION XXX - TITLE V PERMITS

Rule 3002 Requirements

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

40 CFR 60.18 General control device and work practice requirements
40 CFR 63.670 Requirements for flare control devices.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41701 Restricted Discharges
H&S § 41960.2 Gasoline Vapor Recovery
H&S § 42402 Violation of Emission Limitations – Civil Penalty

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 26

REPORT: Technology Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Technology Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, March 20, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Carlos Rodriguez,
Committee Chair
Technology Committee

AK:psc

Call to Order
Committee Chair Carlos Rodriguez called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members
Present: Mayor Carlos Rodriguez, Committee Chair
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos

Absent: Vice Chair Larry McCallon

For additional details of the Technology Committee Meeting, please refer to the Webcast.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. **Adopt Resolution to Recognize Funds for FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Program, Execute Contracts to Implement Carl Moyer, SOON, and Community Air Protection Programs, and Reimburse the General Fund for Administrative Costs**

   Alyssa Yan, Program Supervisor, Technology Advancement Office, presented on Year 27 of the Carl Moyer Program and Surplus Off-Road Opt-in (SOON) Program. The solicitations generated an unprecedented response, with approximately $700 million in grant applications. Staff has identified $235 million to support project awards with the remaining eligible projects placed on a contingency list should additional funds be made available. Eligible applications were evaluated and ranked based on cost-effectiveness, domicile location, and the prioritization of zero-emission technologies and infrastructure projects. These actions are to: 1) adopt resolution and recognize up to $47,196,730 of the FY 2025-26 Year 28 Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer Program) funds from CARB, into the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32); 2) execute contracts to implement the Carl Moyer Program, SOON, At Berth Remediation, and Community Air Protection Programs (CAPP) in the amount of $235,370,261 as identified in Tables 2, 3, and 4; 3) if needed, authorize the Executive Officer to redistribute funding sources for the awarded projects between various incentive programs, to ensure liquidation targets are met; and 4) reimburse the General Fund (01) up to $5,894,966 and $5,899,591 from the Carl Moyer Program Fund (32) Year 27 and Year 28, respectively, for administrative costs necessary to implement the Carl Moyer program. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 3:28.

   Supervisor Nguyen recused herself from this item because of a campaign contribution from Republic Services, Inc. within the past 12 months.

   Mayor Lock Dawson stated that she does not have a financial interest, but is required to identify for the record that she is a Board Member of the California Air Resources Board, which is involved in this item.

   Supervisor Hagman asked about average award amounts and funding prioritization. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 8:43.

   Devon Kreyenhagen, Quinn Company, and Andrew Delany, Associates Environmental, expressed appreciation for the Carl Moyer Program. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 11:47.

   Ranji George, a public member, expressed concern regarding the limited number of hydrogen projects. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 14:43.

Mayor Lock Dawson shared that the City of Riverside plans to launch a multi-fueling station within the next year offering electric charging, hydrogen fueling, and storage. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 17:57.

Chair Rodriguez asked about constraints on funding hydrogen projects. Dr. Katzenstein responded that hydrogen projects are supported to the extent possible. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 19:11.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon; unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Hagman, Lock Dawson, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes:	None
Abstain:	Nguyen
Absent:	McCallon

2. **Execute Contract to Develop and Demonstrate Plug-In Hybrid Heavy-Duty Refuse Truck**

Sam Cao, Program Supervisor, Technology Advancement Office, presented on a plug-in hybrid powertrain development project for refuse trucks. Peterbilt Motors Company, in partnership with Brudeli Green Mobility, Cummins, and Hexagon Agility, proposes to develop a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty refuse truck and demonstrate it with Waste Management Collection & Recycling, Inc. The emissions testing will be conducted by University of California, Riverside Center for Environmental Research and Technology. This action is to execute a contract with Peterbilt Motors Company in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 to develop and demonstrate a plug-in hybrid heavy-duty natural gas refuse truck, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31). For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 24:10.

Supervisor Hagman and Committee Chair Rodriguez asked clarifying questions about the cost comparison of plug-in hybrid technology and how this technology compares with the zero-emission technologies currently being deployed by companies such as Republic Services. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 28:57.

Todd Campbell, Clean Energy noted that many waste haulers produce their own renewable natural gas (RNG) onsite, making it important to ensure that the trucks under this project are capable of operating on the RNG they generate. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 31:14.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Lock Dawson; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Hagman, Lock Dawson, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: McCallon

OTHER MATTERS:

3. **Other Business**
   No Other business.

4. **Public Comment Period**
   No public comment.

5. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Technology Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 17, 2026, at noon.

Adjournment
The meeting adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

Attachment
Attendance Record

ATTACHMENT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETING
Attendance Record – March 20, 2026

Mayor Carlos Rodriguez	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Janet Nguyen	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Erin Sheehy	Board Consultant/Assistant (Rodriguez)
Riley Boersma	Boersma Dairy
Andrew Delany	Associates Environmental
Todd Campbell	Clean Energy
Riley Erion	Honda
Liam Hurley	Public Member
Melissa Kemp	Public Member
Devan Krexerhagen	Quinn Company
Patti Murphy	Public Member
Catherine Smith	Public Member
Alex Spataru	Public Member
Jacquelyn Zamora	Public Member
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sam Cao	South Coast AQMD Staff
Penny Shaw Cedillo	South Coast AQMD Staff
Philip Crabbe III	South Coast AQMD Staff
Christian Fielding	South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD Staff
Dé Groeneveld	South Coast AQMD Staff
Darren Ha	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh	South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Cessa Heard-Johnson	South Coast AQMD Staff
Justin Joe	South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein	South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim	South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee	South Coast AQMD Staff
Tom Lee	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alicia Lizarraga	South Coast AQMD Staff
Joseph Lopat	South Coast AQMD Staff
Brisa Lopez	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian MacMillan	South Coast AQMD Staff

Terrence Mann ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Susan Nakamura ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Vasileios Papapostolou ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Robert Paud ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Cynthia Ravenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Emmanuel Del Rosario ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Nick Volpone ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Fan Xu ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Alyssa Yan ..... South Coast AQMD Staff

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 29

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1124; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan ***(This item was continued from the March 6, 2026 Board Meeting by operation of Governing Board Procedures, Administrative Code §30.10.)***

SYNOPSIS: Rule 1124 establishes VOC limits and material-use requirements for aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has determined that para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride and tert-Butyl Acetate, which are used in certain aerospace materials, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1124 includes several compliance pathways to minimize the health impact from materials that contain these toxic air contaminants that are used in aerospace operations.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, January 23 and March 20 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Adopt the Attached Resolution:

1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act;
2. Amending Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations; and
3. Directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:HF:SK:ST

Background

Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations (Rule 1124) was originally adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board in 1979 to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from aerospace materials used in aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations. Since its adoption, Rule 1124 has undergone 19 amendments, with the most recent in 2001, which incorporated updated VOC limits, and added definitions and recordkeeping requirements.

To meet VOC limits in South Coast AQMD rules, manufacturers have relied on the use of solvents that are exempt from the definition of a VOC due to their low photochemical reactivity and therefore do not significantly contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. In April 2017, the Stationary Source Committee recommended a precautionary approach when evaluating exempt compounds with potential toxic endpoints by prioritizing lowering toxicity over reducing VOC emissions. In 2018 and 2020, respectively, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that two exempt compounds, pCBtF and t-BAc, have carcinogenic endpoints.

PAR 1124 will reduce the health risks associated with the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in aerospace coatings and related materials, while providing regulated facilities and manufacturers with multiple compliance pathways, alternative compliance limits, and staggered phase-out schedules for coating categories based on needs and reformulation timelines. Industry stakeholders noted that reformulation and recertification of certain aerospace materials can be complex and time-consuming due to original equipment manufacturer and military specifications.

Proposed Amendments

PAR 1124 establishes a two-tiered alternative compliance framework that classifies aerospace coatings as either Level I or Level II materials based on their reliance on pCBtF and t-BAc. Level I materials are those that do not rely on pCBtF or t-BAc, or for which readily available alternatives exist, and will be subject to a future prohibition with defined sell-through and use-through periods. The applicable prohibition, sell-through, and use-through dates vary depending on the specific material subcategory. Level II materials are those that rely on pCBtF or t-BAc in their formulation and may continue to be sold and used in the South Coast AQMD, provided facilities comply with one of the compliance pathways specified in the rule.

PAR 1124 provides three compliance options for facilities using Level II materials. Option 1 allows continued use if emissions are fully vented to an air pollution control system achieving at least 95 percent control efficiency and annual material usage remains within receptor-based limits. Option 2 establishes a low-use provision for facilities that apply small quantities of Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc. Option 3 allows facilities to phase out pCBtF- and t-BAc-containing materials, with a prohibition date of April 3, 2028, and a use-through date of April 3, 2029. Facilities that do not elect Option 1 or Option 2 will default to this phase-out option.

In addition, PAR 1124 establishes alternative reactivity-based compliance pathways for adhesion promoters and maskants through the use of Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) limits to allow reformulation flexibility while ensuring that ozone formation potential is not increased. The proposed PW-MIR limits are 2.0 grams of ozone per gram of product for adhesion promoters and 0.70 grams of ozone per gram of product for maskants. PAR 1124 also includes new and revised definitions, clarifies applicability provisions, and removes outdated language. Furthermore, PAR 1124 adds source testing, testing methods, and recordkeeping requirements associated with the alternative compliance pathways for Level II materials and labeling requirements for the alternative PW-MIR compliance option.

PAR 1124 also addresses a regulatory conflict identified two days prior to the original March 6, 2026, Public Hearing. The draft sales prohibition language created ambiguity regarding the ability of manufacturers to sell coatings exceeding the VOC limits in situations where an operator is using an approved air pollution control system and is allowed to use such coatings. The revision resolves this ambiguity by clarifying that manufacturers can supply coatings with a VOC content above the regulatory limit to facilities utilizing air pollution control systems and adds corresponding recordkeeping requirements to ensure enforceability. The original March 6, 2026, Public Hearing for PAR 1124 was rescheduled to April 3, 2026, to allow staff time to resolve this regulatory conflict.

Public Process

PAR 1124 was developed through a public process. Staff held five Working Group Meetings and one Public Workshop on January 7, 2026. In addition, as part of this rule development process, staff also met with individual stakeholders and conducted site visits to facilities subject to this rule.

Emission Reductions

PAR 1124 establishes a prohibition and compliance schedule for the phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc while maintaining existing VOC content limits for all aerospace material categories other than the low-use adhesion promoter category. Adhesion promoters rely heavily on pCBtF to comply with the current 250 g/L VOC limit. In addition, they are low-solids coatings with no feasible options to reformulate to 250 g/L VOC limit without the use of pCBtF or t-BAc. To address the need to have compliant adhesion promoters, staff is proposing to increase the VOC limit from 250 g/L to 750 g/L.

To estimate the potential increase in VOC emissions associated with the revised adhesion promoter VOC limit, staff relied on VOC content and sales data reported in the South Coast AQMD Coating Manufacturer Survey, supplemented by product usage information submitted by aerospace facilities. VOC emissions from adhesion promoters is expected to increase by approximately eight pounds per day.

PAR 1124 affects approximately 393 facilities, including 376 non-Title V facilities and 17 Title V facilities, two of which are already operating air pollution control systems. Baseline VOC emissions from the remaining 15 Title V facilities without existing controls are estimated at a range of approximately 15 to 21 pounds per day. If the remaining 15 Title V facilities elect to comply using an air pollution control system achieving a minimum of 95 percent control efficiency, the resulting VOC emission reductions would be approximately 14 to 20 pounds per day. Under this scenario, based on a conservative estimate, the overall impact of implementing PAR 1124 would result in a reduction of approximately 6 to 12 pounds per day of VOCs. Actual VOC emission impacts may vary, as individual facilities differ in operational characteristics such as the number of spray booths, types of aerospace components coated, and contract requirements.

Key Issues

Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1124) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 and is included as Attachment H to this Board Letter. If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

PAR 1124 would affect 393 facilities within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, the majority of which operate within the Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring sector with up to 257 facilities qualifying as small businesses, based on various small-business definitions. To present a worst-case analysis, the affected facilities with large coating operations were assumed to comply with PAR 1124 by installing new or modifying existing air pollution control systems which will incur associated permit fees while all other affected facilities would rely on the low-use provision or transition to materials that do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc which will not have any anticipated compliance costs. The total present value of the amortized costs over the analysis period from 2026 to 2050 is estimated to be $17,483,755 and $12,462,859 at one and four percent discount rates, respectively. The total average annual compliance cost over this same period is estimated to range from $755,313 to $792,647 at a one percent to four percent real interest rate, respectively. The Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment can be found within the Final Staff Report, which is included as Attachment G of this Board Letter.

AQMP and Legal Mandates
PAR 1124 partially implements 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01 by phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc while maintaining most existing VOC emission limits.

Implementation and Resource Impacts
Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed amendments.

Attachments
A. Summary of Proposals
B. Key Issues and Responses
C. Rule Development Process
D. Key Contacts
E. Resolution
F. Proposed Amended Rule 1124
G. Final Staff Report, with Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Included
H. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
I. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations

Subdivisions (a) and (b); Purpose and Applicability

- Separate "Purpose" and "Applicability" into two subdivisions to standardize rule structure with current South Coast AQMD rules.

Subdivision (c) – Definitions

- Add, revise, and remove the following definitions
  - Add new definitions for new requirements including:
    - Air Pollution Control Device,
    - Air Pollution Control Device Efficiency,
    - Air Pollution Control System,
    - Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number (CAS RN),
    - Cleaning Solvent,
    - Curing,
    - Executive Officer,
    - Ink Jet Marking System,
    - Level I Material Level II Materials,
    - Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR),
    - Permanent Total Enclosure,
    - Person,
    - Product-Weighted MIR (PW-MIR),
    - Reactive Diluent,
    - School,
    - Sensitive Receptor, and
    - South Coast AQMD Test Method
    - Weight Fraction
  - Revise definitions to improve clarity, consistency and enforceability including:
    - Fire Resistant Coating,
    - High-Volume,
    - Low-Pressure (HVLP),
    - Low-Solids Materials,
    - Low-Solids Corrosion Resistant Primer,
    - Metallized Epoxy Coatings, and
    - Structural Adhesive- Non-Autoclavable

- Removed definitions that are no longer applicable, including those associated with removed provisions from the rule and products that are no longer being used in South Coast AQMD including:
  - Anti-Wicking Wire Coating,
  - Coating Application Equipment,
  - Electronic Wire Coating,
  - Epoxy-Based Fuel Tank Coating,
  - Fuel-Tank Adhesive,
  - Toxicity-Weighted Emissions Reduction Efficiency,
  - Toxicity-Weighted Total Emissions,
  - Toxic Organic Solvent,
  - Toxic Particulate Matter,
  - Unicoat, and
  - Wire Ink

Subdivision (d) – Requirements

- Adhesion promoters rely on high percentages of pCBtF to meet the current VOC limit. Amend the VOC limit for adhesion promoters from 250 g/L to 750 g/L to facilitate the phase-out of pCBtF and reduce toxic emissions.
- Establish a two-tiered alternative compliance framework that classifies aerospace coatings as either Level I or Level II materials based on their reliance on pCBtF and t-BAc.
  - Level I materials are those that do not rely on pCBtF or t-BAc, or for which readily available alternatives exist, and will be subject to a future prohibition with defined sell-through and use-through periods.
  - Level II materials are those that rely on pCBtF or t-BAc in their formulation and may continue to be sold and used in the South Coast AQMD, provided facilities comply with one of three compliance options.
- Rename Coatings category to Topcoats for consistency with other South Coast AQMD rules and remove Unicoat VOC limit reference.
- Relabel "VOC limit" to "Regulatory VOC g/L-Coating" to clarify that the limits apply to regulatory VOC content of materials.
- Consolidate low-solid materials into a separate table to clarify these materials are subject to actual VOC limits.
- Establish alternative reactivity-based VOC limits for adhesion promoters and maskants through the use of PW-MIR VOC limits to allow reformulation flexibility while ensuring that ozone formation potential is not increased.
  - Proposed PW-MIR limit for adhesion promoters is 2.00 grams of ozone per gram of product (g O_3/g product).

  - Proposed PW-MIR limit for maskants is 0.70 g O_3/g product.
- Add Ink Jet Marking system to transfer efficiency requirements.
- Revise air pollution control system to control VOC emissions requirements
  - Clarify the air pollution control system must achieve a minimum overall efficiency of 95 percent by weight based on combined capture and control efficiency.
  - Adds provision to allow suppliers to sell aerospace materials that exceed the VOC limits to facilities complying with an air pollution control system

Subdivision (e) – Alternative Compliance Options

- Reorganize former subdivision (i) into subdivision (e) to consolidate and clarify alternative compliance provisions for Level II materials.
- Establish an air pollution control system compliance pathway for Level II materials, requiring a minimum 95 percent VOC control efficiency, source testing, usage limits, and submission of a permit application within six months of rule adoption.
  - Facilities may limit annual usage to 250 gallons per year, receptor-based limits in Table A-1, or permit-based limits supported by a facility-wide Health Risk Assessment demonstrating a maximum individual cancer risk of 10 in one million.
- Establish a four-year compliance deadline to obtain a Permit to Operate for control systems, after which facilities may no longer use Level II materials unless compliant.
- Provide a future-effective compliance option for facilities installing control systems after the initial six-month window, with no use allowed until a complete permit application is submitted.
- Establish a low-use compliance option:
  - 1.25 gallons per year without a permit or receptor-based permit limits under Table A-2, with distance-based usage limits determined from the exhaust stack or nearest edge of the application area to the nearest sensitive receptor.
- Provide a future-effective low-use pathway for facilities applying after the initial six-month period.
- Require facilities that exceed low-use limits to cease using Level II materials or comply with the air pollution control system provisions.

Subdivision (f) - Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use

- Establish prohibitions applicable to any person or facility that manufactures, sells, supplies, distributes, possesses, or uses aerospace materials within the South Coast AQMD.

- Prohibit the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession, and use of Level I materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc after the applicable prohibition dates in Table 4.
- Provide sell-through and use-through allowances for Level I materials manufactured prior to the prohibition dates, with category-specific timelines to prevent stranded inventory and facilitate transition.
- Prohibit the possession and use of Level II materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc manufactured after 24 months from rule adoption unless an alternative compliance option has been approved.
- Allow limited use-through of Level II materials manufactured prior to 24 months after rule adoption until 36 months after rule adoption to provide transition time to compliant products or approved alternative compliance pathways.

Subdivision (g) – Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements

- Require facilities installing air pollution control devices to control pCBtF and t-BAc emissions to inspect, operate, and maintain the equipment in accordance with manufacturer specifications and maintain records demonstrating compliance.
- Establish recordkeeping requirements for facilities utilizing the low-use provision for Level II materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc, including purchase records, safety data sheets, daily usage records, application method information, and record retention requirements.
- Establish recordkeeping requirements for facilities electing to use an air pollution control system in lieu of VOC limits or transfer efficiency requirements, including maintaining purchase records, safety data sheets, and application method information for applicable aerospace materials.
- Require suppliers selling aerospace materials exceeding the VOC limits to facilities that elect to comply by using an air pollution control system to maintain written documentation received from the facility confirming compliance and maintain sales records, with all records retained for five years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

Subdivision (h) – Source Testing

- Establish source testing requirements for facilities operating an air pollution control system, including procedural, scheduling, and recordkeeping provisions necessary to verify compliance with applicable control efficiency requirements for pCBtF and t-BAc emissions.
- Require submission of a source test protocol to the Executive Officer within 90 days of issuance of a Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate, with written notification at least two weeks prior to testing; resubmittal of the protocol is not required unless

the control device is modified in a manner requiring a permit application or the source test contractor changes.

- Require an initial source test within 180 days of commencing operation of the control device or within 30 days of protocol approval, whichever occurs later, and subsequent source testing every 36 months to demonstrate continued compliance.

Subdivision (i) – Test Methods

- Specify approved test methods for determining VOC content of aerospace materials; quantifying exempt perfluorocarbon compounds; measuring acid content of pretreatment wash primers; verifying emission control system efficiency and transfer efficiency; and determining VOC composite partial pressure, including criteria for multiple and equivalent test methods.
- Remove outdated test methods no longer used by the South Coast AQMD laboratory, correct referenced test method names, and streamline structure and numbering for clarity and consistency.

Subdivision (j) – Rule 442 Applicability

- Clarify that aerospace materials exempt from all or a portion of the VOC must comply with Rule 442 – Usage of Solvents.

Subdivision (k) - Exemptions

- Clarify the meaning of marking coatings.
- Clarify that aerospace materials that are expressly and exclusively offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction are not subject to the rule.
- Clarify that the prohibitions on possessing and repackaging aerospace materials do not apply to aerospace materials that are shipped into the South Coast AQMD solely for reformulation, for repackaging, for sale and use outside the district, or that are temporarily stored at a facility and clearly marked for use outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

ATTACHMENT B

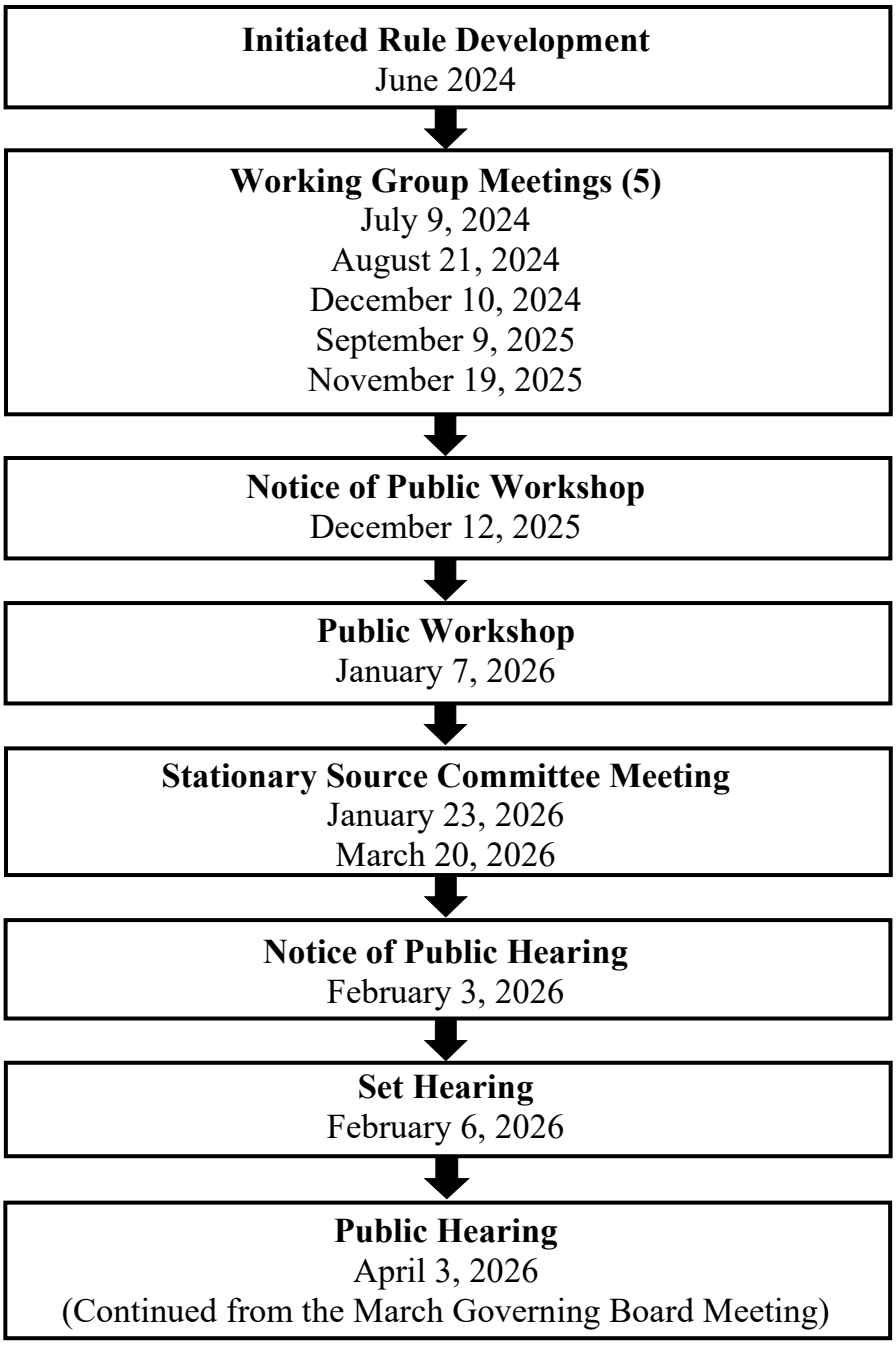
KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations
Staff has worked with stakeholders throughout the rule amendment process and are not aware of any remaining key issues.

ATTACHMENT C

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations



Twenty-three (23) months spent in rule development
One (1) Public Workshops
Two (2) Stationary Source Committee Meetings
Five (5) Working Group Meetings
(19) Stakeholder Meetings
(11) Site Visits

ATTACHMENT D

KEY CONTACTS LIST

Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations

- 3M
- AC Products/Quaker Houghton
- AkzoNobel
- American Coating Association (ACA)
- Anadite Inc.
- Aviation Equipment Processing
- California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)
- Ducommun Aerostructures
- Latham & Watkins LLP
- Northrop Grumman
- PPG Industries
- Precision Aerospace Corporation
- RadTech International
- The Boeing Company
- United Airlines Inc

ATTACHMENT E

RESOLUTION NO. 26-_____

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations.

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is considered a "project" as defined by CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l), and has conducted a CEQA review and analysis of the proposed project pursuant to such program (South Coast AQMD Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that, after conducting a review of the proposed project in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA, that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 could cause a significant adverse effect on the environment because the estimated increase in volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from adhesion promoters due to a revised VOC emission limit will be fully offset by concurrent decreases in VOC emissions from some facilities installing new or modifying existing air pollution control systems, which will result in an overall net decrease of VOC emissions. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff has prepared a Notice of Exemption for the proposed project, that is completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1124 and supporting documentation, including but not limited to, the Notice of Exemption and the Final Staff Report which includes the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, were presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board and the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has reviewed and considered this information, as well as has taken and considered staff testimony and public comment prior to approving the project; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines, taking into consideration the factors in Section (d)(4)(D) of the Governing Board Procedures (Section 30.5(4)(D)(i) of the Administrative Code), that the modifications to Proposed Amended Rule 1124 since the Notice of Public Hearing was published are clarifications that meet the same air quality objective and are not so substantial as to significantly affect the meaning of Proposed Amended Rule 1124 within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because: (1) deleting "Air Pollution Control System" and adding "exhaust stack or nearest edge to the nearest Sensitive Receptor" in subparagraphs (e)(5)(B) and (e)(6)(A) corrects the reference and reflects the intended basis for determining applicable usage limits in the low-use alternative compliance option; (2) adding a new definition in paragraph (c)(86) "weight fraction" provides clarity when calculating the Product-Weighted MIR using the equation in paragraph (c)(56); (3) renumbering paragraphs (c)(86) and (c)(87) to (c)(87) and (c)(88), respectively, corrects the numbering associated with the addition of the new "weight fraction" definition; (4) revising the definition "Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number or CAS RN" in paragraph (c)(6) provides clarification as to who generates the unique identification numbers; and (5) adding new paragraphs (g)(6) and (g)(7) and subparagraph (d)(6)(B) addresses a regulatory conflict in the rule and clarifies that manufacturers are able to supply, sell, or offer aerospace materials exceeding the applicable VOC limits to facilities complying with an air pollution control system, including recordkeeping requirements to demonstrate compliance; and: (a) the changes do not impact emission reductions, (b) the changes do not affect the number or type of sources regulated by the rule, (c) the changes are consistent with the information contained in the Notice of Public Hearing, and (d) the consideration of the range of CEQA alternatives is not applicable because the proposed project is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1124 will be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the Public Hearing and in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1124 to limit the use of two solvents from aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations, para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-

butyl acetate (t-BAc), that are determined to have carcinogenic health effects, by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and to partially implement the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations from Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, and 40725 through 40728 of the Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decision, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, in amending Rule 1124, references the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40702, 40440(a), 40725 through 40728.5, and federal Clean Air Act Sections 110, 172, and 182(e); and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires the South Coast AQMD to prepare a written analysis of existing federal air pollution control requirements applicable to the same source type being regulated whenever it adopts, or amends a rule, and that the South Coast AQMD's comparative analysis of Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is included in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1124, is consistent with the March 17, 1989 Governing Board Socioeconomic Resolution for rule amendment; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1124, is consistent with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 neither includes new Best Available Retrofit Control

Technology (BARCT) requirements nor new feasible measures pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914; therefore, the requirements to conduct the analysis of cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness as set forth in the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not applicable; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 will result in increased costs to the affected industries, yet such costs are considered to be reasonable, with a total annualized cost as specified in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1124; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has actively considered the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1124, and has made a good faith effort to minimize any adverse socioeconomic impacts; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a Public Workshop regarding Proposed Amended Rule 1124 on January 7, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Public Hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with all provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40725 and 40440.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has held a Public Hearing in accordance with all provisions of state and federal law; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board specifies the Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation Manager overseeing the rule development for Proposed Amended Rule 1124 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed project is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby determine, pursuant to the authority granted by law, that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. This information was presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, whose members exercised their independent judgement and reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein prior to acting on the proposed project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directs staff to conduct a technology status update on the progress of the pCBtF and t-BAc phase-out in adhesion promoters, maskants, and any Level II materials being reformulated and report to the Stationary Source Committee by January 1, 2028; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Amended Rule 1124 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board requests that Proposed Amended Rule 1124 be submitted for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Officer is hereby directed to forward a copy of this Resolution and Proposed Amended Rule 1124 to the California Air Resources Board for approval and subsequent submittal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

DATE:_____ _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

Attachment F

(Adopted July 6, 1979)(Amended May 7, 1982)(Amended January 6, 1984)
(Amended June 1, 1984)(Amended January 9, 1987)(Amended February 6, 1987)
(Amended April 3, 1987)(Amended May 5, 1989)(Amended March 2, 1990)
(Amended April 6, 1990)(Amended June 1, 1990)(Amended November 2, 1990)
(Amended December 7, 1990)(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended March 6, 1992)
(Amended December 4, 1992)(Amended December 10, 1993)
(Amended January 13, 1995)(Amended Dec. 13, 1996)(Amended September 21, 2001)
(Amended [*DATE OF RULE ADOPTION*])

[RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER RULE ADOPTION]

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1124. AEROSPACE ASSEMBLY AND COMPONENT MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

(a) Purpose ~~and Applicability~~

The purpose of ~~Rule 1124~~ this rule is to reduce ~~volatile organic compound~~Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations.

(b) Applicability

This rule is ~~applies~~ applicable to any operation associated with manufacturing and assembling products for Aircraft and Space-Vehicles for which an ~~aerospace material~~ Aerospace Material is used and to any Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Aerospace Material or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a Facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any Aerospace Material, or associated solvent within the South Coast AQMD. ~~The affected industries include commercial and military Aircraft, satellite, space shuttle and rocket manufacturers and their subcontractors. The rule also applies to Aircraft maskant applicators, Aircraft refinishers, Aircraft Fastener Manufacturers, Aircraft operators, and Aircraft maintenance and service facilities.~~

~~(b)~~(c) Definitions

~~For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:~~

(1) ADHESION PROMOTER is a ~~primer~~ Primer that is used to promote wetting and form a chemical bond with a subsequently applied ~~sealant~~ Sealant or ~~other~~ elastomer.

(2) ADHESIVE is any substance that is used to bond one surface to another surface by attachment.

(3) ADHESIVE BONDING PRIMER is a ~~primer~~ Primer that is applied to an ~~aerospace component~~Aerospace Component to increase ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive or ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive film bond strength. Adhesive ~~bonding primers~~Bonding Primers are of two types: those that cure at or below 250°F and those that cure above 250°F.

(4) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT is a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that is dispensed by means of a propellant~~,~~ and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application.

(5) AEROSPACE COMPONENT is the raw material, partial or completed fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft or ~~space vehicle~~Space-Vehicle and includes integral equipment such as models, mock-ups, prototypes, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons.

(6) AEROSPACE MATERIAL is any coating, ~~primer~~Primer, ~~adhesive~~Adhesive, ~~sealant~~Sealant, maskant, lubricant, ~~stripper~~ Stripper or hand-wipe cleaning or clean-up solvent used during the manufacturing, assembly, refinishing, maintenance or service of an ~~aerospace component~~Aerospace Component. ~~For the purposes of this rule material shall mean aerospace material.~~

(7) AIRCRAFT is any machine designed to travel through the air, without leaving the earth's atmosphere, whether heavier or lighter than air, including airplanes, balloons, dirigibles, helicopters, and missiles.

(8) AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE is equipment installed for the purpose of reducing VOC and/or toxic emissions.

(9) AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY, in percent, is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream exiting the control device, both measured simultaneously, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = \frac{W_c - W_a}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = Weight of VOC entering control device

W_a = Weight of VOC discharged from the control device

(10) AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM is either an enclosed spray booth, an enclosed application area, or a Permanent Total Enclosure venting to an Air Pollution Control Device, installed to collect and reduce emissions from exhaust streams, including, but not limited to, spray booths, Curing ovens, or application areas.

(~~8~~11) ANTICHAFE COATING is a coating applied to areas of moving ~~aerospace components~~Aerospace Components which may rub during normal operation.

~~(9) ANTI-WICKING WIRE COATING is the outer coating of a wire which prevents fluid wicking into insulation of the wire.~~

(~~10~~12) BARRIER COATING is a coating applied in a thin film to fasteners to inhibit dissimilar metal corrosion and to prevent galling.

(13) CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER or CAS RN is a unique numerical identifier~~,~~ assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to a single chemical substance~~,~~ to ensure unambiguous identification.

(~~11~~14) CHEMICAL MILLING is the removal of metal by chemical action of acids or alkalis.

(15) CLEANING SOLVENT is a VOC-containing liquid substance used to perform solvent cleaning.

(~~12~~16) CLEAR TOPCOAT is a ~~topcoat~~ Topcoat that contains no visible pigments and is uniformly transparent when applied.

~~(13) COATING APPLICATION EQUIPMENT is equipment used for applying coating to a substrate. Coating application equipment includes coating distribution lines, coating hoses, pressure pots, spray guns, and hand-application equipment, such as hand-rollers, brushes, daubers, spatulas, and trowels.~~

(~~14~~17) CONFORMAL COATING is a coating applied to electrical conductors and circuit boards to protect them against electrical discharge damage and/or corrosion.

(18) CURING means the process of drying and hardening of an Aerospace Material.

(~~15~~19) DRY LUBRICATIVE MATERIALS are coatings consisting of lauric acid, cetyl alcohol, waxes or other non-cross linked or resin bound materials which act as a dry lubricant or protective coat.

(~~16~~20) ELECTRIC- or RADIATION-EFFECT COATINGS include electrically conductive coatings and radiation effect coatings, the uses of which may include prevention of radar detection.

~~(17) ELECTRONIC WIRE COATING is the outer electrical insulation coating applied to tape insulation of a wire specifically formulated to smooth and fill edges.~~

(~~18~~21) ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE PROTECTION COATING is a coating applied to ~~space vehicles~~Space-Vehicles, missiles, aircraft radomes, and helicopter blades to disperse static energy.

~~(19) EPOXY BASED FUEL-TANK COATING is a coating which contains epoxy resin that is applied to a fuel tank of an aircraft to protect it from corrosion and/or bacterial growth.~~

(22) EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Rule 102).

(~~20~~23) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS~~: As~~ are as defined in Rule 102.

(~~21~~24) FACILITY ~~is all the buildings, equipment and materials on one contiguous piece of property.~~is a business, or public service engaged in aerospace assembling and manufacturing operations, including the application of Aerospace Materials, that are owned or operated by the same Person or Persons and are located on the same or contiguous parcels.

(~~22~~25) FASTENER MANUFACTURER is a ~~facility~~ Facility that coats ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft fasteners, such as pins, collars, bolts, nuts, and rivets, with ~~solid-film lubricants~~ Solid-Film Lubricants for distribution to other facilities.

(~~23~~26) FIRE-RESISTANT COATING is a ~~cabin interior coating~~coating that: ~~meets for civilian aircraft the Federal Aviation Administration required Ohio State University Heat Release, Fire and Burn Tests; for military aircraft, Aircraft Structural Integrity Program in MIL-STD-1530A and MIL-A-87221 (Northrop's MS-445-3.3.2.1 and MS-445-3.3.2.2).~~

(A) For Commercial Aircraft, Fire-Resistant Coatings are used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements; and

(B) For Military Aircraft, Fire-Resistant Coatings are used on parts that are subject to the flammability requirements of MIL-STD-1630A and MIL-A-87721.

(~~24~~27) FLIGHT-TEST COATING is a coating applied to an ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft prior to flight testing to protect the ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft from corrosion and to provide required marking during flight test evaluation.

~~(25) FUEL-TANK ADHESIVE is an adhesive used to bond components exposed to fuel and must be compatible with fuel-tank coatings.~~

(~~26~~28) FUEL-TANK COATING is a coating applied to a fuel tank of an ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft to protect it from corrosion and/or bacterial growth.

(~~27~~29) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER (g/L) OF COATING, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS or REGULATORY VOC is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating,~~
~~Less Water and Less exempt~~Exempt Compounds

$$\text{Regulatory VOC} = \frac{W_{~~s~~V} - W_w - W_{~~es~~ex}}{V_m - V_w - V_{~~es~~ex}}$$

Where:

~~Ws~~	=	~~weight of volatile compounds in grams~~
W_V	=	Weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);
Ww	=	weight of water in grams
W~~es~~ex	=	weight of ~~exempt compounds~~ Exempt Compounds in grams;
Vm	=	volume of material in liters;
Vw	=	volume of water in liters;
V~~es~~ex	=	volume of ~~exempt compounds~~ Exempt Compounds in liters.

For ~~aerospace materials~~Aerospace Materials that contain ~~reactive diluents~~Reactive Diluents the grams of VOC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds shall be calculated by the following equation:

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating,~~
~~Less Water and Less exempt~~ Exempt Compounds

$$\text{Regulatory VOC} = \frac{W_{~~s~~v} - W_w - W_{~~es~~ex}}{V_m - V_w - V_{~~es~~ex}}$$

Where: ~~Ws~~ = ~~weight of volatile compounds evolved during curing and analysis, in grams~~
Wv weight of volatile compounds evolved during Curing and analysis (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);
Ww = weight of water evolved during ~~curing~~ Curing and analysis, in grams;
W~~es~~ex = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds evolved during ~~curing~~ Curing and analysis, in grams;
Vm = volume of the material prior to reaction, in liters;
Vw = volume of water evolved during ~~curing~~ Curing and analysis, in liters;
V~~es~~ex = volume of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds evolved during ~~curing~~ Curing and analysis, in liters.

(~~28~~30) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL or ACTUAL VOC is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Material~~

$$\text{Actual VOC} = \frac{W_{sV}\text{-}W_w\text{-}W_{esex}}{V_m}$$

Where: ~~Ws~~ = ~~weight of volatile compounds in grams~~
Wv = weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);
Ww = weight of water in grams;
W~~es~~ex = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams;
Vm = volume of material in liters.

(~~29~~31) HAND APPLICATION METHOD is the application of materials by manually held, non-mechanically operated equipment, including, but not limited to:~~. Such equipment includes~~ paint brushes, hand rollers, caulking guns, trowels, spatulas, syringe daubers, rags, and sponges.

(~~30~~32) HIGH-TEMPERATURE COATING is a coating that must withstand temperatures of more than 350 degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

(~~31~~33) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is a material application system used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which is

designed to be operated, and which is operated at air pressure ~~of~~ between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge ~~(psig)~~ measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

(~~32~~34) IMPACT-RESISTANT COATING is a flexible coating that protects ~~aerospace components~~Aerospace Components, such as ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft , landing gear, and landing gear compartments, and other surfaces subject to impact and abrasion from runway debris.

(35) INK JET MARKING SYSTEM is a non-contact, computer-controlled ink-jet system used to apply Stencil Coatings onto coated or uncoated aerospace parts.

(36) LEVEL I MATERIALS are Aerospace Materials identified in Table 1 – Table of Standards (Table 1) or Table 2 - Table of Standards for Low-Solids Materials, Cleaners, and Strippers (Table 2) as Level I Materials where the use of *para*-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF; CAS RN: 98-56-6) and *tert*-butyl acetate (t-BAc; CAS RN: 540-88-5) will be phased out.

(37) LEVEL II MATERIALS are Aerospace Materials identified in Table 1 or Table 2 as Level II Materials where the use of pCBtF and t-BAc will conditionally be allowed.

(~~33~~38) LINE-SEALER MASKANT is a maskant used to cover scribe lines in maskant in order to protect against etchant in multi-step etching processing.

(~~34~~39) LONG TERM PRIMER (METAL TO STRUCTURAL CORE BONDING) is an ~~adhesive bonding primer~~Adhesive Bonding Primer that has met the ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft manufacturers' required performance characteristics following 6,000 hours testing, used for metal to structural core bonding, and with an ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive that is specified to be cured at 350°F ± 10°F.

(~~35~~40) LOW-SOLIDS ~~ADHESIVE, COATING, PRIMER OR SEALANT MATERIALS is an adhesive, coating, primer or sealant~~ are Aerospace Materials, other than Low-Solids Corrosion Resistant Primers, which contain ~~has~~ less than one pound of solids per gallon of material, where the solids are determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369 – Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings (ASTM D 2369). ~~Such solids are the non-volatiles remaining after a sample is heated at 110°C for one hour.~~

(~~36~~41) LOW-SOLIDS CORROSION RESISTANT PRIMER is a corrosion resistant polyurethane compatible ~~primer~~ Primer with enhanced adhesion and rain erosion resistance which contains no more than 45 percent solids,

by weight, as applied, where the solids are determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369.

(~~37~~42) MASKANT FOR CHEMICAL MILLING is a coating applied directly to an ~~aerospace component~~Aerospace Component to protect surface areas when ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling the component.

(~~38~~43) MASKANT FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSING is a coating applied directly to an ~~aerospace component~~Aerospace Component to protect surface areas when anodizing, aging, bonding, plating, etching, and/or performing other chemical surface operations on the component.

(44) MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR) means the measure of the photochemical reactivity of a VOC, which estimates the weight of ozone produced from a weight of VOC expressed as gram of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR values for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title17, California Code of Regulations.

(~~39~~45) METALLIZED EPOXY COATING is an epoxy coating that contains ~~relatively large quantities of flake pigmentation~~ at least 5 grams of Metal Particles, which are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals, per liter of coating, as applied, for appearance and/or added protection.

(~~40~~46) MOLD RELEASE COATING is a coating applied to the surface of a mold to prevent the molded component from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

(~~41~~47) NON-STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE is an ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive that bonds non-load-carrying ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft components in non-critical applications and is not covered in any other specialty ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive categories.

(~~42~~48) OPTICAL ANTI-REFLECTION COATING is a coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength range and is used for anti-reflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

(49) PERMANENT TOTAL ENCLOSURE means a permanent building or containment structure, enclosed with a floor, walls, and a roof to prevent exposure to the elements, (e.g., precipitation, wind, run-off) that has limited openings to allow access for people and vehicles, that is free of breaks or deterioration that could cause or result in fugitive emissions, and has been evaluated to meet the design requirements set forth in United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Method 204.

(50) PERSON is as defined in Rule 102.

(~~43~~51) PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC MASKANT is a coating applied by ~~photoresist operation(s)~~Photoresist Operation(s) directly to printed circuit boards, and ceramic and similar substrates to protect surface areas from ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling or chemical processing.

(~~44~~52) PHOTORESIST OPERATION is a process for the application or development of photoresist masking solution on a substrate, including preparation, soft bake, develop, hard bake, and stripping, and can be generally subdivided as follows:

(A) Negative Photoresist Operation is a process where the maskant hardens when exposed to light and the unhardened maskant is stripped, exposing the substrate surface for ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling or chemical processing~~.~~; and

(B) Positive Photoresist Operation is a process where the maskant softens when exposed to light and the softened maskant is stripped, exposing the substrate surface for ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling or chemical processing.

(~~45~~53) PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER is a ~~primer~~ Primer which contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight, and at least ~~½~~ a half percent acid by weight, ~~to provide surface etching and is~~ applied directly to metal surfaces to provide surface etching, ~~provide~~ corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

(~~46~~54) PRIMER is a coating applied directly to an ~~aerospace component~~ Aerospace Component for purposes of corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance and/or adhesion of subsequent coatings, ~~adhesives~~Adhesives, or ~~sealants~~Sealants.

(~~47~~55) PRIMER COMPATIBLE WITH RAIN EROSION RESISTANT COATING is a ~~primer~~ Primer to which rain erosion resistant ~~topcoat~~ Topcoat is applied.

(56) PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) means the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in an Aerospace Material. The PW-MIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging) and calculated according to the following equations:

Weighted MIR (Wtd-MIR) ingredient= MIR x Weight Fraction ingredient

and

$$\text{PW-MIR} = (\text{Wtd-MIR})_1 + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_{2+\ldots+} (\text{Wtd-MIR})_n$$

Where:

MIR = ingredient MIR; and

1,2, 3..., n = each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product.

(~~48~~57) RAIN EROSION-RESISTANT COATING is a coating that protects leading edges, flaps, stabilizers, and engine inlet lips against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

(58) REACTIVE DILUENT is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which through chemical or physical reactions such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished coating.

(~~49~~59) REPAIR COATING is a coating used to recoat portions of a product which has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.

(~~50~~60) REMANUFACTURED AIRCRAFT PARTS are ~~aerospace components~~Aerospace Components that are built as spare parts or replacement parts subject to an existing commercial ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft specification.

(~~51~~61) REPAIR MASKANT is a maskant used to cover imperfections in the maskant coat.

(~~52~~62) REWORK is the inspection, repair, and reconditioning of ~~aerospace components~~ Aerospace Components~~subject to this rule~~.

(~~53~~63) RUBBER SOLUTION FUEL-TANK COATING is a ~~fuel tank coating~~Fuel-Tank Coating which performs as a ~~sealant~~ Sealant and protects the tank from corrosion and/or bacterial growth and is formulated with a butadiene acrylonitrile copolymer.

(~~54~~64) SCALE INHIBITOR is a coating that is applied to the surface of a part prior to thermal processing to inhibit the formation of tenacious scale.

(65) SCHOOL means any public or private school, including juvenile detention facilities with classrooms, used for the education of more than 12 children at the school in kindergarten through grade 12. School also means an Early Learning and Developmental Program by the U.S. Department of Education or any state or local early learning and development programs such as preschools, Early Head Start, Head Start, First Five, and Child Development Centers. A school does not include any private school in which education is

primarily conducted in private homes. The term includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other area of school property.

(~~55~~66) SEALANTS are viscous semisolid materials that fill voids in order to seal out water, fuel, and other liquids and solids, and in some cases, air movement.

(67) SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; Schools as defined in paragraph (c)(65); daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. Sensitive Receptor includes long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.

(~~56~~68) SHORT TERM PRIMER (METAL TO STRUCTURAL CORE BONDING) is an ~~adhesive bonding primer~~Adhesive Bonding Primer that has met the manufacturers' required performance characteristics following 1,000 hours testing, used for metal-to-metal and metal-to-structural core bonding, and with an ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive which is specified to be cured at a temperature of 350°F ± 10°F.

(~~57~~69) SOLID-FILM LUBRICANT is a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene ~~(PTFE)~~, or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.

(~~58~~70) SONIC AND ACOUSTIC APPLICATIONS are the use of ~~aerospace materials~~Aerospace Materials on ~~aerospace components~~Aerospace Components that are subject to mechanical vibration and/or sound wave cavitation.

(71) SOUTH COAST AQMD TEST METHOD means a test method included in the manual of "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," which can be found on the South Coast AQMD website and are referenced in subdivision (h).

(~~59~~72) SPACE-VEHICLE is a vehicle designed to travel beyond the earth's atmosphere.

(~~60~~73) STENCIL COATING is an ink or a coating that is rolled, sprayed with an airbrush or a touch-up gun, ~~or~~ brushed, or applied with an Ink Jet Marking System, while using a template to add identifying letters and/or numbers to ~~aerospace components~~Aerospace Components.

(~~61~~74) STRIPPER is a volatile liquid applied to remove cured ~~aerospace materials~~Aerospace Materials or their residues.

(~~62~~75) STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE - AUTOCLAVABLE is an ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive used to bond load-carrying ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft components and is cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave.

(~~63~~76) STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE - NON-AUTOCLAVABLE is an ~~adhesive~~ Adhesive cured ~~under ambient conditions~~ and is used to bond load-carrying ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft components or other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

(~~64~~77) TEMPORARY MARKING COATING is an ink, or a coating used to make identifying markings~~,~~ and is removed prior to delivery of the ~~aerospace component~~Aerospace Component and/or assembly.

(~~65~~78) TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE COATING is a coating applied to an ~~aerospace component~~ Aerospace Component to protect it from mechanical and environmental damage during manufacturing.

(~~66~~79) TOPCOAT is a coating applied over a ~~primer~~ Primer for purposes such as appearance, identification, or protection.

(~~67~~80) TOUCH-UP COATING is a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

~~(68) TOXICITY-WEIGHTED EMISSION REDUCTION EFFICIENCY is the difference between the uncontrolled and the controlled toxicity-weighted total emissions divided by the uncontrolled toxicity-weighted total emissions and multiplied by 100. Toxic organic solvent and toxic particulate matter toxicity-weighted emission reduction efficiencies are calculated separately and are represented by the following equation:~~

$$\eta = \frac{T_u - T_c}{T_u} x\ 100$$

~~Where: η = The toxicity-weighted emission reduction efficiency~~

~~T_u = The uncontrolled toxicity-weighted total emissions~~

~~T_c = The controlled toxicity-weighted total emissions~~

~~(69) TOXICITY-WEIGHTED TOTAL EMISSIONS is the sum of the product of the mass emissions and the unit risk factor for each toxic component of aerospace material used per year. There are two toxicity-weighted total~~

~~emission values, one for uncontrolled emissions and the other for controlled emissions. Toxicity-weighted total emissions for toxic organic solvents and toxic particulate matter are calculated separately and are represented by the following equations:~~

$$T_u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i U_i$$

$$T_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1 - E_i)(m_i U_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (1 - E_j)(m_j U_j)$$

~~Where~~: T_u = ~~The uncontrolled toxicity-weighted total emissions~~

T_c = ~~The controlled toxicity-weighted total emissions~~

m_i = ~~Baseline mass emissions of each toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter as established in a District approved Health Risk Assessment in pounds per year~~

U_i ~~Unit risk factor for each toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter in inverse micrograms per cubic meter $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$~~

E_i ~~Overall control efficiency of the add-on control equipment for which aerospace materials containing toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter are vented to~~

m_j ~~Additional mass emissions of each toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter to the baseline mass emissions that established a District approved Health Risk Assessment in pounds per year~~

U_j ~~Unit risk factor for each toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter in inverse micrograms per cubic meter $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$~~

E_j ~~Overall control efficiency of the add-on control equipment for which additional aerospace materials containing toxic organic solvent or toxic particulate matter will be vented to~~

~~(70) TOXIC ORGANIC SOLVENT is any volatile compound that has a finalized unit risk factor assigned by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.~~

~~(71) TOXIC PARTICULATE MATTER is any non-volatile compound that has a finalized unit risk factor assigned by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.~~

(~~72~~81) TRANSFER EFFICIENCY is the ratio of the weight or volume of coating solids adhering to an object to the total weight or volume, respectively, of coating solids used in the application process, expressed as a percentage.

(~~73~~82) TYPE I ETCHANT is a ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling etchant that contains varying amounts of dissolved sulfur and does not contain amines.

(~~74~~83) TYPE II ETCHANT is a ~~chemical milling~~Chemical Milling etchant that is a strong sodium hydroxide solution containing amines.

~~(75) UNICOAT is a coating which is applied directly to an aerospace component for purposes of corrosion protection, environmental protection, and functional fluid resistance that is not subsequently topcoated.~~

(~~76~~84) VOC COMPOSITE ~~PARTIAL~~ VAPOR PRESSURE is the sum of the ~~partial~~ vapor pressures of the compounds defined as VOCs.

VOC Composite ~~Partial~~ Vapor Pressure is calculated as follows:

$$PP_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\frac{W_i}{MW_i} \times VP_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \frac{W_e}{MW_e} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{W_i}{MW_i}}$$

Where:

W_i	=	Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams;
W_w	=	Weight of water, in grams;
W_e	=	Weight of ~~exempt compound~~Exempt Compound, in grams;
MW_i	=	Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams per gram-mole;
MW_w	=	Molecular weight of water, in grams per gram-mole;
MW_e	=	Molecular weight of ~~exempt compound~~Exempt Compound, in grams per gram-mole;
Pp_c	=	VOC ~~composite partial pressure~~Composite Vapor Pressure at 20°C, in millimeters of mercury (mm Hg);
Vp_i	=	Vapor pressure of the "i"th VOC compound at 20°C, in mm-Hg.

(~~77~~85) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102.

(86) WEIGHT FRACTION means the weight of an ingredient divided by the total net weight of the product, expressed to thousands of a gram of ingredient per gram of product (excluding container and packaging).

(~~788~~87) WING COATING is a corrosion-resistant coating that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

~~(79) WIRE INK is the surface identification stripe and mark on aerospace wire or cable that serves as an electrical insulator in the presence of high humidity.~~

(~~80~~87~~8~~88) WIRE PREBONDING ETCHANT is a non-additive surface treatment process to provide bondability of aerospace wire coatings to the underlying insulation layer.

(~~e~~d) Requirements

(1) VOC ~~Content of~~Limits for Aerospace Materials

~~(A)~~No Person shall manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Aerospace Materials for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall ~~A~~any ~~person~~owner or operator of a Facility ~~shall not~~ apply or solicit the use of any Aerospace Materials on ~~to aerospace components~~Aerospace Components ~~any materials~~, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original Aerospace ~~material~~ Material supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOC in excess of the applicable regulatory VOC limits specified ~~below:~~in Table 1.

~~VOC Limits~~Table 1 – Table of Standards

~~Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds~~

Categories ~~**Primers**~~	~~**Current VOC Limit**~~	~~**VOC Limit Effective 1-1-03**~~	**Regulatory VOC Limit (g/L-Coating)** ~~**Limit Effective 1-1-05**~~	**Level I Materials**	**Level II Materials**
Primers					
General Primer	~~350~~	~~350~~	350		✓
~~Low-Solids Corrosion Resistant Primer~~	~~350~~	~~350~~	~~350~~		
Pretreatment Wash Primer	~~780~~	~~780~~	780		✓

Categories ~~Primers~~	~~Current VOC Limit~~	~~VOC Limit Effective 1-1-03~~	Regulatory VOC Limit (g/L-Coating) ~~Limit Effective 1-1-05~~	Level I Materials	Level II Materials
Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating Compatible Primer	~~850~~	~~850~~	850		✓
Adhesion Promoter	~~850~~	~~850~~	~~250~~750	✓	
Adhesive Bonding Primer					
New Commercial Aircraft	~~805~~	~~250~~	250		✓
All Military Aircraft	~~805~~	~~805~~	805		✓
Remanufactured Commercial Aircraft Parts	~~805~~	~~805~~	805		✓
Sonic and Acoustic Applications	~~805~~	~~805~~	805		✓
Adhesive Bonding Primer					
Long Term	~~250~~	~~250~~	250		✓
Short Term	~~250~~	~~250~~	250		✓
~~Coatings~~	~~Current VOC Limit~~	~~Current VOC Limit Effective 3-01-02~~			
Topcoats					
General Topcoat	~~420~~		420		✓
Clear Topcoat	~~520~~		520		✓
~~Unicoat~~	~~420~~		~~420~~		~~✓~~
Wing Coating	~~750~~		750		✓
Impact-Resistant Coating	~~420~~		420		✓
High-Temperature Coating	~~850~~		850		✓
Antichafe Coating	~~600~~		420		✓
Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating	~~800~~		800		✓
Conformal Coating	~~750~~		750		✓

Categories ~~Primers~~	~~Current VOC Limit~~	~~VOC Limit Effective 1-1-03~~	Regulatory VOC Limit (g/L-Coating) ~~Limit Effective 1-1-05~~	Level I Materials	Level II Materials
Optical Anti-Reflective Coating	~~700~~		700		✓
Scale Inhibitor	~~880~~		880		✓
Metallized Epoxy Coating	~~700~~		700		✓
~~Coatings (cont'd)~~	~~Current VOC Limit~~	~~VOC Limit Effective 3-01-02~~			
Electric or Radiation Effect Coating	~~800~~		800		✓
Temporary Protective Coating	~~250~~		250		✓
Fuel Tank Coatings	~~420~~		420		✓
Mold Release Coatings	~~780~~		780		✓
Flight~~-~~Test Coatings					
Used on Missiles or Single Use Target Craft	~~420~~		420		✓
All Other	~~840~~		840		✓
Fire Resistant Coatings					
Commercial	~~650~~		650		✓
Military	~~970~~		800		✓
Wire Coatings					
Phosphate Ester Resistant Ink	~~925~~		925		✓
Other	~~420~~		420		✓
Space~~-~~Vehicle Coatings					
Electrostatic Discharge Protection Coating	~~800~~		800		✓
Other	~~1000~~		1000		✓
~~Adhesives~~			~~Current VOC Limit~~		
Adhesives					

Categories ~~**Primers**~~	~~**Current VOC Limit**~~	~~**VOC Limit Effective 1-1-03**~~	**Regulatory VOC Limit (g/L-Coating)** ~~**Limit Effective 1-1-05**~~	**Level I Materials**	**Level II Materials**
Non-Structural Adhesive			250	✓	
Structural Adhesive					
Autoclavable			50	✓	
Non-Autoclavable			850	✓	
Space-Vehicle Adhesive			800	✓	
Fuel Tank Adhesive			620	✓	
~~**Sealants**~~	~~**Current VOC Limit**~~	~~**VOC Limit Effective 3-01-02**~~			
Sealants					
Fastener Sealant	~~675~~	675		✓	
Extrudable, Rollable or Brushable Sealant	~~600~~	280		✓	
Other	~~600~~	600		✓	
~~**Maskants**~~		~~**Current VOC Limit**~~			
Maskants					
For Chemical Processing		250		✓	
For Chemical Milling					
Type I Etchants		250		✓	
Type II Etchants		160		✓	
Photolithographic		850		✓	
Touch-up, Line-Sealer Maskants		750		✓	
~~**Lubricants**~~		~~**Current VOC Limit**~~			
Lubricants					
Fastener Installation					
Solid-Film Lubricant		880		✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials		675		✓	
Fastener-Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing					
Solid-Film Lubricant		250		✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials		120		✓	
Barrier Coating		420		✓	

Categories ~~**Primers**~~	~~**Current VOC Limit**~~	~~**VOC Limit Effective 1-1-03**~~	**Regulatory VOC Limit (g/L-Coating)** ~~**Limit Effective 1-1-05**~~	**Level I Materials**	**Level II Materials**
Non-Fastener Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing					
Solid ~~–~~Film Lubricant			880	✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials			675	✓	

(2) VOC Limits for Low-Solids Materials, Cleaners, and Strippers

No Person shall manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Aerospace Material for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any owner or operator of a Facility apply or solicit the use of any Aerospace Material on Aerospace Components, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original Aerospace Material, supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOC in excess of the applicable Actual VOC Limit or VOC Composite Vapor Pressure limit specified in Table 2.

~~VOC LIMIT~~**Table 2 – Table of Standards for Low-Solids Materials, Cleaners, and Strippers**

~~Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material~~

~~Cleaning Solvents and Strippers~~Categories	~~Current~~VOC Limit		Level I Materials	Level II Materials
	Actual VOC Limit (g/L-Material)	VOC Composite Vapor Pressure (mmHg)		
Low-Solids Solvents				
Cleaning Solvents	200 ~~g/L or 45 mm Hg VOC Composite Partial Pressure~~	45	✓	
Strippers	300 ~~g/L or 9.5 mm Hg VOC Composite Partial Pressure~~	9.5	✓	
Low-Solids Coatings				
Adhesives, Coatings, Primers or Sealants	120	N/A	✓	
Corrosion Resistant Primer	350	N/A	✓	

~~(B) Documents shall be provided to the Executive Officer or his designee demonstrating that unicoat is being used in lieu of the application of a primer and topcoat, and the applicant must receive written approval for the use of unicoat specifying the conditions of application from the Executive Officer or his designee.~~

~~(C) For low-solids adhesives, coatings, primers or sealants, the appropriate limits in subparagraph (c)(1)(A) shall be expressed in grams of VOC per liter of material.~~

(3) Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits

In lieu of complying with the Table 1 Regulatory VOC limit, a Person may manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Adhesion Promoter or Maskant for use within South Coast AQMD, and an owner or operator of a Facility may apply or solicit the use of any Adhesion Promoter or Maskant on Aerospace Components, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original Aerospace Material supplied by the manufacturer of the Adhesion Promoter or

Maskant, that complies with the Alternative PW-MIR VOC limit in Table 3 – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits.

Table 3 – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits

Categories	g O_3/ g Product
Adhesion Promoter	**2.00**
Maskant	**0.70**

(~~2~~4) Solvent Cleaning Operations; Storage and Disposal ~~of VOC-Containing Materials~~

~~(A)~~An owner or operator of a Facility ~~Cleaning~~ using Cleaning Solvents to remove loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, and contaminants such as dirt, soil, and grease, from ~~of~~ material application equipment, and the storage and disposal of solvent laden cloth and paper shall:

(A) ~~comply~~ Comply with the provisions of Rule 1171; and

(B) ~~A person shall n~~Not atomize any ~~solvent~~ Cleaning Solvent ~~into open air~~unless it is vented to an approved Air Pollution Control Device.

(~~3~~5) Transfer Efficiency

An ~~person or facility~~ owner or operator of a Facility shall ~~not~~ apply ~~aerospace materials~~Aerospace Materials ~~unless they are applied with~~using properly operating equipment ~~or controlled~~, operated according to ~~operating~~ procedures specified by the equipment manufacturer, and in compliance with applicable permit conditions, if any, ~~or the Executive Officer or his designee, and~~ by ~~the use of~~ one of the following methods:

(A) ~~electrostatic~~ Electrostatic application; ~~or~~

(B) ~~flow~~ Flow coater; ~~or~~

(C) ~~roll~~ Roll coater; ~~or~~

(D) ~~dip~~ Dip coater; ~~or~~

(E) ~~high-volume, low-pressure (~~HVLP~~)~~ ~~spray~~Spray; ~~or~~

(F) ~~hand application methods~~Hand Application Methods; ~~or~~

(G) Ink Jet Marking System; or

(~~G~~H) Any such other Aerospace Material ~~alternative~~ application methods as ~~are~~ demonstrated, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph

(i)(5) ~~to the Executive Officer, using District approved procedures~~, to be capable of achieving ~~at least~~ equivalent or better ~~transfer efficiency~~ Transfer Efficiency than the Aerospace Material application method listed in ~~to method (e)(3)(E)~~subparagraph (d)(5)(E), ~~and for which~~ provided written approval ~~of~~ is obtained from the Executive Officer ~~has been obtained.; or~~

~~(H) Approved air pollution control equipment under paragraph (e)(4).~~

(4~~6~~) Air Pollution Control ~~Equipment~~System to Control VOC Emissions

In lieu of complying with ~~An~~ ~~Owners~~ ~~owner~~ and/~~or operator of a Facility~~ *may comply with* ~~provisions of~~ the VOC limits in paragraphs ~~(e)(1)~~ (d)(1), (d)(2), and/or the transfer efficiency requirements in paragraph ~~(e)(3)~~(d)(5):

(A) An owner or operator of a Facility may comply by using an approved ~~air pollution control equipment~~ Air Pollution Control System ~~provided that the VOC emissions from such operations and/or materials are reduced in accordance with provisions of (A) and (B)~~that achieves a minimum overall VOC control efficiency (capture and control) of 95%, by weight, or is less than 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at the outlet, calculated as carbon with no dilution; and

(B) A Person may supply, sell, or offer for sale Aerospace Materials that exceeds the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) to an owner or operator of a Facility complying with subparagraph (d)(6)(A) provided the owner or operator of the Facility complying with subparagraph (d)(6)(A) has provided written documentation to the Person supplying, selling, or offering for sale Aerospace Materials stating that the Facility is complying with an approved Air Pollution Control System and that documentation is maintained in accordance with subparagraph (g)(7).

~~(A) The control device shall reduce emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent, by weight, or the output of the air pollution control device is less than 50 PPM calculated as carbon with no dilution.~~

~~(B) The owner/operator demonstrates that the system collects at least 90 percent, by weight, of the emissions generated by the sources of emissions.~~

(e) Alternative Compliance Options

(1) An owner or operator of a Facility may elect to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1) and/or (d)(2) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108 – Alternative Emissions Control Plans.

(2) Air Pollution Control Systems for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc

An owner or operator of a Facility electing to install an Air Pollution Control System in lieu of complying with the Level II Material prohibition in paragraph (f)(3) shall:

(A) Within [*Six months after Date of Rule Adoption*]:

(i) Submit a complete South Coast AQMD permit application(s) to include permit conditions that require:

(I) An Air Pollution Control Device Efficiency of at least 95 percent removal of VOC emissions, or equivalent mass emissions calculated as carbon, demonstrated by a source test pursuant to subdivision (h);

(II) The use or Curing of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc to be conducted within an Air Pollution Control System; and

(III) A usage limit of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc pursuant to subparagraph (e)(2)(B); and

(ii) If electing to limit the use pursuant to clause (e)(2)(B)(iii), submit a complete facility-wide Health Risk Assessment prepared using the risk assessment procedures pursuant to Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants (Rule 1401) and based on the toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants From Existing Sources (Rule 1402) that limits the maximum individual cancer risk to 10 in a million or less; and

(B) Upon issuance of the Permit to Construct, limit the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc to:

(i) 250 gallons per year in each Air Pollution Control System;

(ii) The annual usage limits listed in Table A-1 in Attachment A of this rule, in each Air Pollution Control System, based on

the distance from the Air Pollution Control System stack to the nearest Sensitive Receptor; or

(iii) The annual usage limits specified in the South Coast AQMD permit based on the approved facility-wide Health Risk Assessment prepared pursuant to clause (e)(2)(A)(ii); and

(C) Upon issuance of the Permit to Operate:

(i) Only use Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc in an Air Pollution Control System; and

(ii) Perform maintenance and keep records pursuant to paragraph (g)(4).

(3) Compliance Deadline for pCBtF or t-BAc Air Pollution Control Systems

If the owner or operator of a Facility that elected to install an Air Pollution Control System pursuant to paragraph (e)(2), but has not received an approved Permit to Operate for the Air Pollution Control System within four years of submitting a complete South Coast AQMD permit application(s), the owner or operator of a Facility may elect to comply with paragraph (e)(4), but shall no longer use Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc until compliance with paragraph (e)(4) is achieved.

(4) Future Effective Timeline for Air Pollution Control Systems for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc

Notwithstanding the timeline in paragraph (e)(2), an owner or operator of a Facility electing to install an Air Pollution Control System in lieu of complying with the Level II Material prohibition in paragraph (f)(3)-shall:

(A) Prior to the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc:

(i) Possess a South Coast AQMD permit for an Air Pollution Control System that includes permit conditions requiring:

(I) An Air Pollution Control Device Efficiency of at least 95 percent removal of VOC emissions, or equivalent mass emissions calculated as carbon with no dilution, demonstrated by a source test pursuant to subdivision (h);

(II) The use or Curing of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc to be conducted within an Air Pollution Control System; and

(III) A usage limit of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc pursuant to subparagraph (e)(4)(B); and

(ii) If electing to limit the use pursuant to clause (e)(4)(B)(iii), possess an approved facility-wide Health Risk Assessment prepared using the risk assessment procedures pursuant to Rule 1401 and based on the toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1402 that limits the maximum individual cancer risk to 10 in a million or less; and

(B) Limit the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc to:

(i) 250 gallons per year in each Air Pollution Control System;

(ii) The annual usage limits listed in Table A-1 in Attachment A of this rule, in each Air Pollution Control System, based on the distance from the Air Pollution Control System stack to the nearest Sensitive Receptor; or

(iii) The annual usage limits specified in the South Coast AQMD permit based on the approved facility-wide Health Risk Assessment prepared pursuant to clause (e)(4)(A)(ii); and

(C) Perform maintenance and keep records pursuant to paragraph (g)(4).

(5) Low-Use Provision for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc

An owner or operator of a Facility electing to comply with a low-use permit condition in lieu of complying with the Level II Material prohibition in paragraph (f)(3) shall:

(A) Limit the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc at the facility to 1.25 gallons per year and complies with the recordkeeping requirements pursuant to paragraph (g)(5); or

(B) Submit a complete South Coast AQMD permit application no later than [*Six months after Date of Rule Adoption*] to include permit condition(s) that limit the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc at the Facility to the annual usage limits listed in Table A-2 in Attachment A, based on the distance from the ~~Air Pollution Control System~~ exhaust stack or nearest edge to the nearest Sensitive Receptor and:

(i) Operate in compliance with the facility permit usage limits on and after the date the South Coast AQMD issues the Permit to Operate; and

(ii) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements pursuant to paragraph (g)(5).

(6) Future Effective Timeline for Low-Use Provision for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc

Notwithstanding the timeline in paragraph (e)(5), prior to the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc, an owner or operator of a Facility electing to comply with a low-use permit condition in lieu of complying with the Level II Material prohibition in paragraph (f)(3) shall:

(A) Possess a South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate that includes permit condition(s) limiting the use of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc at the Facility to the applicable annual usage limits listed in Table A-2 in Attachment A, based on the distance from the ~~Air Pollution Control System~~ exhaust stack or nearest edge to the nearest Sensitive Receptor;

(B) Operate in compliance with the Facility permit usage limits on and after the date the South Coast AQMD issues the Permit to Operate~~,~~; and

(C) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements pursuant to paragraph (g)(5).

(7) If the owner or operator of a Facility exceeds the applicable low-use limits in paragraphs (e)(5) or (e)(6), the owner or operator of a Facility may elect to comply with paragraph (e)(4), but shall no longer use Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc until compliance with paragraph (e)(4) is achieved.

~~(e) Recordkeeping Requirements~~

~~Records shall be maintained pursuant to the requirements of Rule 109.~~

(f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale, or Use

(1) Level I Material pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition

No Person shall manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Level I Material listed in Table 1 or Table 2 for use within the South Coast AQMD, nor shall any owner or operator of a Facility possess, apply, or solicit for use a Level I Material,

including any VOC-containing material added to the original Aerospace Material supplied by the manufacturer, that contains pCBtF or t-BAc in concentrations greater than 0.01 percent by weight that was manufactured after the applicable Final Manufacture Date in Table 4 – Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule (Table 4).

(2) Level I Material Sell-Through and Use-Through

Any Level I Material that is manufactured prior to the applicable Final Manufacture Date in Table 4, that contains more than 0.01 percent of pCBtF and/or t-BAc, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the applicable Sell-Through Dates in Table 4 and may be used until the applicable Use-Through Dates in Table 4.

Table 4 – Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

Categories and their Applicable Subcategories	**Final Manufacture Date**	**Sell-Through Date**	**Use-Through Date**
Adhesives	[*Six Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*12 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*24 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]
Sealants			
Lubricants			
Cleaning Solvents			
Strippers			
Adhesion Promoters	[*24 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*32 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*36 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]
Maskants	[*24 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*36 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*48 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]

(3) Level II Material pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition

Unless an owner or operator of a Facility meets the requirements in paragraph (e)(2), (e)(4), (e)(5), or (e)(6) no owner or operator of a Facility shall possess or apply any Level II Materials, including any VOC-containing material added to the original Level II Material supplied by the manufacturer, that contains pCBtF or t-BAc in concentrations greater than

0.01 percent by weight that was manufactured after [*24 Months after Date of Rule Adoption*].

(4) Level II Material Use-Through

Any Level II Material that is manufactured on or prior to [*24 Months after Date of Rule Adoption*], that contains more than 0.01 percent of pCBtF and/or t-BAc, may be possessed or applied until [*36 Months after Date of Rule Adoption*].

(g) Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements

(1) An owner or operator of a Facility subject to this rule shall maintain records pursuant to the requirements of Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions.

(2) Labeling Requirements for Materials Containing Organic Solvents

A Person shall not manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage for use in South Coast AQMD any Aerospace Material unless they are labeled in accordance with South Coast AQMD Rule 443.1 – Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents.

(3) Labeling Requirements for Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits

A Person that elects to manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage an Adhesion Promoter or Maskant complying with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits in paragraph (d)(3), shall include the PW-MIR VOC content in g O_3/g product on all containers.

(4) pCBtF and t-BAc Air Pollution Control Devices

An owner or operator of a Facility that elects to install an Air Pollution Control Device pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4) shall:

(A) Inspect and maintain all components of the Air Pollution Control Devices in accordance with manufacturer's specifications; and

(B) Keep and maintain adequate records to demonstrate compliance with all conditions in a format approved by the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer for a minimum of five years and make available to the South Coast AQMD upon request.

(5) pCBtF and t-BAc Low-Use Provision

An owner or operator of a Facility that elects to limit the use of Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc pursuant to paragraphs (e)(5) or (e)(6) shall maintain:

(A) Purchase records of each Level II Material containing pCBtF and t-BAc used for the coating application operation;

(B) Safety data sheets for each Level II Material containing pCBtF and t-BAc;

(C) Daily usage records for each Level II Material containing pCBtF and t-BAc applied or used daily;

(D) Application method for each Level II Material containing pCBtF and t-BAc used; and

(E) All records for five years, with at least the two most recent years kept onsite, and made available to the Executive Officer upon request. Records kept offsite shall be made available within one week of the request from the Executive Officer.

(6) Recordkeeping for Facilities complying with paragraph (d)(6)

An owner or operator of a Facility that elects to comply with paragraph (d)(6) shall maintain:

(A) Purchase records of each Aerospace Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2);

(B) Safety data sheets for each Aerospace Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2);

(C) Application method if the Air Pollution Control System is being used to comply with the Transfer Efficiency requirements in paragraph (d)(5); and

(D) All records required by this paragraph for five years, with at least the two most recent years kept onsite, and made available to the Executive Officer upon request. Records kept offsite shall be made available within one week of the request from the Executive Officer.

(7) Recordkeeping for suppliers of Aerospace Materials complying with paragraph (d)(6)

A Person that supplies, sells, or offers for sale Aerospace Materials to a Facility complying with paragraph (d)(6) shall maintain:

(A) The written documentation received from the Facility complying with paragraph (d)(6), as required pursuant to subparagraph (d)(6)(B);

(B) Sales records for each Aerospace Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) sold to the facility complying with paragraph (d)(6); and

(C) All records required by this paragraph for five years and made available within one week to the Executive Officer upon request.

(h) Source Testing

(1) Source Test Protocol

An owner or operator of a Facility required to conduct source tests pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4) shall:

(A) Submit a source test protocol to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days of Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate issuance;

(B) At least two weeks prior to the scheduled source test, notify the Executive Officer, in writing, of the intent to conduct source testing; and

(C) Conduct a source test following the schedule pursuant to paragraph (h)(3) according to the most recently approved protocol.

(2) Unless requested by the South Coast AQMD, after the approval of the initial source test protocol, an owner or operator subject to this rule is not required to resubmit a source test protocol for approval unless the Air Pollution Control Device has been altered in a manner that requires a permit application submittal or if the source test contractor has changed since the most recently approved protocol.

(3) Source Test Schedule

An owner or operator of a Facility operating an Air Pollution Control Device pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4), shall conduct source tests to determine the Air Pollution Control Device Efficiency according to the following schedule:

(A) Conduct an initial source test within 180 days from operating an Air Pollution Control Device or within 30 days from receiving an approved source test protocol pursuant to paragraph (h)(1), whichever is later; and

(B) Perform a source test every 36 months from the date of the most recent source test.

(4) An owner or operator of a Facility operating an Air Pollution Control Device pursuant to paragraphs (e)(2) or (e)(4) shall conduct all source tests:

(A) Using a South Coast AQMD approved source test protocol pursuant to paragraph (h)(1);

(B) During application of Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc; and

(C) Normal operating conditions.

(5) All source tests shall be conducted by a source test contractor and laboratory that is approved by the Executive Officer under the Laboratory Approval Program for the applicable test methods.

(6) Records of source tests shall be maintained for five years and shall be made available to South Coast AQMD upon request.

(~~e~~i) ~~Determination of VOC Content~~Test Methods

~~The VOC content of materials subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:~~

(1) VOC Content of Aerospace Materials

The VOC content of Aerospace Materials shall be determined by the following methods:

(~~1~~A) United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Reference Method 24 (~~ Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 60, Appendix A~~). ~~Analysis done according to EPA Method 24 shall utilize Procedure B of ASTM Method D-2369, referenced in EPA Method 24.~~ ~~The~~ with the ~~exempt solvent~~Exempt Compounds' content ~~shall be~~ determined ~~using~~by South Coast AQMD Test Methods ~~302 and~~ 303 – Determination of Exempt Compounds~~(SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual) or~~;

(B) South Coast AQMD Test Method 304 – Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Various Materials; or

(C) South Coast AQMD Test Method 313 – Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry.

(2) Exempt Perfluorocarbon Compounds

~~SCAQMD Test Methods 302, 303, and 304 (SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual).~~

The following classes of compounds~~: cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; cyclic, branched, or linear,~~

~~completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine, will~~ shall be analyzed as ~~exempt compounds~~ Exempt Compounds for compliance with ~~subdivision (c)~~paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2), ~~only at such time as~~provided that manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the ~~coating~~ Aerospace Materials formulations and identify the test methods, which ~~, prior to such analysis, have been~~ have to be approved by the U.S. EPA, California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the South Coast AQMD, that can be used to quantify the amounts of each ~~exempt compound~~Exempt Compound:~~.~~

(A) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(3) Acid Content in Pretreatment Wash Primers

The acid content of Pretreatment Wash Primers shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D1613 – Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products.

~~(f) Test Methods~~

(~~1~~4) Air Pollution Control System Control Efficiency Determination

An owner or operator of a Facility that elects to comply with the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and/or (d)(2) using an Air Pollution Control Device pursuant to paragraph (d)(6) or elects to comply with the Level II Materials prohibition in paragraph (f)(3) using an Air Pollution Control Device pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4) shall:

(A) Determine the ~~Efficiency~~efficiency of the control device ~~shall be determined according to~~by:

(i) South Coast AQMD's "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency;" or

(ii) Any other test method approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer; and

(B) Determined the efficiency and the VOC concentration in the Air Pollution Control Device Efficiency exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon by:

(i) U.S. EPA Method 25 – Determination of Total Gaseous Nonmethane Organic Emissions as Carbon;~~,~~

(ii) U.S. EPA Method 25A – Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer;~~,~~

(iii) South Coast AQMD Test Method 25.1 – Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon;~~,~~ or

(iv) South Coast AQMD Test Method 25.3 – Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources.

~~Emissions determined to exceed any limits established by this rule through the use of either of the above-referenced test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.~~

~~(2) The capture efficiency of the emissions collection system shall be determined by the USEPA method cited in 55 FR (Federal Register) 26865, June 29, 1990 or any other method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD.~~

(~~3~~5) Transfer Efficiency

The ~~transfer efficiency~~Transfer Efficiency of alternative application methods, as defined by paragraph (c)(81), shall be determined in accordance with the most current versions of the South Coast AQMD methods:

(A) "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User;~~, May 24, 1989~~" and

(B) "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency With District Approved Transfer Efficiency Spray Gun."~~.~~

(46) VOC Composite Vapor Pressure

The identity and quantity of components in solvents shall be determined in accordance with South Coast AQMD ~~test method~~ Test Method 308 – (~~(~~Quantitation of Compounds by Gas Chromatography~~) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual. The~~ and the ~~VOC composite partial pressure~~VOC Composite

Vapor Pressure ~~is~~shall be calculated using the equation in paragraph ~~(b)(72)~~(c)(84).

(~~5~~7) Multiple Test Methods

When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

~~(6) All test methods shall be those referenced in this section or any other applicable method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD.~~

(8) Equivalent Test Methods

Other test methods determined to be equivalent and approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer, and approved in writing by the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer may also be used.

~~(g) Rule 442 Applicability~~

~~Any material, operation, or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of this rule, shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.~~

~~(h) Prohibition of Solicitation of Violations~~

~~(1) A person shall not solicit or require any other person to use, in the District, any material or combination of materials to be applied to any aircraft component subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of this rule, or of an Alternative Emission Control Plan (AECP) approved pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (i).~~

~~(2) The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to all written or oral agreements executed or entered into after April 3, 1987.~~

~~(i) Alternative Emission Control Plans~~

~~An owner/operator may comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108.~~

~~(j) Reporting Requirements~~

~~Persons who perform qualification acceptance testing on materials with a future compliance date for use in the District shall, beginning July 1, 1994 and at 6-month intervals thereafter, submit a status report describing the progress toward the development of materials which satisfy future compliance dates. These reports shall contain, at a minimum:~~

~~(1) Manufacturer, product number, VOC content, and applicable material category for each of the test candidates;~~

~~(2) Test expenditures for the period;~~

~~(3) Progress on candidates tested during this period.~~

~~(4) Approvals received for materials which comply with future compliance dates.~~

~~(5) Volume of materials used in each material category for which there is a future compliance date.~~

~~Facilities testing materials in the same material category may submit joint status reports. Once compliance with future compliance dates is achieved and a status report is submitted documenting such, no further status reports need be submitted.~~

~~(k) Air Toxics~~

~~In lieu of complying with subdivisions (e), (f), (h), and (i) of Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources, a facility may submit a compliance plan to the District for the Executive Officer's approval within 180 days from the date of Health Risk Assessment approval that demonstratinges how a toxicity-weighted emissions reduction efficiency of at least 90.0 percent for toxic organic solvents and at least 99.0 percent for toxic particulate matter emissions has been achieved and will be maintained in the future.~~

(j) Rule 442 Applicability

Any owner or operator of a Facility who uses an Aerospace Material that is exempt from the VOC limits in this rule, shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442 – Usage of Solvents.

(~~l~~k) Exemptions

(1) The ~~provisions of~~ VOC limits specified in paragraphs ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1) or (d)(2) ~~of this rule~~ shall not apply to ~~materials~~Aerospace Materials, exclusive of ~~adhesives~~Adhesives, with separate formulations that are used in volumes of less than 20 gallons per year provided that the total of such formulations applied annually by a ~~facility~~ Facility is less than 200 gallons.

(2) The provisions of subdivision (~~c~~d) of this rule shall not apply to a ~~facility~~ Facility which uses a total of less than three gallons of VOC-containing materials on each and every day of operation.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1) and ~~(c)(3)~~(d)(5) of this rule shall not apply to incidental corrosion maintenance ~~repair coating~~Repair Coating

operations at military facilities, provided that the coating use at any maintenance repair location within the ~~facility~~ Facility does not exceed 1.5 gallons per day, and the total coating usage for such operations at the ~~facility~~ Facility does not exceed five gallons per day.

(4) The VOC limits specified in paragraph (d)(2) for Cleaning ~~s~~Solvents and ~~strippers~~ Strippers shall not apply to ~~space vehicle~~Space-Vehicle manufacturing.

(5) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1) shall not apply to clear or translucent coatings applied on clear or transparent substrates.

(6) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(3)~~(d)(5) shall not apply to ~~touch-up~~Touch-Up and ~~stencil coatings~~Stencil Coatings.

(7) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1) shall not apply to the recoating of assembled ~~aircraft~~ Aircraft at ~~rework~~ Rework facilities if original coating formulations are used.

(8) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1) shall not apply to ~~adhesives~~ Adhesives with separate formulations that are used in volumes of less than ten gallons per year.

(9) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(3)~~(d)(5) shall not be applied to the application of materials marking coatings, which are coatings or techniques used to place permanent identification marks on Aerospace Components and parts.

(10) The provisions of subdivisions (~~c~~d) and (f) shall not apply to Aerospace Materials which are applied to test specimens in Facility laboratories ~~which apply materials to test specimens~~ for purposes of research, development, quality control, and testing for production-related operations.

(11) The provisions of subdivision (~~c~~d) shall not apply to the application of ~~temporary marking coatings~~Temporary Marking Coatings.

(12) The VOC limits for solvents shall not apply to the surface cleaning of solar cells, fluid systems, avionic equipment, and laser optics.

(13) The provisions of subdivision (~~d~~g) and paragraph ~~(c)(3)~~(d)(5) shall not apply to the application of materials that contain less than 20 g/L of VOC per liter of material.

(14) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(3)~~(d)(5) shall not apply to the use of materials dispensed from airbrush operations.

(15) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

(A) ~~aerosol coating products~~Aerosol Coating Products; or

(B) Aerospace Materials expressly and exclusively offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the South Coast AQMD.

(16) The prohibitions of possessing and repackaging Aerospace Materials in paragraphs (f)(1), (f)(3), and (f)(4) shall not apply to Aerospace Materials that are:

(A) Shipped into the South Coast AQMD to be reformulated or repackaged for sale and use outside of the South Coast AQMD; or

(B) Temporarily being stored at a Facility and marked for use outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

~~(16) Until January 1, 2005, the VOC limit for fuel tank coatings shall not apply to non-spray rubber solution fuel-tank coating, containing less than 710 g/L of VOC per liter of coating, used on fuel tanks with maximum capacity of 35 gallons and where the total facilitywide usage of this coating is less than 150 gallons per year. Records shall be maintained pursuant to the requirements of Rule 109 to establish eligibility for this exemption.~~

ATTACHMENT A

Usage Limits for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc

TABLE A-1: Annual Usage Limits for Facilities with an Approved Air Pollution Control System

Sensitive Receptor Distance (meters)	Annual Usage Limits (Gallons Per Year)
0 to25	250
26 to 50	1,000
51 to 75	1,700
76 to 100	2,500
101 to 125	3,200
126 to 150	3,800
151 to 175	6,000
176 or Greater	10,000

TABLE A-2: Annual Usage Limits for Facilities without an Air Pollution Control System

Sensitive Receptor Distance (meters)	Annual Usage Limits (Gallons Per Year)
0 to25	1.25
26 to 50	4.5
51 to 75	7.5
76 to 100	11
101 to 125	14.5
126 to 150	18
151 to 175	26.5
176 or Greater	46

ATTACHMENT G

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations

April 2026

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 : BACKGROUND 1-0
Introduction 1-1
Regulatory History 1-1
Affected Industries 1-2
Process Description 1-3
Public Process 1-3
Chapter 2 : TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT 2-0
Aerospace Materials Manufacturer pCBtF and t-BAc Survey 2-1
Aerospace Materials and Use of pCBtF and t-BAc 2-5
Level I and Level II Materials 2-5
Chapter 3 : SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS 3-0
Introduction 3-1
Proposed Amended Rule Structure 3-1
Proposed Amended Rule 1124 3-1
Purpose [Subdivision (a)] 3-1
Applicability [Subdivision (b)] 3-1
Definitions [Subdivision (c)] 3-2
Requirements [Subdivision (d)] 3-6
Alternative Compliance Options [Subdivision (e)] 3-12
Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use [Subdivision (f)] 3-14
Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements [Subdivision (g)] 3-15
Source Testing [Subdivision (h)] 3-16
Test Methods [Subdivision (i)] 3-17
Rule 442 Applicability [Subdivision (j)] 3-17
Exemptions [Subdivision (k)] 3-17
Attachment A – Usage Limits for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc 3-18
Chapter 4 : IMPACT ASSESSMENT 4-0
Emission Impacts 4-1
Control Technology Cost and Overall Emissions Impacts 4-2
Socioeconomic Impact Assessment 4-4
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 4-12
Draft Findings Under the Health and Safety Code 4-13
Comparative Analysis 4-13
Appendix A: RESPONSE TO COMMENTS A-0
Public Workshop Comments A-1

Comment Letter #1 ..... A-3
Response to Comment Letter 1 ..... A-5
Comment Letter #2 ..... A-6
Response to Comment 2-1 ..... A-9
Response to Comment 2-2 ..... A-9

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Rule 1124 Facilities 1-3
Table 1-2: Working Group Meetings 1-4
Table 1-3: Site Visits 1-4
Table 2-1: Aerospace Materials Survey Questions 2-1
Table 2-2: Summary of the Number of Products Reported in Survey 2-1
Table 2-3: pCBtF Usage Reported by Aerospace Material Category 2-4
Table 2-4: Categories and Subcategories in Level I Materials 2-6
Table 2-5: Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule 2-7
Table 2-6: Equivalent PW-MIR Demonstration 2-9
Table 2-7: Categories and Subcategories in Level II Materials 2-9
Table 2-8: Summary of different Compliance Pathways for Level II Materials 2-10
Table 2-9: Proposed Usage Limits for Level II Materials Option 1 2-13
Table 2-10: Usage limits for Level II Materials, Option 2 2-15
Table 2-11: Level II Materials, Option 3 pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule 2-16
Table 3-1: Summary of the Regulatory VOC Content Limits and Material Level Consideration 3-7
Table 3-2 Summary of Compliance Limits and Material Level Consideration for cleaning Solvents, Strippers, and Low-Solids Materials 3-10
Table 3-3: Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule 3-15
Table 4-1: Estimated VOC Emissions by Category Reported in Manufacturer Survey 4-1
Table 4-2: Summary of Overall Emissions Impact 4-4
Table 4-3: Affected Industries 4-6
Table 4-4: Number of Small Businesses Based on Various Definitions 4-9
Table 4-5: Estimated Compliance Costs of PAR 1124 4-12
Table 4-6: PAR 1124 Comparative Analysis 4-14

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Sales Volume Percentage of pCBtF and non-pCBtF Products for Primer Category 2-2
Figure 2-2: Sales Volume Percentage of pCBtF and non-pCBtF Products for Topcoat Category 2-3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations (Rule 1124) was adopted in July 1979 to limit Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from aerospace coatings, adhesives, sealants lubricants, maskants, and cleaning solvents used in manufacturing, and maintenance. This rule applies to facilities that use aerospace materials in the production, repair, and servicing of aerospace components, including commercial and military aircraft, satellites, space shuttles, and rocket manufacturers and their subcontractors. Over time, Rule 1124 has been amended to reduce VOC limits, align with the United State Environmental Protection Agency (U.S EPA) National Aerospace Coating Rule, and support South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) overall VOC emission reduction efforts.

To meet increasingly stringent VOC limits, aerospace materials have been reformulated using VOC-exempt solvents, most notably *para*-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF; Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number (CAS RN): 98-56-6) and *tert*-butyl acetate (t-BAc; CAS RN: 540-88-5). Subsequent toxicological evaluations conducted by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determined that both compounds have toxic endpoints, with cancer potency values comparable to or greater than other compounds already prohibited in South Coast AQMD rules. In response to the findings, the South Coast AQMD Stationary Source Committee directed staff to address these two toxic solvents. PAR 1124 proposes to phase out pCBtF and t-BAc from aerospace coating materials while providing feasible compliance pathways for the aerospace industry. In addition, PAR 1124 partially implements 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants.

To determine the extent of pCBtF and t-BAc use in aerospace material, staff conducted a manufacturer survey which showed pCBtF usage in four categories: primers, topcoats, sealants and maskants, whereas t-BAc is used in a smaller subset of topcoat categories. Adhesives, lubricants, and cleaning solvents did not report any use of exempt solvents. Industry stakeholders expressed concern regarding coating reformulation efforts, which have significant challenges for aerospace coatings including rigorous qualification and recertification processes to meet military or original equipment manufacturer (OEM) specifications. Coating manufacturers stated reformulations efforts can take decades.

To address the challenges and balance public health protection, staff is proposing a two-tiered alternative compliance framework which will classify the aerospace materials used into two levels. Level I materials are those that do not rely on pCBtF or t-BAc or have readily available alternatives; Level II materials are those that do rely on pCBtF or t-BAc in their formulation. Level I materials will be subject to a future effective prohibition with allowed sell-through and use-through periods to address stranded asset concerns in the supply chain. Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc will be permitted to be sold and used in the South Coast AQMD, and local shops that apply aerospace materials will be provided three compliance pathways designed to protect public health but allow for the use of certain critical aerospace coatings that contain pCBtF or t-BAc.

The following summarizes the three proposed compliance options for Level II materials are summarized below:.

- **Option 1 – Air Pollutions Control System:** Allows for continued use of Level II materials if emissions are fully vented to an air pollution control device that achieves a minimum of 95 percent control efficiency and complies with receptor-based annual usage limits specified in the rule.
- **Option 2 – Low-Use Provision:** Provide a low-use pathway for facilities that apply small quantities of Level II materials. Facilities may either limit total Level II usage to 1.25 gallons per year or obtain an annual usage limits specified in the rule.
- **Option 3 – Phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc:** Facilities may elect to transition to aerospace materials that do not contain pCBtF- and/or t-BAc- within a specified prohibition and use-through timeframe. Unless a facility applies for Option 1 or Option 2, it will default to this phase-out compliance option**.**

CHAPTER 1 : BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION
REGULATORY HISTORY
AFFECTED INDUSTRIES
PUBLIC PROCESS

Introduction

Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assemble and Component Manufacturing Operations is a source specific rule that was originally adopted on July 6, 1979, to reduce emissions of ~~volatile organic compounds (~~VOC~~s)~~ from aerospace manufacturing and coating applications. Rule 1124 establishes VOC content limits for eight primary categories and 55 subcategories which include adhesives, sealants, lubricants, maskants, and solvent cleaning materials used in aerospace manufacturing, rework, and maintenance. The rule applies to any person or facility that uses, supplies, sells, or applies aerospace materials within the South Coast Air Basin during the production, repair, or servicing of aerospace components, including military, commercial, and space-related operations.

Over time, amendments to Rule 1124 have aligned VOC limits with U.S. EPA's National Aerospace Coating Rule, military and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) material specifications, and South Coast AQMD's broader VOC reduction initiatives. To meet increasingly stringent VOC limits, manufacturers have relied on exempt solvents, particularly pCBtF and t-BAc. These solvents are considered as exempt because they are excluded from the definition of VOC; therefore, their use does not count toward the VOC content of an aerospace material, allowing manufacturers to formulate products that comply with VOC limits.

In April 2017, the South Coast AQMD Stationary Source Committee recommended a precautionary approach when considering exempt compounds with potential toxic endpoints by prioritizing reducing toxic exposure over reduction VOC emissions. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determined pCBtF and t-BAc, have toxic endpoints; therefore, the South Coast AQMD has been working to phase out of, or minimize the exposure to, pCBtF and t-BAc. The current rule development has two primary goals: 1) phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc in aerospace materials where feasible, and 2) to limit the use of, or require add-on air pollution control systems, for materials where phasing out of pCBtF and t-BAc is not feasible.

Regulatory History

Rule 1124 was adopted on July 6, 1979, and has been subsequently amended 19 times, most recent amendment occurred in 2001 and included updates to support the continued implementation of VOC limits across a broad range of aerospace materials. Earlier amendments were adopted to incorporate scheduled VOC content reductions, clarify applicability, and align the rule with advances in low emission coating technologies and evolving federal requirements, including the U.S. EPA National Aerospace Coating Rule. Previous amendments, most notably those adopted in 1992, 1993, and 1996, were designed to facilitate the transition toward lower-emitting materials by allowing the continued use of then-existing compliant technologies while industry reformulated products to meet future limits.

Background on t-BAc and pCBtF

pCBtF was originally exempted from the definition of a VOC by the U.S. EPA in 1994, and in 2004, South Coast AQMD added pCBtF as an exempt VOC compound under Rule 102. This exemption means that pCBtF is not considered a VOC for any application within the South Coast AQMD. In the same year, the U.S. EPA also exempted t-BAc from the VOC definition. However, due to toxicity concerns, the South Coast AQMD did not grant a full Rule 102 exemption for t-BAc and instead allowed for limited use in source-specific rules such as Rules 1113 and 1151.

Stakeholders representing the regulated industry continued seeking to expand the exemption status for t-BAc; in 2014, staff paused VOC rule amendments to focus on assessing the health risk posed by t-BAc. In 2016, staff initiated a public process and released a final **Draft t-BAc Assessment White Paper**. In 2017, staff presented the toxicity concerns for t-BAc and the lack of a toxicity evaluation for pCBtF to the Stationary Source Committee. The Stationary Source Committee directed staff to take a precautionary approach for exempt compounds identified by OEHHA to have toxic endpoints and asked staff to request OEHHA evaluate pCBtF. In 2018, OEHHA finalized the assessment of t-BAc, identifying it as a potential carcinogen and in 2020, OEHHA also identified pCBtF as a potential carcinogen.

South Coast AQMD staff began amending VOC rules in 2022, beginning with Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications (Rule 1168), and modeling confirmed that pCBtF and t-BAc would pose health risks to sensitive receptors near adhesive application projects, specifically for roofing projects. Further, staff concluded that both pCBtF and t-BAc exhibit toxicities comparable to chemicals that are already prohibited in some VOC rules; therefore, proposed prohibiting their use. Since Rule 1168, staff also amended Rule 1151 – Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operation; Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations; and Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc and is currently working to address their use in all the South Coast AQMD VOC rules.

Affected Industries

This rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any aerospace material for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any person who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any aerospace material within the South Coast AQMD. The affected industries include commercial and military aircraft, satellites, and space shuttle and rocket manufacturers and their subcontractors. The rule also applies to maskant applicators, aircraft refinishers, aircraft fastener manufacturers, aircraft operators, and aircraft maintenance and service facilities.

To determine the number of facilities subject to Rule 1124, staff conducted an analysis using an internal database, which identified 393 facilities within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction that were permitted to use materials subject to Rule 1124. Table 1-1 – Rule 1124 facilities, shows the distribution of these facilities across the four counties. These facilities encompass a range of industries, including but not limited to commercial and military aircraft manufacturing, aircraft maintenance and repair operations, space vehicle and satellite production, aerospace component and subassembly fabrication, surface treatment and finishing operations, and precision manufacturing activities that support the broader aerospace supply chain.

Table 1-11-11-1: Rule 1124 Facilities

County	Active Facilities	Percentage
Los Angeles	259	66%
Orange	92	23%
Riverside	18	4%
San Bernardino	24	6%
Total	393	100%

Process Description

Rule 1124 is applicable to any operation associated with manufacturing and assembling products for Aaircraft and Sspace Vvehicles for which an Aaerospace Mmaterial is used.

Aerospace materials are integral to the production, repair, maintenance, and servicing of aircraft, spacecraft, satellites, and related components. These materials serve a variety of functions, including corrosion protection, structural bonding, environmental sealing, surface preparation, and surface finishing, all of which are critical to ensuring the safety, performance, and longevity of aerospace systems.

A key aspect of aerospace manufacturing is the use of military specification (mil-spec) materials, which are formulated to meet highly specialized performance, safety, and durability requirements defined under federal procurement standards (e.g., MIL-PRF, MIL-DTL, and AMS specifications). These materials must undergo rigorous qualification and certification processes to demonstrate compliance and as such many aerospace platforms, including commercial aircraft, military vehicles, and space systems, rely on materials qualified under these specifications.

Public Process

The current rule amendment process began in July 2024. Staff conducted five working group meetings and multiple individual meetings with industry stakeholders and representatives. In addition, staff distributed a survey to the coating manufacturers requesting product data for each aerospace material category. The following table below summarizes the key topics discussed at each of the Working Group Meetings; presentations from those meetings are posted on the South Coast AQMD's website.[1]

[1] http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1124

Table 1-21 21 2: Working Group Meetings

Meeting title	Date	Highlights
Working Group Meeting #1	July 3, 2024	• Rule background • Key amendment objectives • Exempt solvent background
Working Group Meeting #2	August 16, 2024	• Amendment progress update • Coating manufacturer survey
Working Group Meeting #3	December 6, 2024	• Amendment progress update • Coating manufacturer survey data analysis
Working Group Meeting #4	September 5, 2025	• Amendment progress update • Initial Rule Concepts • VOC control technology
Working Group Meeting #5	November 19, 2025	• Amendment progress update • Rule concepts • Initial Preliminary Draft Rule Language

Additionally, staff conducted several site visits where various topics were discussed, including the types of aerospace materials used in the South Coast AQMD to gain a deeper understanding of aerospace industry operations and logistics. A summary of the site visits is provided in the following table below.

Table 1-31 31 3: Site Visits

Stakeholder	Date
Denmac Industries Inc	July 25, 2024
The Boeing Company	July 21, 2024
Northrop Grumman	August 13, 2024
Hyatt Die Cast	August 22, 2024
United Airlines Inc	September 12, 2024
Raytheon Company	October 2, 2024
The Boeing Company	January 10, 2025
Precision Aerospace Corporation	March 26, 2025
Aviation Equipment Processing	April 23, 2025
Anadite Inc	May 14, 2025
Ducommun Aerostructures	June 17, 2025

CHAPTER 2 : TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

AEROSPACE MATERIALS MANUFACTURER pCBtF and t-BAc SURVEY

AEROSPACE MATERIALS AND USE of pCBtF and t-BAc

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Aerospace Materials Manufacturer pCBtF and t-BAc Survey

To understand the extent of the use of pCBtF and t-BAc to comply with the VOC limits in Rule 1124, staff conducted a survey, in August 2024, of manufacturers who sell aerospace materials subject to Rule 1124. The main compounds of interest in the survey were pCBtF and t-BAc. The results of the survey were used to help evaluate VOC content limits, VOC emissions, a potential prohibition timeline, and future effective VOC content limits. The following table ~~below~~ shows the survey questions.

Table 2-1: Aerospace Materials Survey Questions

Requested Information	
1.	Company name, contact person, and an email address
2.	Product name
3.	Product category
4.	VOC content of product (regulatory and actual)
5.	Is the product water or solvent based
6.	Percent content of pCBtF and/or t-BAc
7.	Annual sold volume and if that volume represents South Coat AQMD or California

In total, three aerospace materials manufacturers responded to the survey distributed as part of the PAR 1124 rule development process including PPG, AkzoNobel, and 3M. Rule 1124 currently includes eight main categories encompassing 55 subcategories, covering topcoats, primers, adhesives, sealants, lubricants, maskants, and cleaning solvents. The following summarizes the major findings of the survey:

- A total of 329 aerospace products were reported to be sold within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The following table ~~below~~ summarizes the main product categories identified in the survey and the number of products reported within each category.

Table 2-2: Summary of the Number of Products Reported in Survey

Category	# of Products Reported
Primer	27,122
Topcoats	418
Sealants	9,922
Adhesives	154

- Three of the eight aerospace material categories were reported to contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc including primers, topcoats, and sealants. After the survey deadline, staff was contacted by a maskant manufacturer, who reported that certain maskant formulations also contain pCBtF expanding the number to four main categories.

- pCBtF was present in three of these main categories; primers, topcoats, and sealants, while t-BAc was reported only in topcoats.

- Within the primer category, both general primers and adhesion promoters were reported to contain pCBtF and no t-BAc. Approximately 51 percent of general primers contained pCBtF, representing the largest reported sales volume among all subcategories, while adhesion promoters were sold in low volumes but also relied on pCBtF to meet VOC limits. The following figure ~~below~~ compares the sales volume of products containing pCBtF to those formulated without this solvent.

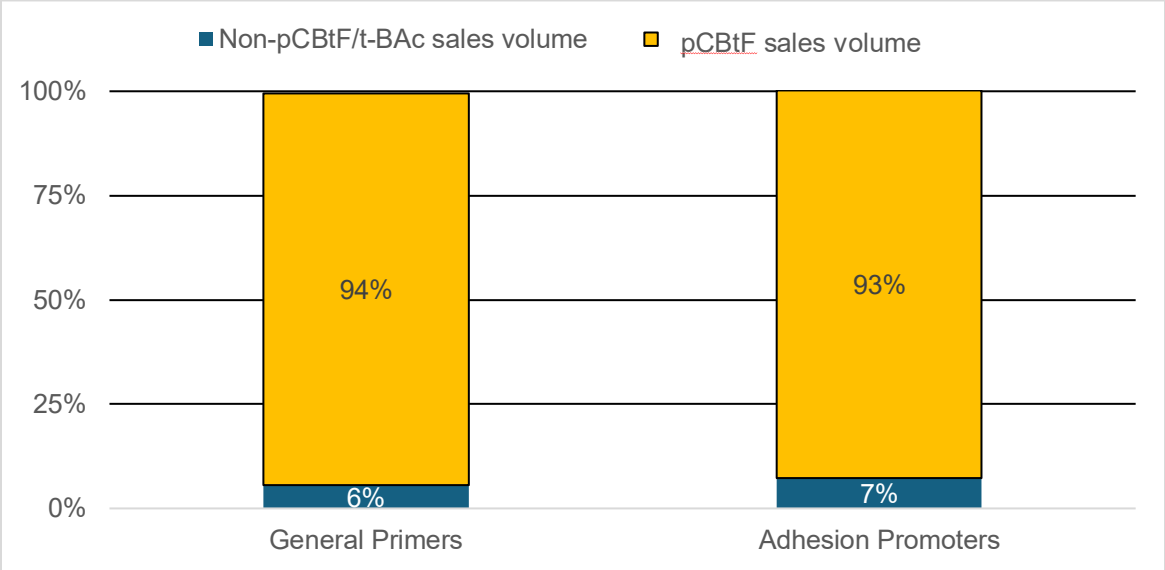


Figure 2-1 Sales Volume Percentage of pCBtF and non-pCBtF Products for Primer Category

For topcoats, approximately 71 percent of the reported products contained pCBtF, and 22 percent contained t-BAc. pCBtF was reported as the predominant exempt solvent in topcoat formulations. The following figure ~~chart below~~ compares the products that contain pCBtF versus the ones that do not contain this solvent by sales volume.

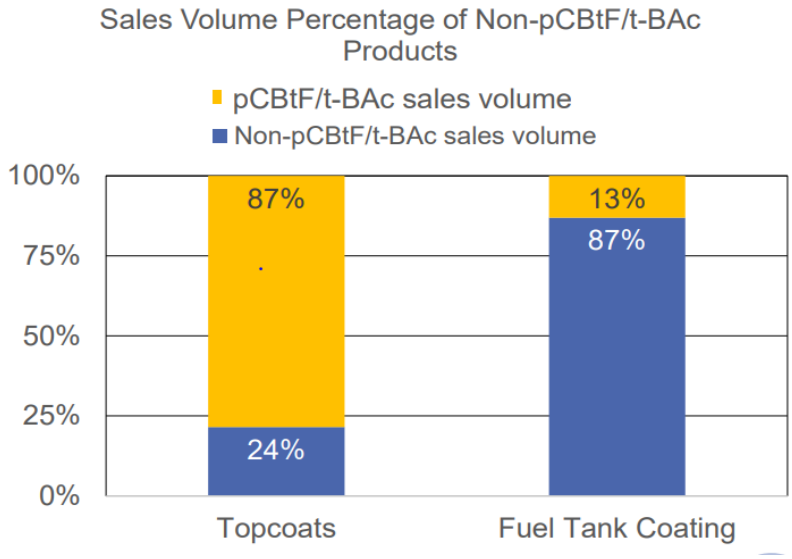


Figure 2-2 Sales Volume Percentage of pCBtF and non-pCBtF Products for Topcoat Category

As shown in Figure 2-2, pCBtF was the predominant exempt solvent in topcoat formulations by sales volume, whereas its use in other aerospace material categories was substantially more limited, particularly for sealants.

- Sealants (extrudable, rollable, and brushable types) showed limited use of pCBtF (about 2 percent of products) and no use of t-BAc.
- Adhesives (structural and non-structural) were reported to contain neither pCBtF nor t-BAc.
- Maskants, lubricants, and cleaning solvents were not represented in the original survey responses; however, a maskant manufacturer later informed staff that certain maskant formulations also contain pCBtF.

To provide a clearer understanding of the distribution of pCBtF across categories, the aggregate results are summarized in Table 2-3 ~~below~~.

Table 2-3: pCBtF Usage Reported by Aerospace Material Category

Category	Volume Sold (gal)	Range of wt% pCBtF	Average pCBtF
General Primer	27,122	4.4-42	~ 21
Adhesion Promoter	418	31-96.3	~ 70
Topcoats	9,922	0.7-26.7	~ 9.1
Sealants	154	0.5-10.8	~ 5.5

As shown in Table 2-3, general primers accounted for the largest sales volume reported, representing more than 70 percent of the total, while topcoats accounted for approximately 25 percent. Adhesion promoters, though sold in smaller volumes, contained the highest average pCBtF concentration (nearly 70 percent). Sealants showed minimal overall sales and limited pCBtF content. Although maskants were not represented in the survey responses summarized in Table 2-3, during the rule development process, staff identified that certain maskant formulations contain pCBtF concentration averaging 70 percent.

Survey participants indicated that pCBtF is used to meet performance and durability requirements established under military and OEM specifications. By contrast, t-BAc use is limited due to narrower formulation compatibility in aerospace systems.

Industry stakeholders emphasized that transitioning away from pCBtF will require extensive reformulation, requalification, and certification testing. Reformulation challenges are particularly acute for materials subject to military specifications, which undergo rigorous, multi-stage qualification testing before field approval, significantly extending the time and resources required for substitution.

Overall, the survey results indicate that pCBtF is the most prevalently used exempt solvent in aerospace materials regulated under Rule 1124, particularly in primer and topcoat formulations, while t-BAc use remains minimal and confined to a few specialty applications. Manufacturers and end users emphasized that transitioning away from pCBtF would require extensive reformulation, requalification, and certification testing due to the rigorous verification processes mandated under military and OEM specifications. Consequently, reformulation timelines are expected to be lengthy, often spanning decades according to the coating manufacturers, and for main coating categories (e.g., primers and topcoats) there are not compliant, pCBtF-free alternatives.

Aerospace Materials and Use of pCBtF and t-BAc

Following the results of the manufacturer survey and discussions with industry stakeholders, staff determined that the use of pCBtF and t-BAc across aerospace materials subject to Rule 1124 varies substantially by category and product type.

The survey revealed that pCBtF use is most prevalent in general primers, adhesion promoters, and topcoats, with average pCBtF concentrations of approximately 21 percent, 70 percent, and 9 percent, respectively. These materials also represent the highest reported sales volumes within the South Coast Air Basin. In contrast, sealants contained low concentrations of pCBtF (~5 percent), while adhesives, lubricants, and cleaning solvents were reported to contain none.

Following the survey, additional stakeholder input revealed that certain maskant formulations, particularly those used for chemical milling and etching, also contain pCBtF. Although maskants were not represented in the original survey responses, manufacturers later confirmed that pCBtF is used as a solvent component in some formulations to achieve desired viscosity, film integrity, and peel performance.

Industry stakeholders emphasized that for topcoats, and primers subject to military, OEM, or aerospace material specifications, reformulation is not a straightforward substitution process. The extensive qualification, requalification, and recertification requirements for these materials make reformulation cycles long and resource intensive. These constraints make a phase out of pCBtF and t-BAc infeasible for certain primers and topcoats, especially when used for military aircraft.

To protect public health and reduce exposure to pCBtF and t-BAc, staff developed a two-level regulatory framework that phases out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in some aerospace materials while providing feasible compliance pathways for specific material categories. This structure prioritizes risk reduction and exposure prevention ensuring that the most pCBtF-reliant materials transition through enforceable mechanisms, such as add-on controls, phase-out schedules, or low-risk exemptions. The two-level approach reflects the urgency to eliminate toxic exempt solvents from widespread use and the practical realities of reformulation in highly regulated aerospace applications.

Level I and Level II Materials

The two-level structure separates aerospace materials into categories based on their readiness to transition away from pCBtF or t-BAc:

- Level I Materials: Aerospace materials that either do not rely on pCBtF or t-BAc to meet current VOC limits or have readily available alternative formulations that can be adopted without extensive qualification testing.
- Level II Materials: Aerospace materials that rely on pCBtF or t-BAc, particularly those subject to military or OEM performance specifications requiring multi-year requalification.

Level I Materials

Level I materials include categories identified as having little or no dependance on pCBtF or t-BAc or for which non-toxic alternatives are already available. Table 2-4 outlines which categories and subcategories were identified as Level I materials.

Table 2-4: Categories and Subcategories in Level I Materials

Category	Subcategory
Primers	• Adhesion Promoter
Adhesives	• Non-Structural Adhesive • Structural Adhesive (Autoclavable and Non-Autoclavable) • Space vehicle Adhesive • Fuel Tank Adhesive
Sealants	• Fastener Sealant • Extrudable, Rollable, or Brushable Sealant • Other
Maskants	• For Chemical Processing • For Chemical Milling (Type I Etchant and Type II Etchant) • Photolithographic • Touch-up, Line Sealer Maskants
Lubricants	• Fastener Installation (Solid-Film Lubricant and Dry Lubricative Materials) • Fastener-Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing (Solid Film Lubricant Dry Lubricative Materials and Barrier Coating) • Non-Fastener Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing (Solid-Film Lubricant and Dry Lubricative Materials)
Cleaning Solvents and Strippers	

For these aerospace materials, staff is proposing a prohibition for pCBtF and t-BAc that includes sell-through and use-through periods for materials already in the supply chain to address stranded assets associated with existing inventory. The sell-through and use-through is for any materials that are manufactured prior to the proposed prohibition date. The following table provides a summary of the proposal for Level I Materials:

Table 2-5: Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

Categories and Applicable Subcategories	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through Date	Use-Through Date
Adhesives	~~September 6~~ October 3, 2026	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2027	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2028
Sealants			
Lubricants			
Cleaning Solvents			
Strippers			
Adhesion Promoters	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2028	~~December 6, 2028~~ January 3, 2029	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2029
Maskants	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2028	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2029	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2030

This approach mirrors existing South Coast AQMD rules such as, Rule 1151 - Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations and Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations, where categories with viable reformulated options are transitioned providing reductions in pCBtF and t-BAc emissions.

Adhesion Promoters

Adhesion promoters are coatings applied directly to uncoated or previously coated plastic, composite, or metallic surfaces to enhance the bond strength of subsequently applied primers or topcoats. They are typically low-solids, single-component coatings applied at low film thickness to improve surface wetting and film uniformity.

Survey results show that adhesion promoters are formulated with very high concentrations of pCBtF, often exceeding 70 percent by weight. These materials are sold and used in very low volumes, primarily as specialty products for surface-preparation or bonding applications.

Currently, these coatings achieve the 250 g/L VOC limit using pCBtF as an exempt solvent. To facilitate a feasible transition away from pCBtF while ensuring product performance, staff is proposing to increase the VOC content limit for adhesion promoters from 250 g/L to 750 g/L, similar to the recent phase-out approach adopted under Rule 1151.

Also, similarly to Rule 1151, PAR 1124 also includes an alternative Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limit of 2.00 g O_3/g product for adhesion promoters. Traditional mass-based VOC limits treat all VOCs equal, other than water and exempt compounds which are excluded. However, research has shown that different solvents have varying potentials to form ground-level ozone. The MIR scale measures the relative ozone-forming potential of VOCs, offering a more nuanced approach than traditional mass-based limits. By using a PW-MIR VOC limit, one can account for the differences in reactivity, ensuring that products with more reactive VOCs are more strictly regulated, while less reactive VOCs are afforded some flexibility. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) published MIR values for various VOCs, which have been instrumental in developing the limit.

Staff relied on the analysis conducted for Rule 1151 which utilized survey data and online searches to identify adhesion promoters sold within the South Coast AQMD, identifying 15 such products. To gather detailed VOC information for each product, staff reviewed the Safety Data Sheets for

all 15 adhesion promoters. Using the CARB MIR values, staff calculated the PW-MIR for each product. In cases where VOC compounds were reported as a range of concentrations, by weight percent, staff calculated the average PW-MIR based on the mid-point of the reported solvent weight percent, as well as an upper range PW-MIR using the highest weight percent of solvent listed on the Safety Data Sheets. After calculating the average and upper range PW-MIR values for all the products, staff performed a statistical analysis to propose the 2.00 g O_3/g product PW-MIR limit for adhesion promoters. In addition to that assessment, staff worked with a manufacturer of an adhesion promoter who provided data on their potential future non-pCBtF/t-BAc formulation and indicated it could achieve a PW-MIR of between 2.0 – 2.5 g O_3/g p~~P~~roduct, which supports staff's assessment and proposed limit.

The proposed PW-MIR limit is designed to achieve equal or greater reductions in ground-level ozone compared to traditional mass-based VOC limits because manufacturers can limit solvents with higher ozone forming potential rather than treating each solvent equally, offering more flexibility in product reformulation. Additionally, PW-MIR limits are particularly beneficial for coatings with low solids content. For these coatings, there are limited options to reduce VOC content, especially when compounds such as pCBtF and t-BAc are no longer allowed for use.

Maskants

Maskants are temporary protective coatings used to protect specific areas of a part during manufacturing or rework operations. In aerospace applications, maskants are commonly applied during surface treatment and chemical milling to protect metallic or composite components. These materials are designed to be removed after processing without damaging the underlying substrate.

Chemical milling maskants are generally categorized as Type I or Type II based on the type of chemical etchant used and the performance required. Type I chemical milling maskants are used with Type I etchants, which contain sulfur compounds and do not contain amines. These maskants are typically brush- or spray-applied and are used for shorter or less aggressive chemical milling operations, most commonly on stainless steels.

Type II chemical milling maskants are used with Type II etchants, which contain sodium hydroxide and amines. These maskants are designed for longer exposure to more aggressive etching conditions and must provide greater durability and chemical resistance. As a result, maskants used for Type II etchants generally require higher solvent content to achieve the necessary film properties and performance and are used most commonly on aluminum alloys.

Based on the manufacturer survey results and discussions with manufacturers and end users in the South Coast AQMD, it was indicated that maskants are formulated with very high concentrations of pCBtF, often exceeding 70 percent by weight. These products are typically applied using dip tanks or spray applications.

Currently, most maskants sold for use in the South Coast AQMD and nationally comply with existing mass-based VOC content limits through the use of pCBtF as an exempt solvent, particularly chemical milling maskants, for which the current VOC limits are 250 g/L for Type I and 160 g/L for Type II materials. With the proposed classification of maskants as Level I materials and the associated prohibition on the use of pCBtF, staff evaluated alternative compliance approaches that would maintain environmental benefits while preserving technical feasibility for a broad range of maskant types. Staff estimated what PW-MIR limit would be equivalent to the current mass-based VOC limit to determine equivalent potential to form ozone. Existing formulations are zero g/L because they rely on pCBtF. To estimate the PW-MIR equivalent limit

to a 160 g/L mass-based Type II maskant limit, staff considered a coating formulated with toluene, as toluene is a solvent compatible with maskant and has been used in their formulation. The following is an example of the equivalency calculation:

Table 2-6: Equivalent PW-MIR Demonstration

All pCBtF Formulation		
Component	Percent	MIR
pCBtF	70	0.11
resin	30	0
PWMIR		0.077
g/L		0

Example Toluene Based Formulation		
Component	**Percent**	**MIR**
toluene	16	4
pCBtF	54	0.11
resin	30	0
PWMIR		0.6994
g/L		160

Based on this analysis, staff is proposing to establish an alternative PW-MIR VOC limit of 0.70 g O_3/g product to be equivalent in ozone-forming impact to the existing 160 g/L VOC limit for Level II mass-based maskants, while providing additional compliance flexibility. Under this approach, all maskants, including higher-VOC formulations, may comply by meeting the alternative PW-MIR limit rather than the mass-based VOC content limit. The alternative PW-MIR VOC limit for maskants is designed to be equivalent to the 160 g/L VOC limit applicable to Type II chemical milling maskants; therefore, no increase in VOC emissions is expected. For other subcategories of maskants with higher mass-based VOC limits, reformulation to meet the PW-MIR VOC limit would be anticipated to result in a lower ozone-forming potential.

Level II Materials

Level II Materials are aerospace materials that rely on pCBtF or t-BAc to achieve existing VOC limits and for which compliant alternative formulations are not available and will be very challenging to formulate. The two primary categories and their subcategories for Level II materials are summarized in~~on~~ the following table ~~below~~.

Table 2-7: Categories and Subcategories in Level II Materials

Category	Subcategory
Primers	• General Primer • Low-Solids Corrosion Resistant Primer • Pretreatment Primer • Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating Compatible Primer • Adhesive Bonding Primer (New Commercial Aircraft, All Military Aircraft, Remanufactured Commercial Aircraft Parts, Sonic and Acoustic Applications) • Adhesive Bonding Primer (Long and Short Term)

Category	Subcategory
Topcoats	• General Topcoat • Clear Topcoat • Wing Coating • Impact Resistant Coating • High-Temperature Coating • Antichafe Coating • Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating • Conformal Coating • Optical Anti-Reflective Coating • Scale Inhibitor • Metallized Epoxy Coating • Electric or Radiation Effect Coating • Temporary Protective Coating • Fuel Tank Coatings • Mold Release Coatings • Flight Test Coatings (Used on Missile or Single Use Target Craft, and all other) • Fire Resistant Coatings (Commercial and Military) • Wire Coatings (Phosphate Ester Resistant Ink and other) • Space Vehicle Coatings (Electrostatic Discharge Protection coating and other)

To ensure any continued use of pCBtF or t-BAc containing materials can be used in a manner that protects public health, staff analyzed and developed three compliance pathways for Level II materials. summarized in the following table ~~below~~:

Table 2-8: Summary of different Compliance Pathways for Level II Materials

Compliance Pathway	Description
Option 1 – Air Pollution Control System	Allows continued usage of pCBtF or t-BAc containing Level II materials if spray booth, curing oven, or application area is vented to an approved air pollution control device
Option 2 – Low-Use Provision	Facility limits use of pCBtF and t-BAc containing coatings to levels that are health protective
Option 3 – Phase out of pCBtF or t-BAc	Facility-level phase out where the facility opts to only apply materials that do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc

These options are meant to allow facilities to select the most appropriate approach based on operational needs while protecting public health.

Option 1 – Air Pollution Control Systems

The objective of this option is to reduce pCBtF and t-BAc exposure to sensitive receptors while providing flexibility when coating reformulation is not feasible. Under this compliance pathway, facilities may continue using pCBtF and t-BAc-containing Level II materials, provided that emissions are captured and controlled through an approved air pollution control system. This option supports compliance through a health-protective engineering control that achieves meaningful reductions in toxic emissions while allowing continued use of critical aerospace materials.

Air pollution control systems are already used for certain aerospace coating operations, such as spray booths equipped with dry filters designed to capture and remove particulate matter, including overspray solids. However, dry filters are not effective for capturing or destroying gaseous toxic compounds like pCBtF, which remain in the vapor phase after coating application. To address this limitation, staff evaluated control technologies capable of achieving high control efficiency. Two technologies were analyzed and evaluated for applicability to aerospace coating operations: Carbon Adsorption Systems and Thermal Oxidizers.

1. Carbon Adsorption Systems

Carbon adsorption systems utilize beds of activated carbon to capture and remove VOCs and toxic air contaminants from process exhaust streams. Through physical adsorption, organic vapors adhere to the porous surface of the carbon media, removing gaseous pollutants prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

To evaluate the feasibility of these systems for aerospace coating operations, staff consulted with a carbon adsorber manufacturer and conducted a site visit at a local facility currently operating such a system. The manufacturer confirmed that their systems can achieve 95 percent or greater control efficiency for pCBtF, t-BAc, and similar organic compounds, provided the system is properly designed, maintained, and operated within its design parameters.

Carbon adsorbers can be configured as fixed-bed or dual-bed systems and are available in capacities of up to 40,000 cubic feet per minute (CFM). Key design parameters include airflow rate, compound concentration, humidity, and exhaust temperature, all of which influence adsorption efficiency and carbon media life. Systems can also be equipped with sampling ports to facilitate source testing and mist eliminators to address humidity or particulate loading and can be fitted depending in space restrictions of the facility.

A typical system designed for a 20,000 CFM exhaust flow would have an approximate diameter of 12 to 24 feet and a height of 10 to 20 feet, containing up to 45,000 pounds of activated carbon. The estimated capital cost for such system ranges from $80,000 to $150,000, depending on design configuration and integration requirements. However, carbon replacement represents the most significant ongoing cost, as spent carbon must be managed as hazardous waste. Replacement and disposal costs can reach up to $200,000 per changeout, depending on carbon loading and solvent concentration.

Staff evaluated a conservative replacement scenario assuming a spray booth with a VOC emission limit of 25 pounds per day, operating continuously (24 hours per day, 365 days per year). Under

this assumption, annual carbon replacement would likely be necessary to maintain performance and prevent breakthrough. Actual replacement frequency will vary depending on throughput, exhaust flow, and the concentration of organics in the air stream.

In addition, as part of this evaluation, staff visited a local aerospace coating facility operating a carbon adsorption system controlling perchloroethylene emissions from a 16,666-gallon enclosed dip tank used for maskant application. The process tank is fully enclosed, and all exhaust gases are routed to the carbon adsorption unit. The system has been in continuous operation for over 25 years, demonstrating long-term reliability and effectiveness in controlling emissions.

The carbon adsorber manufacturer also confirmed another installation at a military aerospace coating facility in the Bay Area, where a spray booth is equipped with a similar carbon adsorption system for VOC and toxic air contaminant control. These examples demonstrate that carbon adsorption is a technically feasible, field-proven, and reliable control technology for aerospace coating operations.

2. Thermal Oxidizers

Thermal Oxidizers are combustion devices that control VOC, and volatile toxics air contaminant emissions by combusting them to carbon dioxide and water. Thermal oxidizers are similar to catalytic oxidizers (catalytic oxidizers use a catalyst to promote the oxidation reaction). Important design factors include temperature (a temperature high enough to ignite the organic constituents in the waste stream), residence time (sufficient time for the combustion reaction to occur), and turbulence or mixing of the combustion air with the waste gas. Thermal Oxidizers can achieve destruction efficiencies exceeding 98 percent and some configurations are used to achieve similar control efficiencies at lower temperatures.

While technically feasible for aerospace coating operations, the application of thermal oxidizers for pCBtF and t-BAc emissions control presents challenges. The biggest concern is that pCBtF is a chlorinated and fluorinated compound, and thermal oxidation of this compound produces acidic byproducts, including hydrochloric acid (HCl) and hydrofluoric acid (HF). To comply with emission standards and prevent corrosion, thermal oxidizer systems would require the addition of a scrubber to neutralize acid gases before release, further increasing system complexity, cost, and operational requirements.

Given these factors, thermal oxidizers, while technically capable of destruction of pCBtF and t-BAc emissions, are not the most practical or sustainable control option for most aerospace coating operations subject to Rule 1124.

In contrast, carbon adsorption systems offer a more adaptable and scalable solution for typical aerospace coating application in the South Coast AQMD, where emissions are variable, and coating operations occur intermittently. Carbon adsorbers provide similar toxic compound removal efficiency without generating secondary combustion emissions and are more readily integrated into existing spray booth or enclosure systems.

Health Risk and Usage Modeling

To support the development of usage-based limits for facilities electing Option 1, staff conducted health risk assessments (HRA) using conservative assumptions representative of aerospace coating operations and evaluated emissions using the South Coast AQMD Health Risk Assessment Tool.

The modeling was based on a Tier 2 assessment using a primer formulation containing 20 weight-percent pCBtF, which reflects the average pCBtF content reported for the primer category, as reported in the manufacturer survey. Emission rates were calculated assuming a continuous operation scenario where the exhaust stream is captured in an air pollution control system operating at 95 percent control efficiency.

Meteorological data from KHHR – Northrop Field was used because many facilities subject to PAR 1124 are located in the vicinity of this station. The following lists the remaining parameters and assumptions used in the modeling ~~are listed below~~:~~.~~

- Control Factor: 95 percent
- Meteorological Data: KHHR – Northrop Field
- Spray Booth: Without burner; stack height between 16 and 24 feet
- Operating Hours: 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, 52 weeks/year
- Toxic Air Contaminant Emission Rates: Variable, modeled at 20 percent by weight pCBtF
- Sensitive Receptor Distance: Variable

These inputs intentionally use conservative assumptions to ensure that the resulting usage thresholds remain health-protective under a wide range of real-world conditions.

Based on these assumptions, staff developed receptor-based annual usage limits that scale with the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. These limits form the basis of the enforceable usage restrictions for facilities using Option 1. The proposed usage limits are shown in the following table~~below~~:

Table 2-9: Proposed Usage Limits for Level II Materials Option 1

Sensitive Receptor Distance (meter)	Annual Usage Limits (Gallons Per Year)
0 to 25	250
26 to 50	1,000
51 to 75	1,700
76 to 100	2,500
101 to 125	3,200
126 to 150	3,800
151to 175	6,000
176 or Greater	10,000

Usage limits increase with distance and are structured to ensure emissions remain controlled when routed through a properly operated 95-percent efficient air pollution control system. These usage limits apply per air pollution control system and are enforceable through facility permit conditions.

Overall, the modeling demonstrated that when a 95 percent efficient air pollution control system is combined with enforceable usage limits, facilities can continue limited use of Level II materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc. This approach allows facilities, with limited options for to transitioning to non-pCBtF/t-Bac materials, to continue to operate.

Option 1 - Timeline

Under Option 1, a facility electing to continue the use of Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc must install and operate an approved Aair Ppollution Ccontrol Ssystem in accordance with a defined compliance schedule. Within six months of rule adoption, the owner or operator is required to submit a complete South Coast AQMD permit application that includes permit conditions demonstrating a minimum of 95 percent VOC control efficiency, as verified by source testing, and establishing enforceable annual usage limits for Level II Materials. These usage limits must be based on either the distance from the control system stack to the nearest Sensitive Receptor, the default limit of 250 gallons per year per Aair Ppollution Ccontrol Ssystem, or a facility-wide ~~Health Risk Assessment~~HRA demonstrating a maximum individual cancer risk of 10 in one million or less. Upon issuance of the Permit to Construct, the facility must limit the use of Level II Materials consistent with the permitted usage limits and operate the materials only within the Aair Ppollution Ccontrol Ssystem. Upon issuance of the Permit to Operate, continued use of Level II Materials is restricted to operation within the permitted Aair Ppollution Ccontrol Ssystem, with ongoing maintenance and recordkeeping requirements. To ensure timely implementation, any facility that elects this option but does not obtain an approved Permit to Operate within four years of submitting a complete permit application is required to discontinue the use of aAerospace mMaterials containing pCBtF or t-BAc unless compliance under an alternative provision is achieved. This framework provides a clear and enforceable pathway for continued operation while maintaining health-protective emission controls.

The rule also contains a pathway for Option 1 for a facility that opts to use pCBtF/t-BAc coatings in the future. In that scenario, the facility cannot use the coatings until the air pollution control system is permitted, installed, and in operation.

Option 2 – Low-Use

Option 2 provides a compliance pathway for facilities that use very limited quantities of topcoats and primers. This option is intended to provide flexibility for smaller facilities or those performing infrequent specialty work that cannot feasibly reformulate or justify the installation of an air pollution control system.

Under this option, a facility may continue to use Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc only if total annual usage remains less than the ~~below~~ enforceable, health-based limits. Facilities electing Option 2 must either comply with the 1.25 gallons a year limit demonstrated through recordkeeping or submit a complete permit application no later than six months after rule adoption (or prior to the use of any Level II materials after that date). The permit includes conditions that cap the facility's annual usage of Level II materials to receptor-based usage limits shown in the following table ~~below~~:

Table 2-10: Usage limits for Level II Materials, Option 2

Sensitive Receptor Distance (m)	Annual Usage Limits (Gallons Per Year)
0 to25	1.25
26 to 50	4.5
51 to 75	7.5
76 to 100	11
101 to 125	14.5
126 to 150	18
151 to 175	26.5
176 or Greater	46

To develop these usage limits, staff conducted a similar evaluation to the analysis used for Option 1. This assessment evaluated the relationship between usage and potential off-site exposure using conservative assumptions. Inputs included continuous operation, an uncontrolled spray booth without a burner, and meteorological data from KHHR – Northrop Field, reflecting conditions present in areas where many affected aerospace facilities are located. These assumptions ensure that the resulting usage limits remain health-protective across a wide range of operating conditions.

The analysis assumed no other toxic air contaminants were present and calculated emissions on an hourly basis. For example, a facility using 10 gallons per year of a primer containing 20 wt% pCBtF would emit approximately 0.00392 pounds of pCBtF per hour. The following illustrates an ~~You can see the~~ example calculation ~~below~~:

$$\left[\frac{10\ gallons\ of\ primer}{year}\right] * \left[\frac{11.45\ lbs\ of\ primer}{gallon\ of\ primer}\right] * \left[\frac{0.20\ lb\ of\ pCBtF}{1\ lb\ of\ primer}\right] = \frac{22.9\ lb\ of\ pCBtF}{year}$$

$$\left[\frac{22.9\ lb\ of\ pCBtF}{year}\right] * \left[\frac{1\ year}{8760\ hours}\right] = .0026\ \frac{lb\ of\ pCBtF}{hour}$$

The resulting receptor-based usage limits establish progressively higher allowable annual usage at greater distances from sensitive receptors. This structure ensures that low-use facilities can continue to conduct limited coating operations while maintaining health-protective outcomes. Facilities located closer to receptors are limited to the lowest usage levels, while those situated farther away may be permitted higher annual volumes consistent with Table 2-9.

Facilities electing Option 2 must operate in full compliance with the usage limits specified in their permit beginning on the date the Permit to Operate is issued. Ongoing recordkeeping and usage tracking are required to verify compliance, and records must be made available to South Coast AQMD upon request.

Overall, Option 2 provides a flexible compliance pathway for facilities with minimal usage of Level II materials, allowing continued operations without installing an air pollution control system or transitioning immediately to reformulated products.

Option 3 – Phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc

Option 3 provides a compliance pathway for facilities that can fully eliminate the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in Level II materials. This option applies to facilities that either do not perform work requiring coatings formulated with pCBtF or t-BAc or have transitioned or will transition to compliant, reformulated products that no longer contain these compounds.

Under Option 3, affected materials will be subject to a phased prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc use, sale, and distribution, consistent with the timelines established for Level II materials. This structured approach ensures an orderly transition while preventing stranded inventory and providing adequate time for reformulation, qualification, and certification of alternative products.

Similar to Level I materials, a use-through provision will apply for any materials manufactured prior to the effective prohibition date. These provisions ensure supply continuity during the transition period while maintaining progress toward the complete elimination of toxic exempt solvents from aerospace coating operations. The proposed schedule for the Level II materials phase-out is shown in the following table~~below~~.

Table 2-11: Level II Materials, Option 3 pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

Prohibition Date	Use-Through Date
~~March 6~~ April 3, 2028	~~March 6~~ April 3, 2029

Facilities electing this compliance pathway must ensure that no pCBtF or t-BAc containing products are applied, possessed, or stored on-site after the applicable use-through date. Unless a facility has applied for compliance under Option 1 (Air Pollution Control System) or Option 2 (Low-Use), the facility will default to Option3 and must comply with the prohibition schedule provided in Table 2-11.

CHAPTER 3 : SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1124

Introduction

The objective of PAR 1124 is to reduce the health risk from the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in aerospace materials, as directed by the South Coast AQMD's Stationary Source Committee, due to toxicity concerns.

Staff is proposing the following amendments to Rule 1124. The proposed amendments primarily pertain to the prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc use in the regulated products and the introduction of alternative compliance pathways, including the installation of air pollution control systems and a low-use, risk-based provision. Some other amendments are for the purpose of rule clarification or streamlining. The proposed revised rule structure and key provisions are discussed in the following sections.

Proposed Amended Rule Structure

(a) Purpose
(b) Applicability
(c) Definitions
(d) Requirements
(e) Alternative Compliance Options
(f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use
(g) Administrative Requirements
(h) Source Testing
(i) Test Methods
(j) Rule 442 Applicability
(k) Exemptions
Attachment A

Proposed Amended Rule 1124

Purpose [Subdivision (a)]

The purpose of this rule is to reduce VOC emissions from aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations.

No significant revisions were made to this subdivision. The subdivision previously combined with the following Applicability subdivision; however, staff separated the two into separate subdivisions to be consistent with the structure of similar rules. Staff capitalized defined terms to indicate that definitions for the associated terms can be found in the Definitions subdivision.

Applicability [Subdivision (b)]

Subdivision (b) updates the applicability section to align with the structure and terminology used in other South Coast AQMD VOC rules. The revisions clarify that PAR 1124 applies to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any aerospace material or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of such materials.

Staff updated applicability for consistency across other VOC rules. Staff also capitalized defined terms to indicate that definitions for the associated terms can be found in the definition's subdivision.

Definitions [Subdivision (c)]

To provide clarity, definitions are used in the proposed amended rule as a proper noun to better distinguish defined terms from common terms. Refer to PAR 1124 for a complete list of definitions.

During rule development process, staff removed definitions that are no longer applicable, including those associated with provisions that have been removed from the rule and products that are no longer being used in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. Removed definitions include anti-wicking wire coating, coating application equipment, electronic wire coating, epoxy-based fuel tank coating, fuel-tank adhesive, toxicity-weighted emissions reduction efficiency, toxicity-weighted total emissions, toxic organic solvent, toxic particulate matter, unicoat, and wire ink.

The following are new definitions for ~~Proposed Amended Rule~~ PAR 1124. For all definitions, refer to the rule language released with the final staff report. The following definitions ~~below~~ will be added:

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE in paragraph (c)(8), which means:

> *"is equipment installed for the purpose of reducing VOC and/or toxic emissions."*

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY in paragraph (c)(9), which means:

> *"in percent, is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream exiting the control device, both measured simultaneously, and can be calculated by the following equation:*

$$Control\ Device\ Efficiency = \frac{W_c - W_a}{W_c} \times 100$$

Where: W_c = *Weight of VOC entering control device*

W_a = *Weight of VOC discharged from the control device"*

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM in paragraph (c)(10), which means:

> *"is either an enclosed spray booth, an enclosed application area, or a Permanent Total Enclosure venting to an Air Pollution Control Device, installed to collect and reduce emissions from exhaust streams, including, but not limited to, spray booths, Curing ovens, or application areas."*

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER (CAS RN) in paragraph (c)(13), which means:

> *"is a unique numerical identifier~~,~~ assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to a single chemical substance~~,~~ to ensure unambiguous identification."*

CLEANING SOLVENT in paragraph (c)(15), which means:

> *"is a VOC-containing liquid substance used to perform solvent cleaning."*

CURING in paragraph (c)(18), which means:

"the process of drying and hardening of an Aerospace Material."

EXECUTIVE OFFICER in paragraph (c)(22), which means:

"is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Rule 102)."

INK JET MARKING SYSTEM in paragraph (c)(35), which means:

"a non-contact, computer-controlled ink-jet system used to apply Stencil Coatings onto coated or uncoated aerospace parts."

LEVEL I MATERIALS in paragraph (c)(36), which means:

"are Aerospace Materials identified in Table 1 – Table of Standards (Table 1) or Table 2 - Table of Standards for Low-Solids Materials, Cleaners, and Strippers (Table 2) as Level I Materials where the use of para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF; CAS RN: 98-56-6) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc; CAS RN: 540-88-5) will be phased out."

LEVEL II MATERIALS in paragraph (c)(37), which means:

"are Aerospace Materials identified in Table 1 or Table 2 as Level II Materials where the use of pCBtF and t-BAc will conditionally be allowed."

MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR) in paragraph (c)(44), which means:

"the measure of the photochemical reactivity of a VOC, which estimates the weight of ozone produced from a weight of VOC expressed as gram of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR values for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title17, California Code of Regulations."

PERMANENT TOTAL ENCLOSURE in paragraph (c)(49), which means:

"a permanent building or containment structure, enclosed with a floor, walls, and a roof to prevent exposure to the elements, (e.g., precipitation, wind, run-off) that has limited openings to allow access for people and vehicles, that is free of breaks or deterioration that could cause or result in fugitive emissions, and has been evaluated to meet the design requirements set forth in United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S EPA) Method 204."

PERSON in paragraph (c)(50), which means:

"is as defined in Rule 102."

PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) in paragraph (c)(56), which means:

"the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a Reducer or Thinner. The PW-MIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging) and calculated according to the following equations:

$$\text{Weighted MIR (Wtd-MIR) ingredient} = \text{MIR} \times \text{Weight fraction ingredient,)}$$

And,

$$\text{PW-MIR} = (\text{Wtd-MIR})_1 + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_2 + \ldots + (\text{WtdMIR})_n$$

Where:

MIR	=	*ingredient MIR*
1,2, 3..., n	=	*each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product."*

REACTIVE DILUENT in paragraph (c)(58), which means:

> *"is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which through chemical or physical reactions such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished coating."*

This new definition is added for consistency with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules. It clarifies that reactive diluents are volatile liquids chemically or physically react to become part of the cured coating film. Reactive diluents are similar to the monomers and oligomers used in reactive coatings such as urethanes and energy curable coatings as the monomers and oligomers are also VOCs during application but react to become the final film. However, reactive diluent are not the principle monomers or oligomers that give the coating its properties, they are an additives used to adjust the application properties of the coatings, such as viscosity or rheology.

SCHOOL in paragraph (c)(65), which means:

> *"any public or private school, including juvenile detention facilities with classrooms, used for the education of more than 12 children at the school in kindergarten through grade 12. School also means an Early Learning and Developmental Program by the U.S. Department of Education or any state or local early learning and development programs such as preschools, Early Head Start, Head Start, First Five, and Child Development Centers. A school does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes. The term includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other area of school property*

SENSITIVE RECEPTOR in paragraph (c)(67), which means:

> *"any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; Schools as defined in paragraph (c)(65); daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. Sensitive Receptor includes long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing."*

SOUTH COAST AQMD TEST METHOD in paragraph (c)(71), which means:

> *"a test method included in the manual of "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" which can be found on the South Coast AQMD website and are referenced in subdivision (h)."*

WEIGHT FRACTION in paragraph (c)(86), which means:

> *"the weight of an ingredient divided by the total net weight of the product, expressed to thousands of a gram of ingredient per gram of product (excluding container and packaging)."*

In addition to new definitions, several definitions were revised to improve clarity, consistency with other South Coast AQMD rules, and enforceability. The revised definitions can be found as follows~~below~~:~~.~~

FIRE RESISTANT COATING in paragraph (c)(26), which means:

"Is a coating that:

(A) For Commercial Aircraft, Fire-Resistant Coatings are used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements; and

(B) For Military Aircraft, Fire-Resistant Coatings are used on parts that are subject to the flammability requirements of MIL-STD-1630A and MIL-A-87721."

This definition was revised to be consistent with the definition in the national rule and the definitions adopted by other air districts.

HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) in paragraph (c)(33), which means:

"is a material application system used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which is designed to be operated, and which is operated at air pressure between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns."

This definition was revised to be consistent with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules.

LOW-SOLIDS MATERIALS in paragraph (c)(40), which means:

"are Aerospace Materials, other than Low-Solids Corrosion Resistant Primers, which contain less than one pound of solids per gallon of material, where the solids are determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369 – Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings (ASTM D 2369)."

This definition was revised to clarify the test method required to determine solids content.

LOW-SOLIDS CORROSION RESISTANT PRIMER in paragraph (c)(41), which means:

"is a corrosion resistant polyurethane compatible Primer with enhanced adhesion and rain erosion resistance which contains no more than 45 percent solids, by weight, as applied, where the solids are determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369."

This definition was revised to clarify the test method required to determine solids content in this category.

METALLIZED EPOXY COATING in paragraph (c)(45), which means:

"is an epoxy coating that contains at least 0.4 pounds of Metal Particles, which are pieces of an elemental pure metal or a combination of elemental metals, per gallon of coating (48 grams/liter), as applied, for appearance and/or added protection."

This definition was revised to improve enforceability and align with other South Coast AQMD rules.

STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE – NON-AUTOCLAVABLE, in paragraph (c)(76), which means:

"is an Adhesive cured and is used to bond load-carrying Aircraft components or other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines."

This definition was revised to remove the phrase "under ambient conditions." The term does not clearly encompass curing methods that involve elevated temperatures, such as oven curing, which could create ambiguity for certain non-autoclave processes. The revised definition clarifies that all non-autoclave curing methods are included and improves regulatory clarity and consistency.

Requirements [Subdivision (d)]

This subdivision contains provisions for any person or facility that applies any aerospace material to any operation associated with manufacturing and assembling products for Aircraft and Space-Vehicles.

Paragraph (d)(1) – VOC Limits for Aerospace Materials

In paragraph (d)(1), PAR 1124 establishes VOC content limits for aerospace materials by category and subcategories, as summarized in PAR 1124 Table 1 – Table of Standards. Staff is not proposing to modify the existing VOC content limits for most categories; however, an amendment is proposed for the adhesion promoter's subcategory to facilitate the phase-out of pCBtF from 250 g/L to 750 g/L.

All other aerospace material categories will retain their current VOC content limits but will be subject to new prohibitions on pCBtF and t-BAc. Depending on whether materials are classified as Level I or Level II, different prohibition schedules will apply. Under this framework, products formulated to comply with existing VOC limits will no longer be permitted to contain these compounds after the applicable prohibition dates pursuant to subdivision (f) – Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use.

Paragraph (d)(1) also removes references to Unicoat requirements, as no applications of these materials were identified during the rule development process. In conjunction with this revision, the associated VOC limit of 420 g/L has been removed from Table 1. These updates streamline the rule by eliminating provisions for materials that are not currently used within the South Coast AQMD.

Additionally, the coatings category has been renamed topcoats for consistency with other South Coast AQMD coating rules. The following table ~~below~~ summarizes the VOC limits for each category and subcategory under PAR 1124, as well as their corresponding Level I or Level II classification.

Lastly, the column previously labeled "VOC Limit" has been renamed "Regulatory VOC g/L-Coating" to clarify that the limits apply to the regulatory VOC content of materials, as opposed to actual VOC content.

Table 3-1: Summary of the Regulatory VOC Content Limits and Material Level Consideration

Categories	Regulatory VOC g/L-Coating	Level I	Level II
Primers			
General Primer	350		✓
Pretreatment Wash Primer	780		✓
Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating Compatible Primer	850		✓
Adhesion Promoter	750	✓	
Adhesive Bonding Primer			
New Commercial Aircraft	250		✓
All Military Aircraft	805		✓
Remanufactured Commercial Aircraft Parts	805		✓
Sonic and Acoustic Applications	805		✓
Adhesive Bonding Primer			
Long Term	250		✓
Short Term	250		✓
Topcoats			
General Topcoat	420		✓
Clear Topcoat	520		✓
Wing Coating	750		✓
Impact-Resistant Coating	420		✓
High-Temperature Coating	850		✓
Antichafe Coating	420		✓
Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating	800		✓
Conformal Coating	750		✓
Optical Anti-Reflective Coating	700		✓
Scale Inhibitor	880		✓
Metallized Epoxy Coating	700		✓

Categories	Regulatory VOC g/L-Coating	Level I	Level II
Electric or Radiation Effect Coating	800		✓
Temporary Protective Coating	250		✓
Fuel Tank Coatings	420		✓
Mold Release Coatings	780		✓
Flight-Test Coatings			
Used on Missiles or Single Use Target Craft	420		✓
All Other	840		✓
Fired Resistant Coatings			
Commercial	650		✓
Military	800		✓
Wire Coatings			
Phosphate Ester Resistant Ink	925		✓
Other	420		✓
Space-Vehicle Coatings			
Electrostatic Discharge Protection Coating	800		✓
Other	1000		✓
Adhesives			
Non-Structural Adhesive	250	✓	
Structural Adhesive			
Autoclavable	50	✓	
Non-Autoclavable	850	✓	
Space-Vehicle Adhesive	800	✓	
Fuel Tank Adhesive	620	✓	
Sealants			
Fastener Sealant	675	✓	
Extrudable, Rollable, or Brushable Sealant	280	✓	

Categories	Regulatory VOC g/L-Coating	Level I	Level II
Other	600	✓	
Maskants			
For Chemical Processing	250	✓	
For Chemical Milling			
Type I Etchants	250	✓	
Type II Etchants	160	✓	
Photolithographic	850	✓	
Touch-up, Line Sealer Maskants	750	✓	
Lubricants			
Fastener Installation			
Solid-Film Lubricant	880	✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials	675	✓	
Fastener-Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing			
Solid-Film Lubricant	250	✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials	120	✓	
Barrier Coating	420	✓	
Non-Fastener Lubricative Coatings, Fastener Manufacturing			
Solid-Film Lubricant	880	✓	
Dry Lubricative Materials	675	✓	

Paragraph (d)(2) – VOC Limits for Low-Solids Materials, Cleaners, and Strippers

Paragraph (d)(2) is a new paragraph that consolidates the VOC requirements for low-solids materials, cleaning solvents, and strippers into a single section to clarify that these categories are subject to actual VOC limits rather than regulatory VOC limits. This paragraph also incorporates the alternative VOC composite vapor pressure limits for cleaning solvents and strippers. The intent of this reorganization is to improve readability and to clearly distinguish low-solids material requirements from other coating categories.

Table 3-2 Summary of Compliance Limits and Material Level Consideration for cleaning Solvents, Strippers, and Low-Solids Materials

Categories	Actual VOC Limit (g/L-Material)	VOC Composite Partial Pressure (mmHg)		Level I Materials	Level II Materials
Low-Solids Solvents					
Cleaning Solvents		200	45	✓	
Strippers		300	9.5	✓	
Low-Solids Coatings					
Adhesives, Coatings, Primers or Sealants		120	N/A	✓	
Corrosion Resistant Primer		350	N/A	✓	

Paragraph (d)(3) – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits

Paragraph (d)(3) establishes an alternative compliance option for adhesion promoters and maskants by allowing compliance with a PW-MIR VOC limit of 2.0 g O_3/g product and 0.70 g O_3/g product respectively, in lieu of the Table 1 regulatory VOC content limit in paragraph (d)(1). This provision allows the manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage and use of adhesion promoters and maskants that meet the alternative PW-MIR limit, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original aerospace material, and is intended to facilitate the transition away from pCBtF. The alternative PW-MIR VOC limits were developed to be equivalent to the mass-based VOC limits with no increase in ozone formation. The 0.70 g O_3/g product for maskants is intended to be equivalent to the Tier II etchant 160 g/L mass-based limits. All other maskant subcategories have higher mass-based limits so the proposed alternative PW-MIR VOC limit would be anticipated to result in lower ozone formation; therefore, alternative PW-MIR limits will apply to all maskant categories.

Paragraph (d)(4) – Solvent Cleaning Operations; Storage, and Disposal

Paragraph (d)(4) replaces former paragraph (c)(2) and updates the solvent-cleaning provisions by revising rule references and clarifying applicability. Rule 1124 is intended to regulate cleaning activities associated with the preparation and cleaning of aerospace parts or components subject to coating under this rule. Cleaning of material application equipment, general work surfaces, and other ancillary operations is subject to Rule 1171. This paragraph also clarifies that cleaning solvents shall not be atomized unless the activity is vented to an approved ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~D~~device.

Paragraph (d)(5) – Transfer Efficiency

Paragraph (d)(5) replaces former paragraph (c)(3) and retains the same provisions. It updates language to reflect revised rule references and numbering to ensure consistency to other South Coast AQMD Rules. Additionally, it adds ink jet marking system to the methods that need to comply with the provisions in paragraph (d)(5).

Paragraph (d)(6) – Air Pollution Control System to Control VOC Emissions

Paragraph (d)(6) replaces former paragraph (c)(4) and updates the language to reflect revised rule references and numbering for consistency with the reorganized structure of the rule. ~~This~~ Subparagraph (d)(6)(A) clarifies the requirements for facilities choosing to comply with the VOC limits in Table 1, Table 2, and/or the transfer efficiency requirements in ~~sub~~paragraph (d)(5) by using an approved air pollution control system. This provision streamlines the requirements by specifying that the air pollution control system must achieve a minimum overall VOC control efficiency of 95 percent by weight, based on combined capture and control efficiency. The definition of an air pollution control system specifies a combination of an enclosed spray booth, enclosed application area, or Permanent Total Enclosure vented to an air pollution control device.

Paragraph (d)(6) is intended to maintain ~~existing~~ VOC control requirements for facilities ~~with existing~~using control equipment and is not intended to introduce new compliance obligations that could place facilities out of compliance on date of rule adoption. This provision applies to both existing and those that elect to install and operate control equipment in the future. While VOC reductions remain important, the proposed amendments place greater emphasis on reducing toxic emissions. Accordingly, the proposed rule distinguishes between the continued VOC control requirements in paragraph (d)(6) and the new toxic emission reduction requirements established in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(4), which address health risk considerations and include additional requirements such as source testing and usage limitations.

Subparagraph (d)(6)(B) clarifies that a person may supply or sell aerospace materials that exceed the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) to a facility operating an air pollution control system in compliance with subparagraph (d)(6)(A). This provision was added after the draft rule language was released to resolve a conflict identified two days prior to the original Public Hearing date scheduled for March 6, 2026; the Public Hearing was continued to April so staff could clarify the rule language to resolve the conflict. The conflict was created because PAR 1124 closed a regulatory gap by prohibiting the sale of aerospace materials for use in the South Coast AQMD if they do not comply with the VOC limits; however, that prohibition also prevents the sale of higher-VOC aerospace materials to facilities who elect to comply with the rule by using an air pollution control system pursuant to paragraph (d)(6). Subparagraph (d)(6)(B) was added to allow such sales. To ensure enforceability, the rule requires the facility to provide written documentation to the person supplying or selling the aerospace materials stating that the facility is complying with an air pollution control system pursuant to subparagraph (d)(6)(A). Such documentation may include a letter on facility letterhead confirming that the facility operates an approved air pollution control system. The person supplying or selling the aerospace materials must maintain the letter and sales records in accordance with paragraph (g)(7) to demonstrate they are complying with the rule.

Alternative Compliance Options [Subdivision (e)]

Subdivision (e) reorganizes the provisions that were in formerly subdivision (i) – Alternative Emission Plans and consolidates the requirements related to compliance flexibility for regulated facilities. This subdivision also establishes the alternative compliance options available for Level II Materials. The reorganization improves clarity and flow by grouping all alternative Level II Material compliance provisions into a single subdivision.

Paragraph (e)(1)

Paragraph (e)(1) contains the provisions for any person or facility that elects to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and/or (d)(2) through the use of an approved air pollution control system. This paragraph replaces former subdivision (i) – Alternative Emission Plans and retains the same substantive requirements, with updates limited to revised rule references and numbering for consistency with the reorganized structure of the rule.

Paragraph (e)(2) – Air Pollution Control Systems for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc

Paragraph (e)(2) establishes an alternative compliance option for facilities that elect to continue using Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc through the installation of an approved ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~S~~system, in lieu of complying with the Level II Material prohibition in paragraph (f)(3). Facilities electing this option must submit a complete South Coast AQMD permit application within six months after the date of rule adoption.

The permit application must include conditions requiring: (1) an ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~D~~device efficiency of at least 95 percent removal of VOC emissions, or equivalent mass emissions calculated as carbon with no dilution, as demonstrated by a source test pursuant to subdivision (h); (2) the use or curing of any Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc to be conducted within an ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~S~~system; and (3) an annual usage limit for Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc, as specified in subparagraph (e)(2)(B).

Facilities that elect to establish an alternative usage limit pursuant to ~~paragraph~~ clause (e)(2)(B)(iii) must submit a complete, facility-wide HRA with the permit application. The HRA must be prepared in accordance with Rule 1401 – *New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants* and based on the toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1402 – *Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources*, and must demonstrate that the maximum individual cancer risk does not exceed 10 in one million.

Upon issuance of the Permit to Construct, facilities must limit the use of Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc in each ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~S~~system to one of the following: (1~~A~~) 250 gallons per year; (2~~B~~) the receptor-based annual usage limits listed in Table A-1 in Attachment A of the rule; or (3~~C~~) the annual usage limits specified in the South Coast AQMD permit based on the approved facility-wide HRA.

Upon issuance of the Permit to Operate, facilities may only use Level II Materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc within an approved ~~A~~air ~~P~~pollution ~~C~~control ~~S~~system and must continue to operate in compliance with the permitted usage limits. Continued compliance with applicable maintenance and recordkeeping requirements pursuant to paragraph (g)(4) is also required.

Paragraph (e)(3) – Compliance Deadline for pCBtF or t-BAc Air Pollution Control Systems

Paragraph (e)(3) establishes a compliance deadline for facilities electing to install an air pollution control system under paragraph~~s~~ (e)(2). Facilities that have not obtained a Permit to Operate for the approved control system within four years of submitting a complete permit application will no longer be allowed to use Level II materials. This provision ensures timely implementation of control measures and prevents indefinite reliance on pending applications. Facilities that do not meet this deadline cease using Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc but may submit a new permit application in accordance with paragraph (e)(4) requirements prior to resuming the use of Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc.

Paragraph (e)(4) – Future Effective Timeline for Air Pollution Control Systems for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc

Paragraph (e)(4) provides an additional compliance pathway for facilities that elect to install an air pollution control system after the initial six-month permit application window. This provision allows facilities to transition to the control-based option at a later date, provided that no Level II materials are used until a complete permit application is submitted and approved. Paragraph (e)(4) mirrors the requirements of paragraph (e)(2), including control efficiency, capture, and usage-limit provisions, and differs only in the timing of when the permit application must be submitted.

Paragraph (e)(5) – Low-Use Provision for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc

Paragraph (e)(5) establishes a low-use compliance option for facilities that use very limited quantities of Level II materials. This provision allows facilities to continue using Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc under one of two pathways: (1) limiting total facility usage to no more than 1.25 gallons per year and maintaining records pursuant to paragraph (g)(5) without the need of a permit application, or (2) obtaining South Coast AQMD permit conditions that cap annual usage based on the receptor-based limits specified in Table A-2 – Annual Usage Limits for Facilities without an air pollution control system. Facilities electing the second pathway must submit a complete permit application within six months of rule adoption and must operate in full compliance with the permitted usage limits upon issuance of the Permit to Operate. This option provides flexibility for small-volume users and facilities conducting infrequent specialty work. This provision also clarifies that the applicable usage limit is based on the distance from the exhaust stack, or, for facilities without an exhaust stack, from the nearest edge of the application area to the nearest sensitive receptor.

Paragraph (e)(6) – Future Effective Timeline for Low-Use Provision for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc

Paragraph (e)(6) provides a compliance pathway for facilities electing the low-use compliance pathway after the initial six-month permit application period. This provision allows facilities the low-use option at a later date provided that no Level II materials containing pCBtF ot t-BAc are used until a complete permit application is submitted and a usage limit has been established. Paragraph (e)(6) mirrors the requirements of paragraph (e)(5) and ensures that any use under the low-use provision occurs only after permit conditions are established.

Paragraph (e)(7)

Paragraph (e)(7) establishes a mechanism to address a facility that exceeds the low-use limits in paragraphs (e)(5) and (e)(6). If a facility exceeds the low-use levels, they will have to cease using the Level II materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc or install an air pollution control system pursuant to (e)(4).

Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use [Subdivision (f)]

This subdivision contains the provisions for any person or facility that applies, possesses, solicits the use or application of, supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, blends, packages, repackages or distributes aerospace materials for use within the South Coast AQMD for Level I and Level II materials.

Paragraph (f)(1) – Level I Material pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition

Paragraph (f)(1) prohibits the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession, and use of Level I materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc that were manufactured after the applicable prohibition dates specified in Table 4 – Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule in PAR 1124. This prohibition applies to all Level I aerospace material categories listed in Table 1 and Table 2.

The provision ensures that all Level I materials supplied or used within the South Coast AQMD transition to non-toxic formulations by the specified effective dates, eliminating pCBtF and t-BAc from product formulations where viable alternatives exist.

Paragraph (f)(2) – Level I Material Sell-Through and Use-Through

Paragraph (f)(2) provides sell-through and use-through allowances for Level I materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc that were manufactured prior to the applicable prohibition dates listed in Table 4 – Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule.

This provision allows such materials to be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the corresponding sell-through date, and used until the applicable use-through date specified in Table 3-3. These allowances are intended to prevent stranded inventory and facilitate the transition to compliant materials. The prohibition, sell-through, and use-through schedule are shown in the following table ~~below~~.

Table 3-3: Level I Materials pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

Categories and their Applicable Subcategories	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through Date	Use-Through Date
Adhesives	[*Six Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*12 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*24 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]
Sealants			
Lubricant			
Cleaning Solvents			
Strippers			
Adhesion Promoters	*[24 Month from Date of Rule Adoption]*	*[32 Months from Date of Rule Adoption]*	*[36 Months from Date of Rule Adoption]*
Maskants	[*24 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*36 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*48 Months from Date of Rule Adoption*]

Paragraph (f)(3) – Level II Material pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition

Paragraph (f)(3) establishes a prohibition on the possession and use of Level II materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc that were manufactured after [24 months after the date of rule adoption], unless an alternative compliance option pursuant to subdivision (e) has been approved by the Executive Officer. This provision applies to all Level II materials and ensures that facilities either transition to compliant, reformulated products or operate under an approved alternative compliance pathway.

Paragraph (f)(4) – Level II Material Use-Through

Paragraph (f)(4) provides a limited use-through allowance for Level II materials containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF or t-BAc that were manufactured prior to [24 months after the date of rule adoption]. Such materials may continue to be possessed or applied until [36 months after the date of rule adoption]. This provision allows facilities additional time to use existing inventory and transition to compliant products or approved alternative compliance options.

Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements [Subdivision (g)]

Subdivision (g) outlines the administrative requirements including recordkeeping for VOC emissions pursuant to Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, emission control systems, and for any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, blends, packages, repackages or distributes any aerospace materials for use within South Coast AQMD that do not meet the applicable VOC limits but are intended for use at a facility that utilizes an

approved emission control system; a facility that operates in accordance with an approved alternative emissions control plan; or are exempt under subdivision (k). In addition, subdivision (g) establishes labeling requirements for adhesion promoters and maskants that choose to comply with paragraph (d)(3) using the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits.

This subdivision was restructured to streamline and better organize the rule provisions. Most of the changes are minor, defined terms were capitalized and the existing Rule 1124 reporting requirements subdivision (j) was moved and updated to paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2).

In addition, paragraphs (g)(6) and (g)(7) establish recordkeeping requirements for facilities complying with paragraph (d)(6) using an air pollution control system and for suppliers who supply or sell aerospace materials exceeding the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) to such facilities. Facilities must maintain purchase records, safety data sheets, and application method information, if applicable, while suppliers must maintain documentation received from the facility confirming compliance with subparagraph (d)(6)(A) and sales records for the materials supplied. All records must be maintained for five years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

Source Testing [Subdivision (h)]

Subdivision (h) specifies the source testing requirements for owners or operators that elect to operate an air pollution control system pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4). These provisions establish the schedule, procedural requirements, and recordkeeping standards necessary to verify and maintain compliance with the applicable control efficiency requirements for systems controlling emissions of pCBtF and t-BAc.

Paragraph (h)(1) – Source Test Protocol & paragraph (h)(2)

Paragraph (h)(1) establishes the procedural requirements for submitting and conducting source test protocols for facilities required to conduct source testing pursuant to paragraph~~s~~ (e)(2) or (e)(4). Owners or operators must submit a source test protocol to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days of issuance of a Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate and must provide written notification to the Executive Officer at least two weeks prior to the scheduled source test. All source tests must be conducted in accordance with the most recently approved protocol and the applicable testing schedule specified in paragraph (h)(3).

Paragraph (h)(2) clarifies that, unless requested by the South Coast AQMD, facilities are not required to resubmit a source test protocol after the initial protocol has been approved, except in cases where the air pollution control device has been altered in a manner that requires a permit application submittal or when the source test contractor has changed. This provision is intended to streamline administrative requirements while ensuring the continued validity and integrity of source testing procedures.

Paragraph (h)(3) – Source Test Schedule

Paragraph (h)(3) establishes the required schedule for conducting source tests for any facility operating an air pollution control device pursuant to paragraph~~s~~ (e)(2) or (e)(4). Facilities must complete an initial source test within 180 days of beginning operation of the control device or within 30 days of receiving an approved source test protocol, whichever occurs later. Subsequent testing is required every 36 months to verify ongoing compliance with the applicable control efficiency requirements.

Test Methods [Subdivision (i)]

This provision specifies the approved test methods for determining the VOC content of aerospace materials, to quantify amounts of exempt perfluorocarbon compounds in aerospace materials, acid content of pretreatment wash primers, efficiency of emission control systems, transfer efficiency, VOC composite partial pressure, and establishes criteria for multiple test methods, and equivalent test methods.

This provision combines former subdivisions (i) and (j) and staff removed outdated test methods that are no longer used by the South Coast AQMD laboratory and corrected a separate referenced test method name. The structure and numbering have been amended and streamlined.

Rule 442 Applicability [Subdivision (j)]

This provision clarifies that any aerospace materials that are exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of subdivision (d), shall comply with Rule 442 – Usage of Solvents. This subdivision was not changed other than to capitalize defined terms and moved from subdivision (g) for consistency with other South Coast AQMD rules.

Exemptions [Subdivision (k)]

This provision provides conditional exemptions to various subdivisions of this rule. Staff is proposing the removal of paragraph (l)(16) as it is no longer applicable, but no more removals are proposed. Staff updated the capitalized defined terms and updated rule's references

Former subdivision (k) – Air Toxics has been removed because it is outdated and no longer serves a functional regulatory purpose. The provision was originally added to address concerns identified during the 2001 amendment; however, it lacks sufficient specificity to be enforceable under current rule structure. Consistent with its removal, the associated definitions that applied exclusively to this subdivision have also been removed.

Paragraph (k)(9)

Paragraph (k)(9) establishes an exemption from the provisions of paragraphs (c)(3) and (d)(5) for the application of marking coatings. Paragraph (k)(9) was revised to clarify the meaning of marking coatings.

Paragraph (k)(10) – Laboratory Exemption

Paragraph (k)(10) specifies that the provisions of subdivisions (d) and (f) do not apply to laboratories that apply materials to test specimens for purposes of research, development, quality control, or testing related to production operations. This exemption was updated to address industry concerns related to ongoing research activities.

Paragraph (k)(15)

Paragraph (k)(15) clarifies the applicability of the rule. This provision was revised to specify that aerospace materials that are expressly and exclusively offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction are not subject to the rule. This revision addresses manufacturer concerns regarding products intended solely for use outside the district and avoids unintended regulation of out-of-jurisdiction activities.

Paragraph (k)(16)

This provision clarifies that the prohibitions on possessing and repackaging aerospace materials in paragraphs (f)(1), (f)(3), and (f)(4) do not apply to aerospace materials that are shipped into the South Coast AQMD solely for reformulation or repackaging for sale and use outside the District, or that are temporarily stored at a facility and clearly marked for use outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. This clarification addresses concerns regarding the treatment of in-transit materials.

Attachment A – Usage Limits for Level II Materials containing pCBtF or t-BAc

Attachment A provides the receptor-based annual usage limits that apply to facilities electing alternative compliance pathways under subdivision (e). These limits were developed to ensure that continued use of Level II materials remains within health-protective and enforceable thresholds based on proximity to the nearest sensitive receptor.

Table A-1 – Annual Usage Limits for Facilities with an approved air pollution control system, establishes the allowable annual usage for facilities operating an approved air pollution control system pursuant to paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(4). Facilities with an operational system meeting the required control and capture efficiencies may use Level II materials up to the specified gallon-per-year limits, which increase with greater distance from the nearest sensitive receptor.

Table A-2 – Annual Usage Limits for Facilities without an air pollution control system, establishes the allowable annual usage for facilities electing the low-use option without an air pollution control system pursuant to paragraphs (e)(5) and (e)(6). These limits apply only to facilities operating under approved permit conditions or those limiting use to 1.25 gallons per year. The allowable usage increases with distance from the nearest sensitive receptor, providing additional flexibility for facilities located farther from sensitive receptors.

CHAPTER 4 : IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EMISSIONS IMPACT

COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Emission Impacts

PAR 1124 establishes a prohibition and compliance schedule for the phase out of pCBtF and t-BAc without changing current VOC limits for most aerospace material categories, except for adhesion promoters; therefore, no decrease in VOC emissions are expected. Manufacturer survey data indicated that adhesion promoters are heavily reliant on pCBtF or t-BAc to meet the current VOC limit of 250 g/L. The adhesion promoter category, on average, contains up to 70 percent pCBtF or t-BAc and some products can contain up to 96 percent by volume, so meeting the 250 g/L with the use of exempt compounds is not likely feasible. Staff is proposed to increase the VOC limit for adhesion promoters to 750 g/L to facilitate the elimination of pCBtF.

To estimate the potential VOC emission increase for the adhesion promoter category, staff used VOC content and sales data reported in the South Coast AQMD Coating Manufacturer Survey. From the survey, three manufacturers reported sales volume by product category into the South Coast AQMD along with the VOC content of each coating product sold. In addition to the survey, the aerospace industry also submitted a list of coatings products used at their facilities which showed that the three aerospace coating manufacturers that responded to South Coast AQMD Coating Manufacturer Survey account for a majority of the aerospace coatings sold within the South Coast AQMD. The annual volume of adhesion promoters reported sold is low and cannot be disclosed due to the limited number of manufacturers reporting sales per year is low. For the emissions calculations, the VOC of material or actual VOC was used; the VOC actual was estimated based on the survey data provided by the manufacturers. PAR 1124 has an estimated VOC emissions increase of approximately ~~0.004 tons~~eight pounds per day.

PAR 1124 affects approximately 393 facilities; 37~~4~~6 non-Title V facilities and 17 Title V facilities. In order to estimate VOC emissions, staff relied on South Coast AQMD Coating Manufacturer Survey and facility reported usage to estimate VOC emissions. Staff used the sales weighted average for each category from the survey, reported sales volume from the survey, and facility usage volumes (where available) to estimate VOC emissions. The following table ~~below~~ shows the estimated VOC emissions for each reported aerospace coating category used in South Coast AQMD.

Table 4-1: Estimated VOC Emissions by Category Reported in Manufacturer Survey

Category	Emissions (~~tpd~~lbs/day)
Topcoat	~~0.05~~100
Fuel Tank Coating	~~0.0006~~1.2
High-Temperature Coating	~~0.0021~~4.2
General Coating	~~0.10~~200
Adhesion Promoter	~~0.0004~~0.8
Structural Adhesive (Non-Autoclavable)	~~0.0005~~1
Structural Adhesive (Autoclavable)	~~0.0005~~1
Non-Structural	~~0.0012~~2.4
Extrudable, Rollable, or Brushable	~~0.0005~~1
Total	~~0.16~~312
Adjusted VOC Emissions (~~tpd~~lbs/day)	**~~0.2~~374**

The baseline VOC emissions from PAR 1124 are estimated to be approximately ~~0.16 tons~~ 311 pounds per day, however, not all manufacturers submitted survey responses. Based on staff's evaluation, facility site visits, and discussion with aerospace coating manufacturers, staff adjusted the emissions by 25 percent to capture potentially unreported volumes ~~at~~ used at smaller facilities engaging in aerospace coating operations. The adjusted baseline VOC emissions is approximately ~~0.2 tons~~374 pounds per day. The maskants category was not included in the table because it was not reported in the submitted manufacturer survey. A maskant manufacturer reached out to staff and coordinate several site visits to local aerospace facilities to better understand maskant usage. Staff's evaluation of the maskants primarily used in South Coast AQMD indicated that maskants used contain up to 95 percent pCBtF by volume and contain a VOC content of zero grams per liter. Therefore, the VOC emissions contribution from the maskants category is negligible. Similarly, for other coating categories not reported in the survey or by aerospace facilities, staff assumed the usage and VOC emissions to be zero. Staff's evaluation of the 17 Title V facilities indicated that two facilities already operate control systems; therefore, the following analysis focuses on the remaining 15 Title V facilities without existing controls. The ~~an~~ average annual usage per facility ~~is~~ ranges approximately between 120 to 150 gallons which equates to be between 1,800 to 2,250~~2,850~~ gallons for ~~all~~ the 15 Title V facilities; with the topcoats and general primers category accounting for the largest usage. Further evaluation showed that the average actual VOC content for the topcoats and general primers category are approximately 379 g/L or 3.1 pounds per gallon. Thus, ~~The~~ the total VOC emissions from all ~~17~~15 Title V facilities ~~is~~ range approximately from 15 to 21~~0.012 tons~~ pounds per day.

Control Technology Cost and Overall Emissions Impacts

Compliance with PAR 1124 is primarily expected to be met through manufacturers reformulating regulated products by substituting certain chemicals with other chemicals that contain less VOCs, less or no toxics, and no stratospheric ozone-depleting compounds. The manufacturers will have flexibility to use any compliant alternative reformulation to meet the VOC limits in PAR 1124. For certain categories, there are existing or alternative replacement products that meet the current or proposed VOC content limits; therefore, product reformulation is technically feasible. Some end-users, primarily large facilities, may comply with the rule using alternative options such as control devices (e.g., carbon adsorbers emission or thermal oxidizer). The latter options may have the highest cost for most facilities, so it is anticipated that most smaller facilities will comply using alternative products that do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc in the future or obtain an annual usage limit specified in the rule.

Cost of Control Device

The primary focus of PAR 1124 is to control and reduce emissions of pCBtF and t-BAc which are considered toxic compounds and not criteria pollutants or their precursors, thus a cost-effectiveness analysis is not required. However, the 17 Title V facilities impacted by PAR 1124 are generally classified as large facilities and typically perform coating operations in a total enclosure such as a spray booth. Staff anticipates that these facilities will be primarily the ones installing controls and thus will have cost impacts associated with reducing pCBtF and t-BAc emissions. Of the two potential control device technologies staff evaluated, a carbon adsorption system is perhaps the most likely technology to be chosen by facilities due to the lower annual operating cost and high removal efficiency. Carbon adsorption systems remove all VOC emissions and not just specifically pCBtF and t-BAc. Carbon adsorption systems are typically customed designed based a facility's site-specific conditions. Staff estimates that a typical spray booth or

total enclosure would have an exhaust flow rate of 20,000 CFM and require 45,000 pounds of activated carbon to achieve a 95 percent control efficiency. In addition to the bed of activated carbon, new ducting, flow meters, upgraded blower, and monitoring equipment will also be required. Based on estimates form control device manufacturer of actual real-world installations, the total installed cost for a typical carbon adsorption system is estimated to be approximately $80,000 to $150,000 depending on overall requirements. Larger carbon adsorption systems that require a new total enclosure can range approximately from $250,000 to $1 million. In addition, facilities will have to consider carbon replacement cost where the spent carbon must be treated as hazardous waste. Cost for carbon replacements can be as high as $200,000 per changeout. Based discussions with control technology manufacturers, staff assumed electricity and recurring source testing cost to be approximately five percent of the catalyst changeout cost which equates to approximately $10,000 annually.

Product Reformulation Cost

Some adhesion promoters and maskants will need to be reformulated to phase out of the pCBtF in the formulations sold into the South Coast AQMD. For adhesion promoters, the Regulatory VOC limit is proposed to be increased to allow existing product formulations, complying with national VOC limits, to be sold and used in the South Coast AQMD. Reformulation costs are not anticipated; however, testing and certification for new product systems may be required, which will take time. Maskants containing pCBtF will require reformulations and manufacturers may elect to comply with the proposed alternative PW-MIR VOC limits. For level II materials, manufacturers may elect to reformulate to transition away from pCBtF-based formulations; however, alternative options are included in PAR 1124. The reformulation process will require resource allocation towards research and development. Personnel time will need to be shifted to reformulation efforts, which will incur some associated costs. In addition, research time also includes specification and product requirements for the material and application. Reformulation also requires the necessary raw materials such as solvents, resins, and additives to support the development efforts. Based on manufacturer feedback, the cost for specialty solvents, such as pCBtF and t-BAc, exceed conventional solvent cost; therefore, the manufacturers may recover some cost based on the raw materials. In the case of adhesion promoters and maskants, pCBtF comprises around 70 percent of those coatings, so the cost savings could be considerable.

Overall Emissions Impact

The anticipated emissions increase from the increasing the VOC content limit for adhesion promoters to 750 g/L is approximately ~~0.004 ton~~ 8 pounds per day. The alternative PW-MIR VOC limit for maskants is designed to be equivalent to the 160 g/L VOC limit for Type II etchants; therefore, there will not be a VOC emission increase. Other subcategories of maskants have higher mass-based VOC limits, if those products reformulated to meet the PW-MIR VOC limit, that would result in lower ozone forming potential from those maskants. Staff did not quantify emission reductions because it cannot be foreseen how many maskant might be reformulated to the alterative PW-MIR VOC limit.

As mentioned previously, ~~The~~the VOC baseline emissions from the ~~17~~15 Title V facilities that do not currently operate air pollution control systems ~~is~~ ranges from approximately~~0.0122 tons from~~ 15 to 21 pounds per day.~~, but a~~Assuming ~~all 17~~the remaining 15 Title V facilities install a carbon adsorption system, which can achieve 95% percent reduction, the VOC emission reduction will ~~be~~ range from approximately 14 to 20~~0.012 ton~~ pounds per day from ~~all 17 Title V~~these 15 facilities.

Thus, the estimated overall net VOC emission impact in PAR 1124 will result in a VOC reduction ~~of 0.008 ton~~ between 6 to 12 pounds per day. It is important to note that each Title V facility is unique in its operation, such as the number of existing spray booths, type of aerospace part being coated, and type of aerospace manufacturing contract, so the actual number of Title V facilities electing to install carbon adsorption control system will vary. The following table summarizes the overall emission impacts.

Table 4-2: Summary of Overall Emissions Impact

-	VOC Emissions (lbs/day)
Baseline Emissions range (15 Title V Facilities)	15 to 21
Emission Reductions range (95% Control Efficiency)	14 to 20
Emission Increase (Adhesion Promoters VOC limit increase)	8
VOC Emission Impact Reduction	6 to 12

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

On March 17, 1989, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Governing Board adopted a resolution which requires an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with adopting and amending rules and regulations. In addition, Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 require a socioeconomic impact assessment for proposed and amended rules resulting in significant impacts to air quality or emission limitations. Thus, this Socioeconomic Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Health and Safety Code and South Coast AQMD Governing Board requirements. Lastly, Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 requires an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or "all feasible measures" requirements relating to emissions of ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ~~volatile organic compounds (~~VOC~~)~~, and their precursors. PAR 1124 is designed to partially implement the 2022 AQMP control measure CTS-01 to phase out pCBtf and t-BAc from aerospace materials. Since PAR 1124 is not focused on reducing emissions of criteria pollutants or their precursors, a cost-effectiveness analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

Introduction

Rule 1124 limits VOC emissions from coatings, adhesives, sealants, lubricants, maskants, and cleaning solvents ("aerospace materials") used in aerospace manufacturing and maintenance. South Coast AQMD relies on exempt solvents to comply with these limits. However, some exempt solvents have been shown to have carcinogenic properties. In 2017, the Stationary Source Committee directed South Coast AQMD staff to prioritize toxicity over emissions in such cases. In 2018 and 2020, pCBtF and t-BAc were determined by OEHHA to have toxic endpoints which have equal or higher cancer potency than other compounds prohibited by South Coast AQMD. As such, PAR 1124 limits the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in aerospace materials based on whether they are classified as Level I or Level II. Specifically, PAR 1124 proposes to fully phase out pCBtF and t-BAc in Level I materials which do not rely on these solvents in their formulations. For Level

II materials that rely on pCBtF or t-BAc, PAR 1124 allows for three compliance options: 1) air pollution control systems; 2) low-use provisions; or 3) facility-level phase out.

Legislative Mandates

The legal mandates directly related to the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of PAR 1124 include a South Coast AQMD Governing Board resolution and various sections of the Health and Safety Code, which are described in the following sections.

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Resolution

On March 17, 1989, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a resolution that requires an analysis of the economic impacts associated with adopting and amending rules and regulations which consider all of the following elements:

- Affected industries;
- Range of probable costs;
- Cost-effectiveness of control alternatives; and
- Public health benefits.

Health and Safety Code Requirements

The state legislature adopted legislation which reinforces and expands the aforementioned South Coast AQMD Governing Board resolution requiring socioeconomic impact assessments for rule development projects. Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8 requires a socioeconomic impact assessment for any proposed rule, rule amendment, or rule repeal which "will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations."

To satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8, the scope of the analysis should include all of the following information:

- Type of affected industries;
- Impact on employment and the regional economy;
- Range of probable costs, including those to industry;
- Availability and cost-effectiveness of alternatives to the rule;
- Emission reduction potential; and
- Necessity of adopting, amending, or repealing the rule in order to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards.

The compliance cost of PAR 1124 is estimated to be minimal (e.g., less than one million U.S. dollars per year), which is less than the minimum threshold necessary for conducting macroeconomic modeling that would produce reliable employment impact estimates. Therefore, a job impact analysis was not conducted for PAR 1124.

Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5 requires the South Coast AQMD Governing Board to: 1) actively consider the socioeconomic impacts of regulations; 2) make a good faith effort to minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts; and 3) include small business impacts. To satisfy

the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5, the socioeconomic impact assessment should include the following information:

- Type of industries or business affected, including small businesses; and
- Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business, including small business.

In addition, to satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6, the scope of the analysis should include an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes BARCT or "all feasible measures" requirements relating to emissions of ozone, CO, SOx, NOx, VOC, and their precursors. Since PAR 1124 aims to reduce toxics from aerospace materials, rather than focusing on achieving emission reductions of criteria pollutants or their precursors, a cost-effectiveness analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8 and an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not required and have not been prepared.

Affected Facilities and Industries

Implementation of PAR 1124 would affect approximately 393 facilities in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction with 259 facilities in Los Angeles County, 92 facilities in Orange County, 24 facilities in San Bernardino County, and 18 facilities in Riverside County. Among the 393 affected facilities, 376 are classified as Non-Title V, while 17 are classified as Title V. Table 4-32 presents the distribution of affected facilities across various North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) sectors. The majority of affected facilities are from the sectors of the Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (NAICS 332), Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (NAICS 3364-3369) and Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334), which account for 31.6 percent, 23.7 percent and 9.2 percent of all the affected facilities, respectively.

Table 4-34-2: Affected Industries

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	124	31.6%
3364-3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	93	23.7%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	36	9.2%
42	Wholesale trade	20	5.1%
326	Plastics and rubber product manufacturing	19	4.8%
811	Repair and maintenance	15	3.8%
487-488	Scenic and sightseeing transportation; Support activities for transportation	11	2.8%

Table 4-34 ~~2~~: Affected Industries (Concluded)

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	9	2.3%
92	State and Local Government	8	2.0%
325	Chemical manufacturing	8	2.0%
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	7	1.8%
481	Air transportation	6	1.5%
3361-3363	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	5	1.3%
333	Machinery manufacturing	5	1.3%
331	Primary metal manufacturing	3	0.8%
322	Paper manufacturing	3	0.8%
44-45	Retail trade	3	0.8%
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	2	0.5%
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	2	0.5%
313-314	Textile mills; Textile product mills	2	0.5%
493	Warehousing and storage	2	0.5%
23	Construction	2	0.5%
323	Printing and related support activities	2	0.5%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	2	0.5%
321	Wood product manufacturing	1	0.3%
61	Educational services	1	0.3%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	0.3%
813	Membership associations and organizations	1	0.3%
Total		**393**	**100%**

Small Business Analysis

The South Coast AQMD defines a "small business" in Rule 102 for purposes of fees as one which employs 10 or fewer persons and which earns less than $500,000 in gross annual receipts. The South Coast AQMD also defines "small business" for the purpose of qualifying for access to services from the South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance Office as a business with an annual receipt of $5 million or less, or with 100 or fewer employees. In addition to the South Coast AQMD's definition of a small business, the United States (U.S.) Small Business Administration and the federal 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (1990 CAAA) each have their own definition of a small business.

The 1990 CAAA classifies a business as a "small business stationary source" if it: 1) employs 100 or fewer employees; 2) does not emit more than 10 tons per year of either VOC or NOx; and 3) is a small business as defined by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Based on firm revenue and employee count, the U.S. Small Business Administration definition of a small business varies by six-digit NAICS codes.[2] The majority of facilities affected by PAR 1124 are within the Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring industry (NAICS 332813). According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, businesses in this industry with fewer than 500 employees are classified as small businesses.

South Coast AQMD mostly relies on Dun and Bradstreet data to conduct small business analyses for private companies. In cases where the Dun and Bradstreet data are unavailable or unreliable, other external data sources such as Manta, Hoover, LinkedIn, and company website data will be used. The determination of data reliability is based on data quality confidence codes in the Dun and Bradstreet data as well as staff's discretion. Revenue and employee data for publicly owned companies are gathered from Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings. Since subsidiaries under the same parent company are interest-dependent, the revenue and employee data of a facility's parent company will be used for the determination of its small business status.

Employment and revenue estimates from 2025 Dun and Bradstreet data as well as other external sources are available for 366 of the 393 affected facilities. Although the employment and revenue data for some facilities are unknown or missing, the current data used for this small business analysis represents the most thorough and accurate information obtainable as of the date of this Staff Report. Table 4-42 presents the number of affected facilities that qualify as small businesses, based on each of the four small business definitions. For the 366 facilities with available employment and revenue data, up to 257 may qualify as small businesses. Note that only 67 of the 366 facilities have reported their annual VOC or NOx emissions to South Coast AQMD, of which 18 facilities qualify as small businesses, based on the 1990 CAAA definition.

[2] U.S. Small Business Administration, 2023 Small Business Size Standards, https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-sizestandards, accessed March 7, 2025.

Table 4-4~~4-2~~: Number of Small Businesses Based on Various Definitions

Small Business Definition	Number of Facilities
South Coast AQMD Rule 102	34
South Coast AQMD Small Business Assistance Office	198
U.S. Small Business Administration	257
1990 CAAA	18

Compliance Costs

PAR 1124 classifies aerospace materials into two categories: Level I and Level II. Level I materials do not rely on pCBtF and/or t-BAc in their formulations and are therefore required to be completely phased out. Suitable substitute materials are readily available at comparable or lower cost, allowing Level I materials to be easily replaced. As a result, phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc is expected to result in minimal to no compliance costs for facilities using Level I materials in their operations.

Level II materials contain and rely on pCBtF and/or t-BAc in their formulations. Under PAR 1124, facilities using Level II materials must select one of the three proposed compliance options to continue using these materials in their operations.

- **Option 1 – Air Pollution Control System**
- **Option 2 – Low-Use Provision**
- **Option 3 – Phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc**

Cost assumptions of these compliance options are described in the following sections:[3]

Option 1 – Air Pollution Control System

Under Option 1, affected facilities would elect to install and operate an approved air pollution control system and thus, incur one-time costs for: 1) the purchase and installation of an air pollution control system; and 2) a permit alteration or modification fee. In addition, affected facilities that select this compliance option would incur recurring operating and maintenance (O&M) costs for the air pollution control system.

Carbon Adsorption System – Equipment and Installation

PAR 1124 will be applicable to 17 Title V facilities, however two of these facilities have existing air pollution control systems which are not anticipated to require modifications. Therefore, 15 Title V facilities are anticipated to select Option 1 and purchase and install a carbon adsorption system as their air pollution control technology, as these facilities are generally larger and have existing coating operations which are conducted within existing total enclosures. Based on estimates from air pollution control device manufacturers, the total cost of equipment and installation for a typical carbon adsorption system ranges from $80,000 to $150,000 per system, with a useful life of approximately 25 years. So as to not underestimate the potential costs associated with carbon adsorption systems, the upper-bound cost of $150,000 per system was used in the cost estimation

[3] All dollar amounts in the analysis are in 2024 U.S. dollars.

resulting in a total cost of approximately $2.3 million if all 15 Title V facilities elect to install a carbon adsorption system.

Title V Permit Revision Fees

In order for the 15 Title V facilities to be able to install carbon adsorption systems, one-time costs associated with application fees seeking to revise each facility's Title V permits to incorporate the new or modified equipment will be required. The Title V permit revision fees are established in South Coast AQMD Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees.[4] Specifically, the fee rates are outlined in Table Fee Rate-A for fiscal year (FY) 2025-26, which details the permit fees for processing, changes of conditions, and alterations or modifications. The fee for altering or modifying a related permit for a Schedule C Title V facility is approximately $7,844. Based on the applicable fee rate, the total one-time Title V permit revision fees for all 15 Title V facilities are approximately $117,662.

Carbon Replacement Costs

The recurring O&M costs of operating a carbon adsorption system include costs associated with periodically replacing the spent carbon with fresh activated carbon which typically occurs every six years, conducting source tests, and electricity costs. The cost to replace spent carbon with fresh activated carbon is approximately $200,000 per changeout per carbon adsorption system per facility, based on manufacturers' feedback. Thus, for 15 Title V facilities, the total cost of replacing spent carbon with fresh activated carbon for 15 carbon adsorption systems over the useful life of 25 years is approximately $12 million.

Costs for Conducting Source Testing & Electricity Usage

Another O&M cost is related to conducting periodic source tests and the use of electricity to operate each carbon adsorption system. Manufacturers' feedback indicates that the cost associated with conducting source tests and electricity usage is approximately five percent of the carbon replacement cost, or about $10,000 per facility per year. Over the 25-year useful life of the carbon adsorption systems, the total cost associated with conducting source tests and electricity usage for 15 Title V facilities is estimated to be approximately $3.8 million.

Option 2 – Low-Use Provision

Under Option 2, affected facilities may continue to use Level II materials containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc provided they either: a) demonstrate through recordkeeping that the total Level II usage is no more than 1.25 gallons per year; or b) apply for a permit revision seeking to add a permit condition which limits the total annual usage to less than the enforceable, health-based limits set forth in Table 2-10 of Chapter 2. While Option 2a does not involve any costs involving permit revisions, so as to not underestimate the maximum potential costs associated with implementing the low-use provision under Option 2b, the analysis assumes that all 376 facilities, which are Non-Title V facilities, would submit applications seeking to revise their permits to include a permit condition limiting the total annual usage.

[4] South Coast AQMD, 2025, Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees, https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-iii/rule-301.pdf, accessed January 2026.

Administrative Permit Fees

The fee rates for an administrative change to the permit description for Non-Title V facilities are provided in Rule 301 subparagraph (c)(3)(C). The total one-time permit fee for a Schedule B Non-Title V facility is $1,293. Based on the applicable fee rate, the total permit revision costs will be approximately $486,330 for all 376 Non-Title V facilities.

Option 3 – Phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc

Lastly, Option 3 provides a compliance pathway for facilities that can fully eliminate the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in Level II materials by transitioning to using compliant products that do not contain these compounds.

Option 3 is anticipated to be utilized for phasing out pCBtF from two categories of coatings, adhesion promoters and maskants, which can contain 70 percent or greater quantities of pCBtF in those formulations. Since replacement solvents without pCBtF have a lower cost than pCBtF, the phase out of pCBtF under Option 3 will be expected to result in a reduced cost. Thus, if facilities elect to implement Option 3 to phase out the use of pCBtF, adverse compliance costs are not expected to be incurred. It is important to note that based on currently available information, adhesion promoters and maskants do not contain t-BAc, so facilities will not be expected to utilize Option 3 to phase out the use of t-BAc.

Total Compliance Costs of PAR 1124

The total estimated compliance costs of PAR 1124 cover a 25-year forecast period, from 2026 to 2050, based on the useful life of carbon adsorption systems. To calculate the present value of the total compliance costs, all amortized/annualized compliance costs have been discounted to year 2026. Table 4-5~~3~~ summarizes the present value as well as annual average of the amortized costs from 2026 to 2050 if PAR 1124 is implemented. The total present value of the amortized compliance costs of PAR 1124 is estimated to be $17,483,755 and $12,462,859 at a one percent and four percent discount rate, respectively. The average annual compliance cost over the period from 2026 to 2050 is estimated to range from $755,313 to $792,647 at a one percent to four percent real interest rate, respectively. Note that for the annual average estimates, only capital cost categories are affected by the interest rate (one or four percent), as interest applies to upfront capital investments, while recurring costs are not subject to financing and therefore remain unaffected.

Table 4-54-3: Estimated Compliance Costs of PAR 1124

Cost Categories	Present Value (2026)		Annual Average (2026-2050)	
	1% Discount Rate	4% Discount Rate	1% Real Interest Rate	4% Real Interest Rate
Capital Costs				
Carbon Adsorption System – Equipment and Installation (Option 1)	$3,080,429	$2,250,000	$101,154	$138,487
Permit Alteration/Modification Fees (Option 1)	$117,662	$117,662	$4,706	$4,706
Administrative Permit Fees (Option 2)	$486,330	$486,330	$19,453	$19,453
Recurring Costs				
Carbon Replacement (Option 1)	$10,462,826	$7,171,823	$480,000	$480,000
Source Testing & Electricity (Option 1)	$3,336,508	$2,437,044	$150,000	$150,000
Total	**$17,483,755**	**$12,462,859**	**$755,313**	**$792,647**

Macroeconomic Impacts on the Regional Economy

Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) developed the Policy Insight Plus Model (PI+ v3) is a tool that South Coast AQMD typically uses to assess the impacts of rule development projects on the job market, prices, and other macroeconomic variables in the region when the average annual compliance cost is greater than one million current U.S. dollars ($1 MM).[5] However, when the average annual compliance cost of a project is less than $1 MM, the model cannot reliably forecast the macroeconomic impacts, because resultant impacts from the project would be too small relative to the baseline economic forecast.

Since the total average annual compliance cost of PAR 1124 is estimated to range from $755,313 to $792,647, at a one percent and four percent real interest rate, respectively, which is less than the $1 MM threshold, a macroeconomic impact analysis ~~will~~ was not ~~be~~ conducted for PAR 1124.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1124) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption ~~will be~~has been prepared pursuant to CEQA

[5] Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI). Policy Insight® for the South Coast Area (70-sector model). Version 3. 2023.

Guidelines Section 15062, and if the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Draft Findings Under the Health and Safety Code

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference, as defined in that section, based on relevant information presented at the hearing, this written analysis, and the rulemaking record. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity – A need exists based on the Stationary Source Committee's direction to address the toxic risk of currently exempt compounds pCBtF and t-BAc in existing operations.

Authority – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702 and 41508.

Clarity – Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by it.

Consistency – Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or federal and state regulations.

Nonduplication – Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, does not impose the same requirement as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amendments are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference – In amending this rule, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board references the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40440, and 40702.

Comparative Analysis

As set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation. The comparative analysis is relative to existing federal requirements, existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules and air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable to VOC regulations for aerospace materials. There are no other existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules that directly apply to the same source type (aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations). At the state level, CARB has not adopted any Suggested Control Measures (SCMs), regulations, or guidance specific to VOC emissions for aerospace materials. Staff evaluated three of the larger air districts within California, San Diego Air Pollution Control District (APCD), Bay Area AQMD, and San Joaquin Valley APCD (referred to collectively herein as California Air Districts) because they have similar aerospace material rules to PAR 1124. The comparative analysis for PAR 1124 is presented in the following table.

Table 4-6~~4 5~~: PAR 1124 Comparative Analysis

Rule Element	PAR 1124	U.S. EPA. 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GG National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities	California Air Districts
Applicability	• Any operation associated with manufacturing and assembling products for Aircraft and Space-Vehicles for which an Aerospace Material is used and to any Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Aerospace Material or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a Facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any Aerospace Material, or associated solvent within the South Coast AQMD	• Applies to facilities that are engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture or rework of commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicles or components and that are major sources	• Applies to aerospace manufacturing, assembly, coating, masking, bonding, depainting, surface preparation, cleaning, stripping, maintenance, and associated cleanup operations for aerospace vehicles or components within the respective districts • Applies to facilities that manufacture, assemble, coat, repair, service, or rework aerospace components and conduct associated solvent usage, waste handling, and equipment cleanup activities
Requirements	• VOC limits for aerospace materials including topcoats, primers, adhesives sealants, maskants, lubricants, cleaning solvents and strippers; no new VOC content limits are being proposed with exception for adhesion promoters, for which a 750 g/L VOC limit is established • Classification of aerospace materials into Level I and Level II categories based on health risk considerations • Alternative PW-MIR limit for adhesion promoters • Minimum transfer efficiency requirements • Emission control system compliance options in lieu of meeting coating VOC limits • Alternative compliance pathways for Level II materials, including the use of emission control systems or low-use provisions	• Organic hazardous air pollutants and VOC content limits and work practice standards for affected aerospace manufacturing and rework operations, including coating application (e.g., topcoats and primers), adhesives and sealants, maskants, depainting, cleaning solvents, and chemical milling operations. • Establishes a VOC content limit of 890 g/L for adhesion promoters. • •Compliance options, as specified by the rule and dependent on the affected operation, which may include material limits, work practice standards, monitoring requirements, and the use of emission control systems, where applicable	• VOC content limits for aerospace coatings and related materials, including topcoats, primers, adhesives and sealants, maskants, cleaning solvents, and paint strippers • Adhesion promoters are not subject to a specific VOC content limit in two of the evaluated districts; however, San Joaquin Valley APCD Rule 4605 establishes a VOC content limit of 850 g/L • VOC limits similar to U.S EPA, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG • Cleaning and stripping requirements, including VOC content limits, vapor pressure limits, closed-container practices, and evaporative loss minimization • Emission control system compliance options in lieu of meeting coating VOC limits by requiring demonstration of minimum capture and control efficiency or equivalent VOC emission reductions

Rule Element	PAR 1124	U.S. EPA. 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GG National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities	California Air Districts
Prohibition	• Prohibition on the manufacturing of aerospace materials containing pCBtF and t-BAc, with compliance dates based on material level classification unless an approved alternative compliance method is used • Prohibition on the sale and use of products containing pCBtF and t-BAc, based on material level classification unless an approved alternative compliance method is used	• None	• None
Recordkeeping	• Daily (as applicable per compliance pathway), including low-use daily usage records and retention requirements • Facilities using air pollution control systems in lieu of VOC limits or transfer efficiency requirements must maintain records demonstrating compliance • Suppliers selling aerospace materials exceeding applicable VOC limits to facilities must maintain documentation and sales records demonstrating compliance	• Records demonstrating compliance with material limits, work practices, and control device requirements • Usage records for aerospace materials and cleaning solvents • Control device monitoring and maintenance records (if applicable)	• Daily, weekly, or monthly records (district-specific) • Control device monitoring records, including key operating parameters, when emission controls are used • Records must generally be retained for a minimum of three to five years and made available upon request
Administrative	• Container labeling of VOC content and date of manufacture • Container labeling of PW-MIR limit for Adhesion Promoters and Maskants • Air pollution control systems for pCBtF and t-BAc must inspect, operate, and maintain control equipment in accordance with manufacturer specifications and maintain compliance records • Low-use provision for Level II materials must maintain purchase records, safety data sheets, daily usage records, application method information, and required records for a minimum of five years	• Initial notification, compliance status reports, and semiannual compliance reports • Performance test reports and monitoring data, where applicable • Startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) records (as applicable)	• Operation and maintenance requirements and monitoring plans when emission control systems are used • Notification or approval requirements for alternative compliance approaches (e.g., control devices or equivalent compliance demonstrations)

Rule Element	PAR 1124	U.S. EPA. 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GG National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities	California Air Districts
Exemptions	• Aerospace materials meant as test specimens in facility laboratories for purposes of research, development, quality control, and testing for production-related operations • Exemption for possession of aerospace materials that are not meant for use within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.	• Research and laboratory activities, subject to specific conditions	• Research, development, testing, prototype, and laboratory activities.

APPENDIX A: RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Public Workshop Comments

Staff held a Public Workshop on January 7, 2026, to provide a summary of PAR 1124. The following is a summary of the verbal comments provided on PAR 1124 and staff's responses.

Commentator #1 Peter Weissman – AC Products

Peter Weissman expressed interest in meeting with staff to discuss challenges associated with reformulating maskants, noting that AC products is exploring alternative solvents to replace pCBtF and are in communication with their customers regarding these efforts. Commentator also suggested that maskants be reclassified from Level I to Level II materials under the proposed amendments.

Staff Response to Commentator #1:

Staff acknowledged the challenges associated with reformulation and agreed to meet with the commentator to further discuss these challenges.

Commentator #2 Bill Pearce – The Boeing Company

Bill Pearce requested clarification on the proposed rule language in subparagraph (e)(2)(B), specifically regarding whether an "or" should be included after each of the options listed in that subparagraph. Commentator also requested clarification on the reasoning behind the proposed three-year source testing frequency compared to a five-year interval. Lastly, commentator expressed appreciation for staff's collaboration.

Staff Response to Commentator #2:

Staff indicated that they will further evaluate the requested clarification regarding subparagraph (e)(2)(B). Upon review, staff determined that the inclusion of the word "or" after each listed provision is not necessary. The use of clauses designated as (i), (ii), and (iii) clearly indicates that compliance with any one of the listed options is sufficient, and additional wording is not needed to provide further clarity.

In addition, staff explained that the proposed source testing frequency is more frequent due to toxicity concerns associated with pCBtF and t-BAc.

Commentator #3 Rita Loof – RadTech International

Rita Loof expressed concerns regarding the proposed test method language, noting that U.S. EPA Method 24 is not suitable for thin-film, UV, EB, or LED-curable materials. She stated that ASTM D7767 is the industry-accepted method for determining VOC content for these materials and requested that clarification be provided regarding VOC content determination and labeling requirements for energy-curable thin-film coatings, similar to clarifications recently made during the rule development of Rule 1107.

Staff Response to Commentator #3:

Staff noted that guidance addressing VOC determination for thin-film energy-curing materials had been made available on the South Coast AQMD website[6] based on comments during the

[6] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/vocs/calculations

amendments to Rule 1107. The guidance was intentionally drafted to be more generic and applicable across different coating applications and not limited to Rule 1107. Staff also offered to provide the guidance link to the commentator.

Commentator #4 Jake Newkirk – Boeing Encore Interiors

Jake Newkirk requested clarification regarding the proposed use-through provision for Level II materials and sought confirmation that existing inventories of these materials could continue to be used for up to 36 months following the date of rule adoption without the use of an air pollution control device or an alternative compliance pathway. He explained that the facility intends to ultimately phase out these materials and requested clarification on the timeframe allowed to deplete existing inventory prior to transitioning to compliant alternatives. Commentator also requested information regarding the anticipated timeframe for rule adoption.

Staff Response to Commentator #4:

Staff confirmed commentator's understanding that the use-through period for Level II materials is 36 months after date of rule adoption. Staff also confirmed that the intended Public Hearing date for PAR 1124 is March 6, 2026. The Public Hearing was later continue to April 3, 2026.

Comment Letter #1

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
369 Pine Street, Suite 720, San Francisco, CA 94104
1201 J Street, Suite 222-223, Sacramento, CA 95814
(415) 512-7890 | cceeb.org

January 16, 2026

Sergio Torres Callejas
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Subject: Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations

Dear Mr. Callejas,

The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB) is a coalition of business, labor, and public policy leaders who work together to pursue balanced and effective policy solutions. CCEEB member organizations operate facilities within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or "District"), including facilities classified as Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations. As such, we are closely following the development of Proposed Amended Rule 1124 (PAR 1124).

CCEEB understands the need to move away from the use of pCBtF/t-BAc, and we respectfully request that the adopting resolution direct staff to complete a technology assessment a year before the start of the compliance timeline for Level II materials. Such a technology assessment would provide facilities a clear understanding of the state of available technology before they must, under the rule, select a compliance pathway that will work best for their operations.

CCEEB recognizes the importance of this proposed rule and, along with our members, is committed to working with you throughout its development. Please let me know if you would like to meet to discuss our comments in greater detail.

:

Sincerely,



William J. Quinn
CCEEB Consultant

cc: Sarady Ka
Heather Farr
Michael Krause
Tim Carmichael
Peter Okurowski
Kirstin Kolpitcke
Members, CCEEB SCAP Project

Response to Comment Letter 1

Staff acknowledges the importance of technology check-in to ensure future effective requirements are feasible and effective. Staff will include a provision in the resolution presented for Governing Board's approval that directs staff to conduct a technology check-in approximately 1.5 years after rule adoption. This check-in will focus on the progress of reformulation efforts to transition away from pCBtF in: 1) maskants; 2) adhesion promoters; and 3) Level II materials.

Comment Letter #2



January 21, 2026

Sergio Torres-Callejas
Air Quality Specialist
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Dr, Diamond Bar, CA 91765
scallejas@aqmd.gov

Re: Public comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1124 (Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations)

Dear Mr. Torres-Callejas:

RadTech International is pleased to comment on the proposed amendments to Rule 1124. UV/EB/LED technology plays a role in the aerospace coatings market as detailed in the attached article. RadTech supports the district's efforts to improve air quality in the Basin without sacrificing a healthy business climate and believes that the implementation of UV/EB/LED technology can accomplish both goals.

The stated goal of the rule amendments is to transition away from Products Containing pCBtf or t-BAc—UV/EB/LED formulations do not contain these materials and thus compliment the goal. One of the potential compliance options presented by staff is reformulation to products that are toxic free without requiring an air pollution control system. According to staff, thermal oxidizers generate corrosive byproducts such as hydrochloric acid for chlorinated solvents and hydrofluoric acid for fluorinated solvents. Because of their low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOC), thermal oxidizers are not required for UV/EB/ LED processes. The District has long recognized the benefits of our technology. The 2001 Rule 1124 Staff Report stated:

"We recognize that many UV and EB adhesives and coatings exhibit low-VOC content and as a result offer reductions in VOCs that usually meet or exceed rule limits. "

As stated during the public working group meetings, our Association believes that the district can achieve voluntary emission reductions from companies who convert their processes to UV/EB/LED technology. There have been many advances in UV/EB/LED technology for aerospace operations. As an example, "Sharkskin" coatings are engineered to mimic the microscopic texture of real shark skin, which helps reduce drag and inhibit bacterial growth. Originally developed by the military to improve aerodynamic and antimicrobial properties, these coatings are now being adapted for commercial applications in industries such as commercial aviation.

Comment 2-1

Exemption Request

According to staff, Proposed Amended Rule 1124 seeks to phase out two toxic compounds (t-BAc and p-CBtF). RadTech urges the district to provide regulatory flexibility to UV/EB/LED processes. Our materials are typically well below 50 grams/liter in VOC content which is minimal compared to the current limits, some as high as 1,000 grams per liter. We respectfully request that UV/EB/LED materials be exempted from the rule requirements. An exemption would be an incentive for businesses to voluntarily choose UV/EB/LED technology resulting in additional emission reductions for the District. Additionally, we urge the district to add a definition for energy curable materials which the current rule lacks.

Inclusion of Test Method

Comment 2-2

In order to avoid confusion, we urge the district to include ASTM D7767-11 in the rule. Currently Section (f)(5) "Multiple Test Methods" does not specify a method for energy curable materials applied as thin films. Some aerospace operations require that coatings be applied as thin films. Research projects (please see attached article titled "Aerospace UV Cured Coatings: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow") by the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and Strategic Environmental Research and Development (SERDP) showed that a 3 mils wet film thickness (WFT) did not cure properly. Researchers found that thinner layers resulted in the proper cure. These particular UV cure coatings were one component (1K), which is the traditional concept for a UV cure aerospace coating. Thicker film samples (tested above the accepted wet film thickness), resulted in poor through-cure leading to the coating peeling off the substrate.

The Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that due to the very low VOC content of our materials, the traditional EPA Method 24 is not suitable. Neither the EPA or the district have been able to develop a method that would accurately measure the very low levels of volatiles in our products. This leaves our companies in test method limbo. The current language that allows "multiple" test methods is vague and could result in enforcement problems for our members and their customers. Section c(74) of the proposed rule language leaves out ASTM D7767-11 which is the industry's accepted method to test energy curable thin films. We urge district staff to provide clarification regarding the procedures for reporting VOC content for energy curable thin films,

Comment 2-2 cont.

specifically by including guidance similar to what was established in the rulemaking process for Rule 1107.

Although the staff presentation did not mention additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements, we are concerned with a potential rule expansion into that arena. We are hopeful that the district will not add additional administrative requirements as part of the rule amendment.

We appreciate your attention to this matter and look forward to a productive rulemaking process.

Sincerely,

Rita M. Loof
Director, Environmental Affairs

Cc: Heather Farr, Michael Krause, Mike Morris, Wayne Nastri

Attachments: Article-- -"Aerospace UV Cured Coatings: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"

Response to Comment 2-1

Staff acknowledges the interest in promoting lower-emission technologies and recognizes that UV/EB/LED materials generally contain low VOC content and do not rely on pCBtF or t-BAc.

However, staff is not proposing an exemption for UV/EB/LED materials under PAR 1124 at this time. These materials are already able to comply with the proposed rule requirements due to their low VOC content and the absence of the targeted solvents. As such, an exemption is not necessary to facilitate their use.

South Coast AQMD maintains a technology-neutral regulatory framework. The intent of PAR 1124 is to address health concerns associated with specific solvents by establishing consistent, health-protective requirements, while allowing manufacturers and facilities the flexibility to determine which compliant technologies best meet their operational needs. Materials that inherently meet or exceed the proposed limits remain fully compliant without the need for additional exemptions.

In addition, the rule does not include any requirements or provisions for energy curable materials so adding a definition as the only mention in the rule could cause confusion. During this rule amendment, staff deleted eight definitions because the terms were not used in the rule language. It is South Coast AQMD policy not to define terms that are not used in the rule because it could cause confusion; therefore, staff does not agree with the recommendation to include a definition at this time.

Response to Comment 2-2

Staff notes that this comment was addressed during the Public Workshop, further information can be found in the Staff Response to Commentator #3. The following description is now included on the South Coast AQMD website[7] to provide further clarification:

> Coatings products sold or used within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction may be required to include VOC content on product labels pursuant to Rule 443.1 – *Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents*. VOC content for labeling purposes may be determined by calculation from formulation data and/or by test results. The approved VOC test methods appropriate for determining product VOC content, whether for labeling or compliance purposes, vary by coating application. Please refer to the specific VOC rule applicable to the coating product to identify the required test methods and VOC calculation procedures. Further information on VOC test methods is available at: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/vocs/architectural-coatings/current-and-past-activities/working-group.
>
> For energy-curable coatings, VOC content may be determined using ASTM D5403 – *Standard Test Methods for Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials*, which is an approved method for establishing VOC content for both labeling and compliance purposes. However, thin-film energy-curable coatings (including UV/EB/LED-cured materials applied with very low film thickness) currently do not have an approved compliance test method for determining VOC content under South Coast AQMD rules. When VOC content must be included on product labels

[7] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/vocs/calculations

pursuant to Rule 443.1, manufacturers may use formulation data or estimate the VOC emissions of the reactive components of the thin film energy curable coatings using ASTM D7767 ─ *Standard Test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers, and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them*. ASTM D7767 is not a U.S. EPA approved test method and as such is not an appropriate compliance test method that a third-party laboratory, or the South Coast AQMD Laboratory, could rely on to verify the VOC content of a thin-film energy curable coating. For determining compliance with VOC limits for thin-film energy-curable coatings, manufacturers may rely on formulation data and ASTM D7767 to determine product VOC content for labeling purposes.

ATTACHMENT H

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

PROJECT TITLE: **PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1124 – AEROSPACE ASSEMBLY AND COMPONENT MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/Search/Recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To:	County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:**	South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations

Project Location: The proposed project is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (South Coast AQMD) jurisdiction, which includes the four-county South Coast Air Basin (all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties), and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project: Rule 1124 regulates emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from aerospace coatings, adhesives, sealants, lubricants, maskants, cleaning solvents, and strippers used in aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations. Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1124 partially implements 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants to phase out, or limit the use of, para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-Bac) in aerospace materials due to toxicity concerns. PAR 1124 establishes a prohibition and compliance schedule for the phase-out of aerospace materials that do not rely on pCBtF and t-BAc (Level I materials) while maintaining existing VOC content limits for all aerospace material categories except for the low-use adhesion promoter subcategory; with alternative compliance options for aerospace materials that rely on pCBtF and t-BAc (Level II materials). Specifically, PAR 1124 proposes: 1) a two-tiered alternative compliance framework that classifies aerospace materials into Level I and Level II materials; 2) a future pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition for Level I materials with sell-through and use-through provisions to address stranded asset concerns; 3) an increase to the VOC limit from 250 grams per liter (g/L) to 750 g/L, or alternative reactivity-based VOC limit for adhesion promoters and maskants; 4) clarifications and updates to definitions, rule structure, supply and sales provisions, and test methods; and 5) updates to recordkeeping requirements including labeling requirements. PAR 1124 also contains the following alternative compliance options for Level II materials which are designed to protect public health while allowing limited, continued use of certain critical aerospace coatings that contain pCBtF or t-BAc by: 1) installing new or modifying an existing air pollution control system capable of achieving at least 95 percent control efficiency and meeting receptor-based usage limits; 2) applying for a low-use permit limit; or 3) phasing out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc and transition to alternatives according to specified timeframes. Implementation of PAR 1124 is expected to result in an overall net decrease in VOC emissions of 0.008 ton per day (tpd) due to: 1) an increase of VOC emissions from adhesion promoters by approximately 0.004 tpd; and 2) a concurrent decrease of VOC emissions of approximately 0.012 tpd from the largest facilities operating air pollution control systems. Phasing out and limiting pCBtF and t-BAc emissions in PAR 1124 will benefit workers, nearby receptors, and the public by reducing the potential risk of exposure to these toxic chemicals.

Public Agency Approving Project:	**Agency Carrying Out Project:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	South Coast Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:
CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption

Reasons Why Project Is Exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PAR 1124) pursuant to: 1) CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA; and 2) CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that implementation of PAR 1124 may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because the estimated increase in VOC emissions from adhesion promoters due to a revised VOC emission limit will be fully offset by concurrent decreases in VOC emissions from some facilities installing new or modifying existing air pollution control systems which will result in an overall net decrease of VOC emissions. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):
South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: April 3, 2026

CEQA Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Farzaneh Khalaj, Ph.D.	(909) 396-3022	fkhalaj@aqmd.gov
PAR 1124 Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Sergio Torres Callejas	(909) 396-2231	scallejas@aqmd.gov

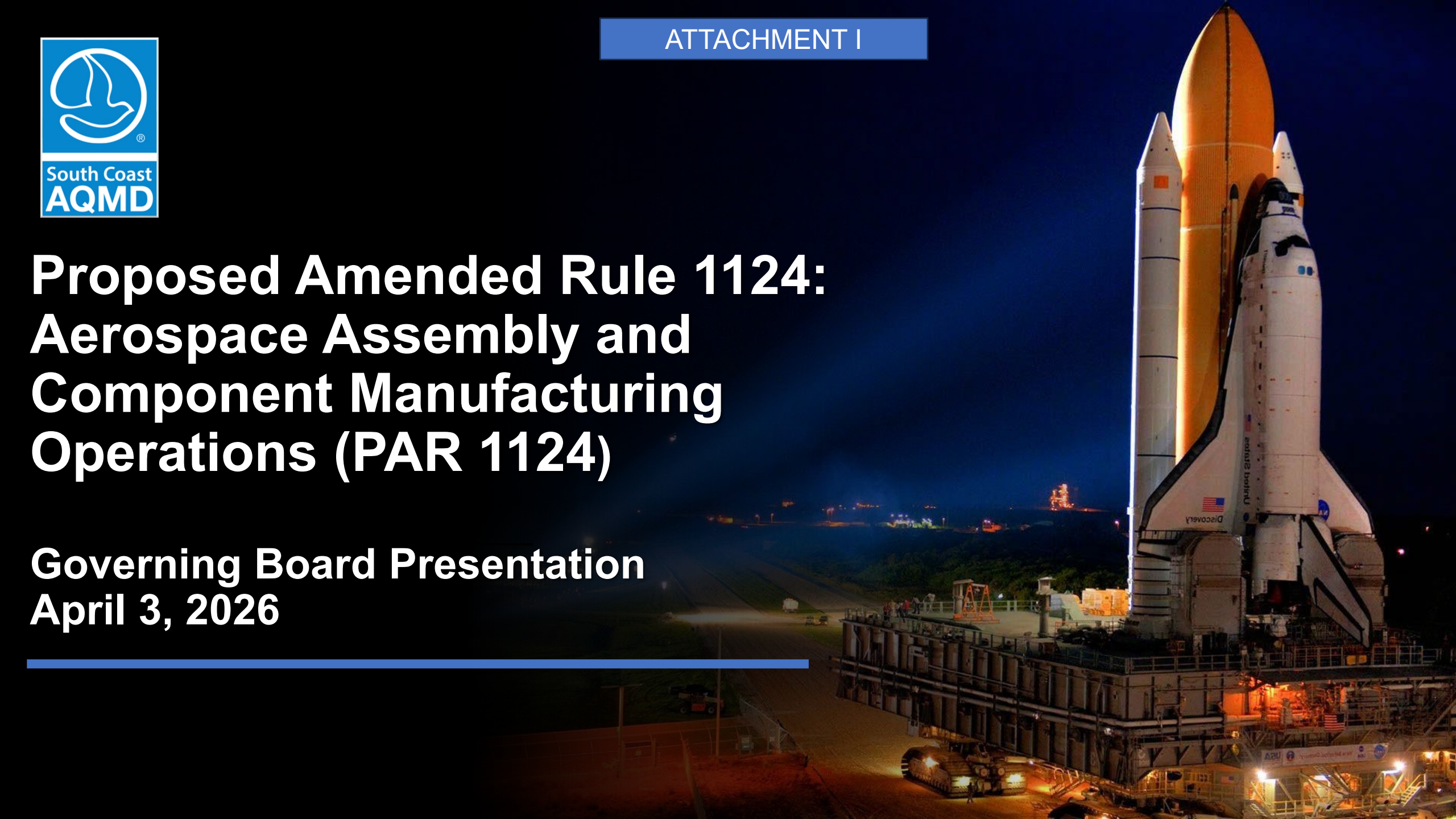
Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** *(Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)*

Kevin Ni
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation

ATTACHMENT I

Proposed Amended Rule 1124: Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations (PAR 1124)

Governing Board Presentation
April 3, 2026



PAR 1124 Background

Adopted in 1979, last amended in 2001

- Applies to manufacturing and assembling operations for aircraft and space vehicles
- Establishes VOC limits for a range of aerospace materials including solvents, coatings, and adhesives

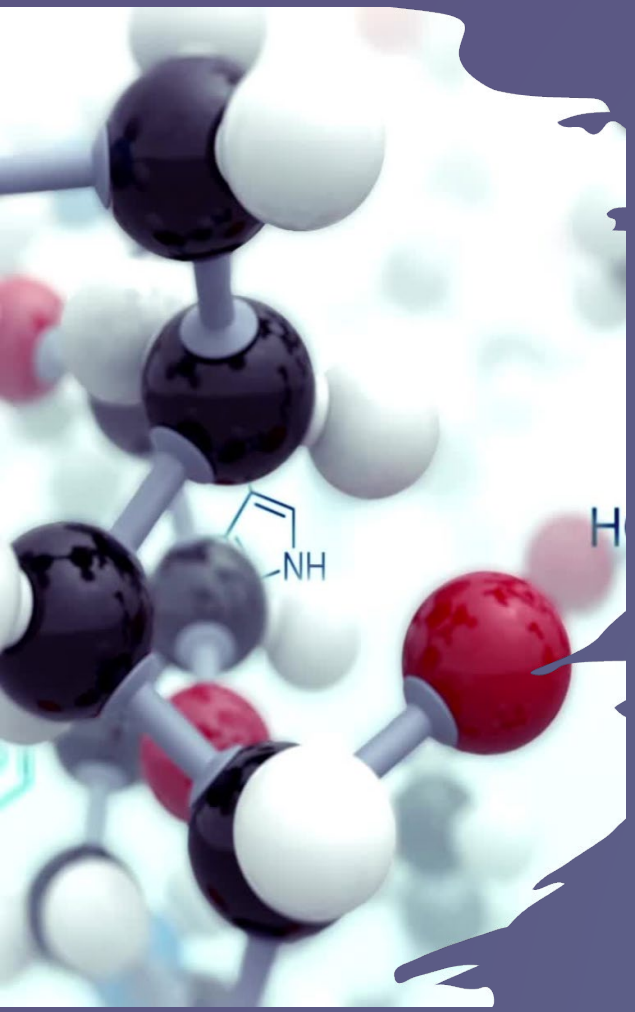
Proposed amendments needed to

- Phase out or limit the use of two exempt compounds with toxic endpoints
  - parachlorobenzo-trifluoride (pCBtF)
  - *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc)

Public Process began June 2024

- Public Workshop held on January 7, 2026
- Five Working Group Meetings





Background on Exempt Solvents

- Manufacturers rely on exempt solvents to comply with VOC limits for coatings and solvents
  - Exempt solvents produce minimal ground-level ozone and are not counted toward the VOC content
- Some exempt solvents have been determined to have toxic endpoints
- In 2017, Stationary Source Committee directed staff to prioritize lowering toxicity over achieving VOC emission reductions
- In 2018 and 2020, the California Office of Environmental and Health Hazard Assessment determined that pCBtF and t-BAc were determined to be potent carcinogens

Four rules have been amended to phase out and prohibit the use of pCBtF and t-BAc:

- **Rule 1107 –** *Coating of Metal Parts and Products* in 2025
- **Rule 1151 –** *Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations* in 2024
- **Rule 1168 –** *Adhesive and Sealant Applications* in 2022
- **Rule 1171 –** *Solvent Cleaning Operations* in 2025

Rule Delayed to Address Rule Conflict

- Rule conflict identified two days before the March 6, 2026 Public Hearing
- Sales prohibition created ambiguity for materials used with air pollution control systems

Clarification to VOC Control System Compliance Option

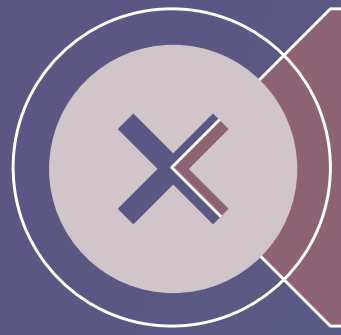


Add provision to allow manufacturers to sell materials above VOC limits to facilities complying with air pollution control system

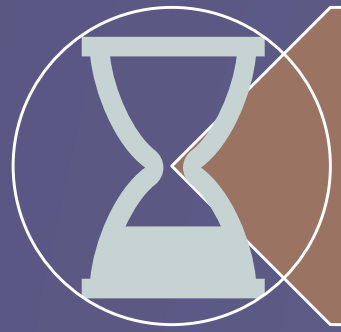


Includes recordkeeping to demonstrate compliance

Aerospace Industry Challenges



For certain key aerospace materials, no readily available non-pCBtF and/or t-BAc alternatives, even considering higher VOC materials



Aerospace materials must comply with specialized military specification certification standards

To address challenges, proposing alternative compliance options for materials that rely on pCBtF and or t-BAc

Two-Level Phase-Out Approach

- Not all aerospace materials contain pCBtF or t-BAc
- Some materials have viable alternatives without pCBtF or t-BAc

Level I Materials

Materials that ***DO NOT*** rely on pCBtF or t-BAc or there are alternatives

Subject to prohibition and/or phase-out

Level II Materials

Materials that ***DO*** rely on pCBtf or t-BAc

Facilities may choose from three compliance options

Compliance Options for Level II Materials

1

Air Pollution Control Device



2

Low-Use Provision



Limit pCBtF and t-BAc emissions to health protective levels through controls and/or limited use

3

Use non-pCBtF or t-BAc materials where feasible



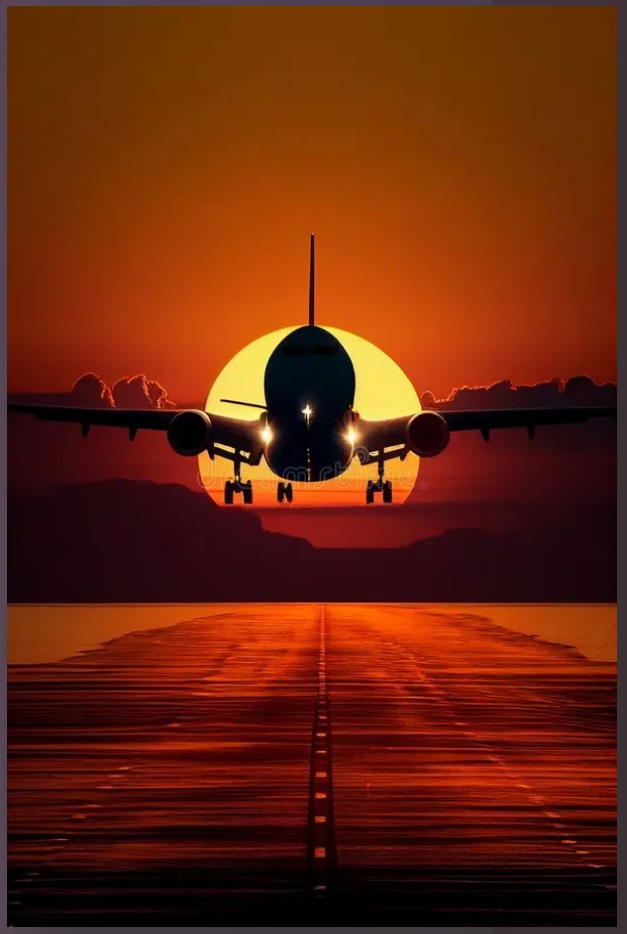
Other Proposed Key Provisions

Reactivity-based VOC limits

- Allowing alternative reactivity-based limits for adhesion promoters and maskants, as they rely on high concentrations of pCBtF to comply with VOC limits

Technology Check-In

- Evaluate the progress of reformulation efforts to transition away from pCBtF and t-BAc by January 2028



CEQA & Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc is health protective
- While some facilities may elect to modify their existing spray booths, no significant impacts are expected
- PAR 1124 qualifies for an exemption from CEQA
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Average annual compliance cost of implementing PAR 1124 ranges between $755,313 and $792,647 from 2026 to 2050*
- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment available in the Final Staff Report

*Using a real interest rate of 1% and 4%, respectively

Staff Recommendations



- Determine that PAR 1124 is exempt from CEQA
- Amend Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations
- Direct staff to submit PAR 1124 to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 30

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1136; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

SYNOPSIS: Rule 1136 establishes VOC limits for wood products coatings. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that two compounds, para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in many wood products coatings, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1136 includes a future effective prohibition for pCBtF and t-BAc, equivalent alternative Product Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits, sell-through and use-through provisions, and removes outdated provisions.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, February 20, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Adopt the Attached Resolution:
1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act;
2. Amending Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings; and
3. Directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:HF:SK:MM

Background

Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings (Rule 1136) was originally adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board in 1983 to reduce VOC emissions from the application of coatings and strippers to, and surface preparation of, any wood products. Since its adoption, Rule 1136 has undergone 11 amendments, with the most recent in 1996, which reduced VOC limits, amended definitions, and added test methods.

To meet VOC limits in South Coast AQMD rules, manufacturers rely on the use of solvents that are exempt from the definition of a VOC. These exempt solvents have low photochemical reactivity and therefore do not significantly contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. In 2017, due to concerns regarding the potential toxicity of t-BAc and pCBtF, two exempt compounds useful for formulating low-VOC coatings, the Stationary Source Committee directed staff to prioritize lowering toxicity over reducing VOC emissions. In 2018 and 2020, respectively, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that t-BAc and pCBtF have carcinogenic endpoints.

pCBtF is used extensively to formulate wood coatings that meet the VOC limits in Rule 1136. While many types of coatings have transitioned to waterborne formulations to lower their VOC content without the use of pCBtF or t-BAc, there has only been limited success of waterborne wood coating formulations due to the challenges of applying waterborne coatings to wood substrates. One approach to address the reformulation challenges for wood coatings is to provide alternative Product Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits. Traditional mass-based VOC limits treat all VOCs equally, other than water and exempt compounds, which are excluded. However, different solvents have varying potential to form ground-level ozone. The Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) scale measures the relative ozone-forming potential of VOCs, offering a more nuanced approach than traditional mass-based limits. By using a PW-MIR VOC limit, one can account for the differences in reactivity, ensuring that more reactive VOCs are more strictly regulated, while less reactive VOCs are afforded more flexibility. PW-MIR VOC limits provide an alternative compliance approach that maintains coating performance while limiting ozone-formation, particularly where reformulation without compromising key properties remains challenging.

Proposed Amendments

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 (PAR 1136) will prohibit the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in wood products coatings and strippers, while providing regulated facilities and manufacturers with alternative PW-MIR VOC limits. The proposed amendments also establish phase-out timelines for each wood coating category identified to rely on pCBtF or t-BAc; the phase-out approach includes a one-year sell-through and use-through period following each respective final manufacturer date to address any potential stranded assets. Recognizing the limitations for wood coating reformulations without pCBtF or t-BAc, PAR 1136 establishes alternative PW-MIR VOC limits for the seven main wood coating categories. PAR 1136 also includes new and revised definitions, clarifies applicability provisions, removes outdated language, and adds labeling requirements for the alternative PW-MIR compliance option.

PAR 1136 addresses a regulatory conflict identified after the draft rule was released in March. The draft sales prohibition language created ambiguity regarding the ability of manufacturers to supply coatings exceeding the VOC limits in situations where an

operator is using an approved air pollution control system and is allowed to use such coatings. The revision resolves this ambiguity by clarifying that manufacturers can supply coatings with a VOC content above the regulatory limit to facilities utilizing air pollution control systems and adds corresponding recordkeeping requirements to ensure enforceability.

Public Process
PAR 1136 was developed through a public process. Staff held five Working Group Meetings and one Public Workshop on February 4, 2026. As part of this rule development process, staff also met with individual stakeholders and conducted site visits at facilities subject to this rule.

Emission Reductions
PAR 1136 establishes a prohibition and compliance schedule for the phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc while maintaining existing mass-based VOC limits for most wood products coatings and strippers. PAR 1136 further sets alternative PW-MIR VOC limits to provide manufacturers with an additional compliance pathway and formulation flexibility. Mass-based VOC emissions may occur for the products that transition to PW-MIR VOC limits, but the overall ozone-forming potential is expected to be equivalent.

PAR 1136 affects approximately 516 facilities, including 21 Title V facilities. Baseline VOC emissions are approximately 1.9 tons per day.

Key Issues
Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1136) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 and is included as Attachment H to this Board Letter. If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment
PAR 1136 would affect 516 facilities within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. Eliminating solvents containing pCBtF and t-BAc from wood coating materials is expected to involve upfront costs as part of manufacturers' initial efforts to reformulate the affected coatings and make subsequent refinements to optimize product performance. However, because pCBtF and t-BAc are generally more expensive than many conventional solvents due to specialized manufacturing processes and limited supplier availability, reformulated coatings without pCBtF and/or t-BAc tend to have

lower production costs than the coatings made with either or both of these compounds, creating a potential for recurring cost savings. Over time, these savings may offset or exceed the upfront reformulation costs. Accordingly, reformulated coatings are expected to have similar or even lower prices when compared to the coatings containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc. Thus, the implementation of PAR 1136 is not anticipated to result in significant compliance costs and socioeconomic impacts. The details of the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment can be found within the Final Staff Report which is included as Attachment G of this Board Letter.

AQMP and Legal Mandates
PAR 1136 partially implements 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01 by phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc while maintaining existing VOC emission limits.

Implementation and Resource Impacts
Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed amendments.

Attachments
A. Summary of Proposals
B. Key Issues and Responses
C. Rule Development Process
D. Key Contacts
E. Resolution
F. Proposed Amended Rule 1136
G. Final Staff Report, with Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Included
H. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
I. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 - Wood Products Coatings

Subdivisions (a) and (b) - Purpose and Applicability

- Separated "Purpose" and "Applicability" into two subdivisions to standardize rule structure with current South Coast AQMD rules.

Subdivision (c) – Definitions

- Added the following definitions:
    - Air Pollution Control System
    - Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number
    - Colorants
    - Executive Officer
    - Facility
    - Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR)
    - Person
    - Product-Weighted MIR (PW-MIR)
    - South Coast AQMD Test Method
    - Weight Fraction
    - Wood Coating Material
- Revised definitions to improve clarity, consistency and enforceability including:
    - Clear Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats
    - High-Solids Stains
    - Low-Solids Coating
    - Overall Control Efficiency
    - Roll Coating
    - Simulated Wood Materials
    - VOC Composite Vapor Pressure
    - Washcoat
- Removed definitions that are no longer applicable, including those associated with removed provisions from the rule and products that are no longer being used in South Coast AQMD including:
    - Classic Guitars
    - Custom Replica Furniture
    - Extreme Performance Coating
    - High Film Build
    - Multi-Colored Coating
    - Potential To Emit

- Rate Per Day
- Rate Per Calendar Year
- Repair Coating
- Stencil Coating
- Touch Up Coating

Subdivision (d) – Requirements

- Added prohibition against manufacturing, supplying, selling, offering for sale, marketing, blending, distributing, packaging, or repackaging any wood coating material or stripper for use within South Coast AQMD if they exceed any of the VOC limits established in the rule.
- Established alternative reactivity-based VOC limits for seven major coating categories including low-solids stains, toners, and washcoats and strippers through the use of PW-MIR VOC limits in grams of ozone per grams of product (g O_3/ g product) to allow reformulation flexibility while ensuring that ozone formation potential is not increased.
- Added a clarification that wood coating materials exceeding the VOC limits may be sold to facilities demonstrating compliance by using an approved air pollution control system; facilities are required to provide written documentation to the manufacturer confirming the use of an air pollution control system and maintain records.

Subdivision (f) – Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use

- Added new provisions to prohibit the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession, and use of wood coating materials and strippers containing more than 0.01 percent by weight para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), as well as other Group II Exempt Compounds
  - Prohibitions apply after the applicable manufacturer prohibition dates specified in Table 3 – Prohibition Schedule.
- Established sell-through and use-through provisions for wood coating materials and strippers manufactured prior to the applicable final manufacture dates; timelines are category specific and designed to prevent stranded assets and facilitate transition to non-toxic replacement products.
  - Allows materials containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc that were manufactured before the prohibition date to be sold through the supply chain and used at facilities until the applicable sell-through and use-through dates specified in Table 3.

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 - Wood Products Coatings

Subdivision (g) – Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements

- Established labeling requirements for wood coating materials and strippers that elect to comply with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits.
- Clarified the recordkeeping requirements for facilities that elect to comply with paragraph (d)(3) by using an approved air pollution control system, requiring facilities to maintain purchase records and safety data sheets for wood coating materials exceeding the VOC limits.
- Clarified the recordkeeping requirements for suppliers of wood coating materials that sell products exceeding the VOC limits to facilities complying with paragraph (d)(3) by using an approved air pollution control system, requiring suppliers to maintain the written documentation received from the facility and sales records for those materials.

Subdivision (h) – Test Methods

- Added South Coast AQMD Test Method 313 – Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry
- Removed outdated test methods no longer used by the South Coast AQMD laboratory, corrected referenced test method names, and streamlined structure and numbering for clarity and consistency

Subdivision (k) – Exemptions

- Removed outdated exemptions
- Moved the exemption for Japan coatings to a new separate coating category in Table 1; additionally, the VOC limit for Japan coatings was lowered from 700 to 350 grams per liter of coating to align with the limits in Rule 1113.
- Added a temporary exemption for strippers containing methylene chloride from the Group II Exempt Compound prohibition.
    - Strippers containing methylene chloride may be manufactured, supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, distributed, packaged, repackaged, possessed, or used, until May 8, 2029, when methylene chloride is scheduled to be phased out under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act regulation.

ATTACHMENT B

KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings
Staff has worked with stakeholders throughout the rule amendment process and are not aware of any remaining key issues.

ATTACHMENT C

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

Initiated Rule Development
June 2024*

↓

Working Group Meetings (5)
July 9, 2024
August 21, 2024
December 10, 2024
September 16, 2025
December 10, 2025

↓

Notice of Public Workshop
January 8, 2026

↓

Public Workshop
February 4, 2026

↓

Stationary Source Committee Meeting
February 20, 2026

↓

Notice of Public Hearing
March 3, 2026

↓

Set Hearing
March 6, 2026

↓

Public Hearing
April 3, 2026

Twenty-two (22) months spent in rule development
One (1) Public Workshop
One (1) Stationary Source Committee Meeting
Five (5) Working Group Meetings
Four (4) Stakeholder Meetings
Four (4) Site Visits

Rulemaking delayed six months due to shifting resources

ATTACHMENT D

KEY CONTACTS LIST

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

- AkzoNobel
- American Coating Association (ACA)
- Axalta
- California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)
- Disneyland
- Fender
- Gemini
- RadTech International
- RPM Industrial Coatings Group (RPM ICG)
- Vista Paint Company

ATTACHMENT E

RESOLUTION NO. 26-_____

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings.

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is considered a "project" as defined by CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l), and has conducted a CEQA review and analysis of the proposed project pursuant to such program (South Coast AQMD Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that, after conducting a review of the proposed project in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA, that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 could cause a significant adverse effect on the environment because no long-term changes in VOC emissions are expected. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff has prepared a Notice of Exemption for the proposed project, that is completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1136 and supporting documentation, including but not limited to, the Notice of Exemption and the Final Staff Report which includes the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, were presented to the South Coast

AQMD Governing Board and the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has reviewed and considered this information, as well as has taken and considered staff testimony and public comment prior to approving the project; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines, taking into consideration the factors in Section (d)(4)(D) of the Governing Board Procedures (Section 30.5(4)(D)(i) of the Administrative Code), that the modifications to Proposed Amended Rule 1136 since the Notice of Public Hearing was published are clarifications that meet the same air quality objective and are not so substantial as to significantly affect the meaning of Proposed Amended Rule 1136 within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because: (1) the addition of a definition, "South Coast AQMD Test Method", to paragraph (c)(44) in subdivision (c) was to provide additional clarity; (2) the addition of new subparagraph (d)(3)(B) and the corresponding recordkeeping requirements in paragraphs (g)(5) and (g)(6) address a regulatory conflict in the rule and clarify that manufacturers are able to supply, sell, or offer wood coating materials that exceed the applicable VOC content limits to facilities operating air pollution control systems; and: (a) the changes do not impact emission reductions, (b) the changes do not affect the number or type of sources regulated by the rule, (c) the changes are consistent with the information contained in the Notice of Public Hearing, and (d) the consideration of the range of CEQA alternatives is not applicable because the proposed project is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1136 will be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the Public Hearing and in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1136 to limit the use of two solvents from wood coating operations, para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc), that are determined to have carcinogenic health effects, by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and to partially implement the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations from Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, and 40725 through 40728 of the Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decision, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, in amending Rule 1136, references the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40702, 40440(a), 40725 through 40728.5, and federal Clean Air Act Sections 110, 172, and 182(e); and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires the South Coast AQMD to prepare a written analysis of existing federal air pollution control requirements applicable to the same source type being regulated whenever it adopts, or amends a rule, and that the South Coast AQMD's comparative analysis of Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is included in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1136, is consistent with the March 17, 1989 Governing Board Socioeconomic Resolution for rule amendment; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1136, is consistent with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 neither includes new Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) requirements nor new feasible measures pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914; therefore, the requirements to conduct the analysis of cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness as set forth in the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not applicable; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 will result in initial increased costs to the affected industries with potential cost savings over time, yet such costs are considered to be reasonable, as specified in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1136; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has actively considered the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, which is included in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1136, and has made a good faith effort to minimize any adverse socioeconomic impacts; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a Public Workshop regarding Proposed Amended Rule 1136 on February 4, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Public Hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with all provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40725 and 40440.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has held a Public Hearing in accordance with all provisions of state and federal law; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board specifies the Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation Manager overseeing the rule development for Proposed Amended Rule 1136 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed project is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby determine, pursuant to the authority granted by law, that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. This information was presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, whose members exercised their independent judgment and reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein prior to acting on the proposed project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directs staff to conduct a technology status update on the progress of the pCBtF and t-BAc phase-out, including an update on the reformulation progress for Clear Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats; Pigmented Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats; Clear Topcoats; Pigmented Topcoats; High-Solids Stains; Low-Solids Stains; Toners, and Washcoats; and Strippers, and report to the Stationary Source Committee by January 1, 2029; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Amended Rule 1136 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board requests that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 be submitted for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Officer is hereby directed to forward a copy of this Resolution and Proposed Amended Rule 1136 to the California Air Resources Board for approval and subsequent submittal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

DATE:_____ _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

(Adopted September 16, 1983) (Amended August 5, 1988)(Amended May 5, 1989)
(Amended March 2, 1990)(Amended June 28, 1990)(Amended November 2, 1990)
(Amended December 7, 1990)(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended April 8, 1994)
(Amended August 12, 1994)(Amended September 8, 1995)(Amended June 14, 1996)
(Amended[DATE OF RULE ADOPTION])

[RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER RULE ADOPTION]

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1136. - WOOD PRODUCTS COATINGS

(a) Purpose ~~and Applicability~~

The purpose of ~~Rule 1136~~this rule is to reduce ~~volatile organic compounds~~ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and toxic emissions from the application of ~~coating~~Coatings or ~~strippers~~Strippers to, and surface preparation of, any ~~wood products~~Wood Products~~, including furniture, cabinets, shutters, frames and toys~~. ~~This rule shall not apply to residential noncommercial operations.~~

(b) Applicability

This rule is applicable to any Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Wood Coating Materials, Wood Coating Materials components, Strippers, or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a Facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any Wood Coating Materials, Wood Coating Materials components, Strippers, or associated solvents or conducts Wood Products Coating Application Operations within the South Coast AQMD. This rule shall not apply to residential non-commercial operations.

(~~b~~c) Definitions

~~For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:~~

(1) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application.

(2) AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM is an enclosed spray booth or an enclosed area venting to an air pollution control device, installed to collect and reduce emissions from the exhaust streams, including but not limited to, spray booths, curing ovens, or application areas.

(~~2~~3) BARRIER COAT - PLASTIC COMPONENTS is a ~~coating~~Coating applied to ~~simulated wood components~~ Simulated Wood Materials made from

polypropylene, polystyrene, polyester, polyurethane, and other plastics to improve adhesion of waterborne ~~coatings~~Coatings.

(~~3~~4) BINDERS are non-volatile polymeric organic materials (resins) which form the surface film in ~~coating~~Coating applications.

(~~4~~5) CAPTURE EFFICIENCY, in percent, is the ratio of the weight of the VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC emitted from ~~wood product~~Wood Products ~~coating~~Coating Application ~~operations~~Operations, both measured simultaneously, and can be calculated by the following equation:

Capture Efficiency = [Wc/We] x 100

Where: Wc = weight of VOC entering control device; and

We = weight of VOC emitted in the Air Pollution Control System.

~~(5) CLASSIC GUITARS are replicas of guitars that were originally manufactured before 1965 and are manufactured by the same original processes.~~

~~(6) CLEAR SEALER is a coating containing binders, but not opaque pigments, which seals the wood product prior to application of the subsequent coatings.~~

(6) CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER or CAS RN is a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service to a single chemical substance to ensure unambiguous identification.

(7) CLEAR PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATS are Coatings containing binders, but not opaque pigments, which seals the Wood Product prior to application of the subsequent Coatings.

(~~7~~8) CLEAR TOPCOAT is a final ~~coating~~Coating which contains ~~binders~~Binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

(~~8~~9) COATING is a material which is applied to a surface ~~and which forms a film in order~~ to beautify, ~~and/or~~ protect, or provide a barrier to such surface.

(10) COLORANTS are solutions of dyes or suspensions of pigments.

(~~9~~11) COMPOSITE WOOD is a manufactured material consisting of tightly compressed wood fibers bonded with resins which includes, but is not limited to, particleboard, fiberboard and hardboard.

(~~10~~12) COMPOSITE WOOD EDGE FILLER is a material which is applied to the edge of a ~~composite wood~~ Composite Wood product, and whose primary function is to build up, or fill the voids and imperfections on the edge of the ~~composite wood~~ Composite Wood product.

(~~11~~13) CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY, in percent, is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the control device from the effluent stream entering the control device to the weight of VOC in the effluent stream entering the control device, both measured simultaneously~~,~~ and ~~can be~~ calculated by the following equation:

Control Device Efficiency = [(Wc-Wa)/Wc] x 100

Where: Wc = weight of VOC entering control device; and
Wa = weight of VOC discharged from the control device.

(~~12~~14) CONVENTIONAL AIR SPRAY means a spray ~~coating~~Coating method in which the ~~coating~~Coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization and does not include~~.~~ ~~Airless~~ airless and air assisted airless spray technologies or ~~are not conventional air spray because the coating is not atomized by mixing it with compressed air.~~ Eelectrostatic spray technology~~ is also not considered conventional air spray because an electrostatic charge is employed to attract the coating to the workpiece~~.

~~(13) CUSTOM REPLICA FURNITURE is new, made-to-order furniture that looks like antique furniture, rather than new furniture. It features detailed wood carvings and bruising of the wood to simulate antique furniture.~~

(~~14~~15) DIP COATING is to dip an object into a vat of ~~coating~~Coating material and drain off any excess ~~coating~~Coating.

(~~15~~16) ELECTROSTATIC APPLICATION is charging of atomized paint droplets for deposition by electrostatic attraction.

(17) EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Rule 102).

(~~16~~18) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS ~~– See~~ are as defined in Rule 102.

~~(17) EXTREME PERFORMANCE COATING is a two-component high-solids epoxy, urethane or polyester coating which requires the mixing of a resin and a catalyst, and is applied to a wood product to achieve a high gloss and/or high film build coat which cannot be achieved with a low-VOC~~

~~coating, or to protect the wood product from one or more of the following environmental conditions:~~

~~(A) Repeated scrubbing with industrial grade detergents, cleaners, or abrasive scouring agents; or~~

~~(B) Frequent exposure to water, to outdoor weather, or to ultraviolet radiation.~~

(19) FACILITY is a business or public service engaged in Wood Coating operations, including the application of Wood Coatings, that are owned or operated by the same Person or Persons and are located on the same or contiguous parcels.

(~~18~~20) FILLER is a material which is applied to a ~~wood~~Wood ~~product~~Product, and whose primary function is to build up, or fill the voids and imperfections in the ~~wood~~Wood ~~product~~Product to be coated~~. This shall not include~~ including ~~composite wood edge filler~~Composite Wood Edge Filler.

(~~19~~21) FLOW COATING is to coat an object by flowing a stream of ~~coating~~Coating over an object and draining off any excess ~~coating~~Coating.

(~~20~~22) GLAZES are a type of stain used to soften or blend the original color without obscuring it.

(~~21~~23) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER (g/L) OF COATING, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS or REGULATORY VOC is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and ~~coating~~Coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Regulatory VOC (g/L-coating)} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds~~} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);

W_w = weight of water in grams;

W_{es} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams;

V_m = volume of material in liters;

V_w = volume of water in liters;

V_{es} = volume of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in liters.

For ~~coatings~~ Coatings that contain ~~reactive diluents~~Reactive Diluents, the VOC content of the ~~coating~~Coating is determined after curing. ~~-~~The grams of VOC per liter of ~~coating~~Coating shall be calculated by the following equation:

Regulatory VOC (g/L-coating)

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds~~ = $\frac{W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} - W_{ex}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es} - V_{ex}}$

Where: W_s W_v = weight of volatile compounds, in grams, emitted into the atmosphere during curing and analysis (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);

W_w = weight of water, in grams, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;

W_{es} W_{ex} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds, in grams, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;

V_m = volume of the material, in liters, prior to reaction;

V_w = volume of water, in liters, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;

V_{es} V_{ex} = volume of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds, in liters, emitted into the atmosphere during curing.

(~~22~~24) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL or ACTUAL VOC is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

Actual VOC (g/L-material) = ~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Mater~~ $\frac{W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} W_{ex}}{V_m}$

Where: W_s W_V = weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);

W_w = weight of water in grams;

$W_{es}$$W_{ex}$ = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams;

V_m = volume of material in liters.

~~(23) HIGH FILM BUILD is when the dry-film thickness per application is greater than four thousandths of an inch.~~

(~~24~~25) HIGH GLOSS is when a ~~coating~~Coating surface shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60-degree meter.

(~~25~~26) HIGH-SOLIDS STAINS are stains containing more than ~~1~~ one pound of solids per gallon of material, where the solids content is determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369 – Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings (ASTM D 2369), and include wiping stains, ~~glazes~~Glazes, and opaque stains.

(~~26~~27) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY is ~~an equipment~~ a material application system used to apply ~~coating~~Coating by means of a spray gun which is designed to be operated and which is operated at air pressure between 0.1 and 10.0 pounds per square inch gauge ~~(psig) air pressure~~, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

(~~27~~28) INK is a fluid that contains dyes and/or ~~colorants~~Colorants and is used to make markings, but not to protect surfaces.

(~~28~~29) JAPANS are saturated, pure pigments ground in a varnish-like vehicle used as a stain or ~~glaze~~Glaze to create artistic effects, including but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.

(~~29~~30) LOW-SOLIDS COATING is a ~~coating~~Coating containing ~~1~~ one pound, or less, of solids per gallon of material, where the solids content is determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369.

(31) MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR) means the measure of the photochemical reactivity of a VOC, which estimates the weight of ozone produced from a weight of VOC expressed as gram of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

(~~30~~32) MOLD-SEAL COATING is the initial ~~coating~~Coating applied to a new mold or repaired mold to provide a smooth surface which, when coated with a mold release ~~coating~~Coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

~~(31) MULTI-COLORED COATING is a coating which exhibits more than one color when applied, and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.~~

(~~32~~33) OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY ~~(C.E.)~~, in percent, is the ratio of the weight of the VOC removed by the ~~emission control system~~Air Pollution Control System, to the total weight of VOC emitted from ~~wood product~~Wood Product ~~coating~~Coating operations, both measured simultaneously~~,~~ and ~~can be~~ calculated by either of the following equations:

~~C.E.~~Overall Control Efficiency ~~=~~ [(Wc-Wa)/We] x 100

or

~~C.E.~~ Overall Control Efficiency ~~=~~ [(Capture Efficiency) x (Control Device Efficiency)]/100

Where: Wc = weight of VOC entering control device;

Wa = ~~Weight~~ weight of VOC discharged from the control device; and

We = weight of VOC emitted.

(34) PERSON is as defined in Rule 102.

(~~33~~35) PIGMENTED PRIMERS, SEALERS, AND UNDERCOATS are opaque ~~coating~~Coatings which contain ~~binders~~Binders and colored pigments formulated to hide the wood surface, that are applied prior to the topcoat to provide a firm bond, level the ~~wood product~~Wood Product surface, or seal the ~~wood product~~Wood Product surface.

(~~34~~36) PIGMENTED TOPCOAT is a final opaque ~~coating~~Coating which contains ~~binders~~Binders and colored pigments~~,~~ and is specifically formulated to hide the wood surface and form a solid protective film.

~~(35) POTENTIAL TO EMIT means the maximum capacity of a facility to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation, emissions, or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the EPA Administrator.~~

(~~36~~37) POUNDS OF VOC PER POUND OF SOLIDS is the weight of VOC per weight of ~~coating~~Coating solids within any given volume of ~~coating~~Coating and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Pounds of VOC per Pound of Solids} = \frac{W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} - W_{ex}}{W_r}$$

Where: W_s W_v = weight of volatile compounds in pounds;
W_w = weight of water in pounds (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);
W_{exs} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in pounds;
W_r = weight of ~~coating~~Coating solids in pounds.

For ~~coating~~Coatings that contain ~~reactive diluent~~Reactive Diluents, the VOC content of the ~~coating~~Coating is determined after curing. The pounds of VOC per pound of ~~coating~~Coating solids shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Pounds of VOC per Pound of Solids} = \frac{W_{vs} - W_w - W_{exs}}{W_r}$$

Where: W_{vs} = weight of volatile compounds, in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;
W_w = weight of water, in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;
W_{exs} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds, in pounds, emitted into the atmosphere during curing;
W_r = weight of ~~coating~~Coating solids, in pounds, prior to reaction.

(38) PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) means the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a Wood Coating Material. The PW-MIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging) and calculated according to the following equations:

Weighted MIR (Wtd-MIR) ingredient= MIR x Weight Fraction ingredient,

And,

$$\text{PW-MIR} = (\text{Wtd-MIR})_1 + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_2 + \ldots + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_n$$

Where:

MIR = ingredient MIR; and

1,2, 3..., n = each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product.

(~~37~~39) REACTIVE DILUENT is a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical or physical reactions, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished ~~coating~~Coating.

~~(38) RATE PER DAY is the amount applied between 12:00 a.m. and 11:59 p.m. on the same calendar day.~~

~~(39) RATE PER CALENDAR YEAR is the amount applied between 12:00 a.m. January 1 and 11:59 p.m. December 31.~~

(~~40~~40) REFINISHING is the recoating of ~~wood products~~Wood Products that have been previously coated.

~~(41) REPAIR COATING is a coating used to recoat portions of a wood product which has sustained damage to the coating following normal painting operations.~~

(~~42~~41) ROLL ~~COATER~~COATING is a ~~series of mechanical rollers that applies a thin coating~~Coating ~~on the wood product~~ method using a machine that applies Coating to a substrate by continuously transferring coating through a pair or set of oppositely rotating rollers.

(~~43~~42) SHUTTER is a movable screen or cover for a window, usually hinged and often fitted with louvers.

(~~44~~43) SIMULATED WOOD MATERIALS are materials~~, such as plastic, glass, metal, paper etc.,~~ that are made to give a wood-like appearance or are processed like a ~~wood product~~Wood Product and include materials such as plastic, glass, metal, and paper.

~~(45) STENCIL COATING is an ink or a pigmented coating which is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters and/or numbers to wood products.~~

(44) SOUTH COAST AQMD TEST METHOD means a test method included in the manual of "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," which can be found on the South Coast AQMD website and are referenced in subdivision (h).

(~~44~~45) STRIPPER is a liquid used to remove cured ~~coating~~Coatings, cured inks and/or cured adhesives.

(~~45~~46) TONER is a wash coat which contains ~~binders~~Binders and dyes or pigments to add tint to a coated surface.

~~(48) TOUCH-UP COATING is a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.~~

(~~46~~47) TRANSFER EFFICIENCY is the ratio of the weight of ~~coating~~Coating solids deposited on an object to the total weight of ~~coating~~Coating solids used in a ~~coating~~Coating application step, expressed as a percentage.

(~~47~~48) VOC COMPOSITE ~~PARTIAL~~ VAPOR PRESSURE is the sum of the partial pressures of the compounds defined as VOCs and calculated according to the following equation:~~.~~

~~VOC Composite Partial Pressure is calculated as follows:~~

$$PP_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(W_i)(VP_i)/MW_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \frac{W_e}{MW_e} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{W_i}{MW_i}}$$

Where:

W_i = Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in grams (g);

W_w = Weight of water, in grams (g);

W_e = Weight of exempt compound, in grams (g);

MW_i = Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, in $\frac{g}{g\text{-mole}}$

MW_w = Molecular weight of water, in $\frac{g}{g\text{-mole}}$

MW_e = Molecular weight of exempt compound, in $\frac{g}{g\text{-mole}}$

PP_c = VOC ~~composite partial pressure~~Composite Vapor Pressure at 20°C, in mm Hg;

VP_i = Vapor pressure of the "i"th VOC compound at 20°C, in mm Hg.

(~~48~~49) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) ~~is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic~~

~~acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds~~ is as defined in Rule 102.

(~~49~~50) WASHCOAT is a ~~coating~~Coating that contains no more than ~~1.0~~one pound of solids per gallon of material, where the solids content is determined pursuant to ASTM D 2369, and which is used to seal ~~wood product~~Wood Product surfaces~~, for any of the following purposes~~ to:

(A) ~~to prevent~~ Prevent undesired staining~~,~~;

(B) ~~to control~~ Control penetration~~,~~;

(C) ~~to provide~~ Provide a barrier when paper laminates are applied to the ~~wood~~Wood ~~product~~Product~~,~~;

(D) ~~to seal~~ Seal ~~glazes~~Glazes~~,~~; or

(E) ~~to improve~~ Improve adhesion of a waterborne topcoat.

(~~50~~51) WEIGHT FRACTION means the weight of an ingredient divided by the total net weight of the product, expressed to thousands of a gram of ingredient per gram of product (excluding container and packaging).

(~~51~~52) WOOD COATING MATERIAL is any Coating, Primer, Sealant, Topcoat, Stain, Ink, or Filler, used during the manufacturing, assembly, Refinishing, maintenance or service of a Wood Product.

(~~52~~53) WOOD PRODUCTS are those surface-coated room furnishings which include cabinets (kitchen, bath, and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, sofas, ~~shutters~~Shutters, art objects, and any other coated objects made of wood, ~~composite wood~~Composite Wood, ~~simulated wood material~~Simulated Wood Material used in combination with wood or ~~composite wood~~Composite Wood; and/or paper laminated on ~~composite wood~~Composite Wood.

(~~53~~54) WOOD PRODUCTS COATING APPLICATION OPERATIONS are a combination of ~~coating~~Coating application steps which may include use of spray guns, flash-off areas, spray booths, ovens, conveyors, and/or other equipment operated for the purpose of applying ~~coating~~Coating materials.

(~~e~~d) Requirements

(1) VOC Limits for ~~Content of~~ Wood Coatings~~s~~ Materials ~~and Strippers~~

~~(A) A person~~ No Person ~~or facility~~ shall ~~not~~ manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Wood Coating Materials for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any owner or operator of a Facility apply or solicit ~~any coating to a~~the use of ~~wood~~

~~product~~ any Wood Coating Materials, ~~which has a VOC content in excess of the applicable limits specified in Table 1 – Regulatory VOC Content Limits for Wood Material (Table 1) and Table 2 – Regulatory VOC Content Limits for Low Solids Coatings. Compliance with the applicable VOC content limits shall be based on VOC content~~ including any VOC-containing material added to the original ~~coating~~ Wood Coating Material supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOCs in excess of the following Table 1 – Table of Standards for Coatings (Table 1) VOC limits:

(A) ~~exceeds the applicable~~Regulatory VOC limit ~~specified below~~;

(B) Pounds of VOC per Pound of Solids limit; or

(C) Alternative PW-MIR VOC limit, if applicable.

~~(i) VOC LIMITS~~

~~Grams Per Liter (lb/gal) of Coating, [lbs VOC/lb of solids], Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds~~

~~COATING~~	~~Current Limit~~	~~On and After 7/1/97~~		~~On and After 7/1/2005~~
		~~I~~	~~or II~~	
~~Clear Sealers~~	~~680 (5.7) [3.36]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.39]~~	~~680 (5.7) [3.36]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.36]~~
~~Clear Topcoat~~	~~680 (5.7) [2.99]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.37]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.35]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.35]~~
~~Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats~~	~~600 (5.0) [1.08]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.06]~~	~~600 (5.0) [1.08]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.21]~~
~~Pigmented Topcoats~~	~~600 (5.0) [1.38]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.10]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.25]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.25]~~

~~Effective July 1, 1997, a person or facility shall use coatings on a wood product that comply with either all VOC limits in column I or all VOC limits in column II. A person or facility that applies a primer, sealer or undercoat, but not a topcoat, to a wood product, shall be subject to column I for that wood product.~~

~~(ii) Notwithstanding the requirements of clause (c)(1)(A)(i), a person or facility that applies a topcoat and a primer, sealer or undercoat to a shutter may, until July 1, 2005, choose to comply with the VOC limits specified below for that shutter:~~

COATING	~~VOC LIMITS~~ Grams Per Liter, (lb/gal) of Coating, [lbs VOC/lb of solids], Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds
~~Clear Sealers~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.36]~~
~~Clear Topcoat~~	~~680 (5.7) [2.99]~~
~~Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.33]~~
~~Pigmented Topcoats~~	~~600 (5.0) [1.38]~~

~~(iii)~~

COATING	~~VOC LIMITS~~ Grams Per Liter, (lb/gal) of Coating, [lbs VOC/lb of solids], Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds		
	~~Current Limit~~	~~On and After 7/1/97~~	~~On and After 7/1/2005~~
~~Barrier Coat - Plastic Components~~	~~800 (6.7) [6.3]~~	~~760 (6.3) [3.9]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.28]~~
~~Composite Wood Edge Filler~~	~~680 (5.7) [2.34]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.15]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.31]~~
~~Extreme Performance Coatings~~	~~420 (3.5) [0.51]~~	~~420 (3.5) [0.51]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.33]~~
~~Fillers~~	~~500 (4.2) [0.66]~~	~~500 (4.2) [0.66]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.18]~~
~~High-Solid Stains~~	~~700 (5.8) [2.84]~~	~~550 (4.6) [1.23]~~	~~350 (2.9) [0.42]~~
~~Inks~~	~~500 (4.2) [0.96]~~	~~500 (4.2) [0.96]~~	~~500 (4.2) [0.96]~~
~~Mold-Seal Coatings~~	~~750 (6.3) [4.2]~~	~~750 (6.3) [4.2]~~	~~750 (6.3) [4.2]~~
~~Multi-Colored Coatings~~	~~685 (5.7) [2.6]~~	~~685 (5.7) [2.6]~~	~~275 (2.3) [0.33]~~

COATING	~~VOC LIMITS~~ Grams Per Liter (lb/gal) of Material		
	~~Current Limit~~	~~On and After 7/1/97~~	~~On and After 7/1/2005~~
~~Low-Solids Barrier Coat - Plastic Components~~	~~800 (6.7)~~	~~760 (6.3)~~	~~120 (1.0)~~
~~Low-Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats~~	~~800 (6.7)~~	~~480 (4.0)~~	~~120 (1.0)~~

~~Any coating subject to this rule that meets any of the three VOC limit formats (grams per liter, lb/gal, or lbs VOC/lb of solids) is in compliance with this subparagraph.~~

Table 1 – Table of Standards for Coatings

Coating Categories	Regulatory VOC Limit		lbs VOC/ lb of solids Limit	Alternative PW-MIR Limit
	g/L-Coating	lb/gal-Coating		g O_3/g product
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats (PSU)				
Clear PSU	275	2.3	0.36	0.53
Pigmented PSU	275	2.3	0.21	0.60
Topcoats				
Clear Topcoats	275	2.3	0.35	0.53
Pigmented Topcoats	275	2.3	0.25	0.46
Other Categories				
High-Solids Stains	350	2.9	0.42	1.87
Inks	500	4.2	0.96	N/A
Mold-Seal Coatings	750	6.3	4.2	N/A
Fillers	275	2.3	0.18	N/A
Japans	350	2.9	0.42	N/A
Other Coatings	275	2.3	0.3	N/A

(2) VOC Limits for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers

No Person shall manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Low-Solids Coatings or Stripper for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any owner or operator of a Facility apply or solicit the use of any Wood Coating Materials or Strippers, including any VOC-containing material added to the original Wood Coating Material or Stripper supplied by the manufacturer, which contain VOCs in excess of the following Table 2 – Table of Standards for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers (Table 2) VOC limits:

(A) Actual VOC limits;

(B) Composite Vapor Pressure limit, if applicable; or

(C) Alternative PW-MIR VOC limit, if applicable.

Table 2 – Table of Standards for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers

	Actual VOC Limit		Composite Vapor Pressure Limit	Alternative PW-MIR Limit
	g/L-Material	lb/gal-Material	mmHg (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F)	g O_3/g product
Low-Solids Barrier Coat – Plastic Component	120	1.0	N/A	N/A
Low-Solids Stains, Toners, and Washcoats	120	1.0	N/A	1.03
Strippers	350	2.9	2	1.50

~~(B) A person shall not use a stripper on wood products unless:~~

~~(i) it contains less than 350 grams of VOC per liter of material; or~~

~~(ii) the VOC composite vapor pressure is 2 mm Hg (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F).~~

(~~C~~3) In lieu of complying with the VOC limits in ~~Owners and/or operators may comply with provisions of~~ paragraphs ~~(c)(1)(A)~~(d)(1) ~~and~~ or ~~(B)~~ (d)(2)~~,~~:

(A) ~~a~~An owner or operator of a Facility may demonstrate compliance by using an approved ~~air pollution control system~~Air Pollution Control System~~, consisting of collection and control devices~~, which reduces VOC emissions from the application of ~~wood~~Wood ~~product coatings~~Coating Materials or ~~strippers~~Strippers by an equivalent or greater amount than the limits specified in ~~sub~~paragraphs ~~(c)(1)(A)~~(d)(1) ~~and~~ or ~~(B)~~(d)(2), with the written approval of the Executive Officer. ~~-~~The ~~minimum~~ required minimum ~~overall control efficiency~~ Overall Control Efficiency of an ~~emission control system~~ Air Pollution Control System at which an equivalent or greater level of VOC reduction will be achieved shall be calculated by the following equation:

~~C.E.~~*Minimum Overall Control Efficieny*

$$= \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(VOC_{LWc})}{(VOC_{LWn,Max})} * \frac{1 - \left(\frac{VOC_{LWn,Max}}{D_{n,Max}}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{VOC_{LWc}}{D_c}\right)} \right\} \right] * 100$$

~~$$C.E. = \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(VOC_{LWe})}{(VOC_{LWn,Max})} \times \frac{1 - (VOC_{LWn,Max} / D_{n,Max})}{1 - (VOC_{LWe} / D_e)} \right\} \right] \times 100$$~~

Where: ~~C.E. = Overall Control Efficiency, percent~~

VOC_{LWc} = Applicable Regulatory or Actual VOC Limit ~~of Rule 1136, less water and less exempt compounds~~, pursuant to ~~sub~~paragraphs ~~(c)(1)(A)~~ (d)(1) or (d)(2);

$VOC_{LWn,Max}$ = Applicable ~~M~~maximum VOC content of the non-compliant ~~coating~~Coating, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original material, used in conjunction with a control device~~;~~. ~~f~~For coatings regulated under paragraph (d)(1), this value shall be the maximum Regulatory VOC content. For coatings regulated under paragraph (d)(2), this value shall be the maximum Actual VOC content~~, less water and less exempt compounds.~~;

$D_{n,Max}$ = Density of solvent, reducer, or thinner contained in the non-compliant ~~coating~~Coating, containing the maximum VOC content of the multicomponent ~~coating~~Coating~~.~~; and

D_c = Density of corresponding solvent, reducer, or thinner used in the compliant ~~coating~~Coating system = 880 ~~G/L~~g/L~~.~~; and

(B) A Person may supply, sell, or offer for sale Wood Coating Materials that exceed the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) to an

owner or operator of a Facility complying with subparagraph (d)(3)(A) provided the owner or operator of the Facility complying with subparagraph (d)(3)(A) has provided written documentation to the Person supplying, selling, or offering for sale Wood Coating Materials stating that the Facility is complying with an approved Air Pollution Control System and that documentation is maintained in accordance with paragraph (g)(6).

~~(D) Emissions Averaging Provisions~~

~~(i) Owners or operators may comply with the provisions of subparagraph (c)(1)(A) by using an averaging approach for all or a portion of the coatings used at the facility, provided all requirements of this subparagraph are met. The owner or operator shall demonstrate that actual emissions from the coatings being averaged are less than or equal to 90 percent of the allowable emissions, on a daily basis, using the following inequality:~~

~~$0.09 \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} ER_i \times U_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} VOC_i \times U_i}$~~

~~Where:~~

~~VOC_i = VOC content limit of coating "i" (pounds (lb) of VOC/gallon of material for low solids coatings; and lb VOC/lb of solids for all other coatings), as required by subparagraph (c)(1)(A);~~

~~U_i = Usage of coating "i" (gallons of material for low-solids coatings; and lb of solids for all other coatings); and~~

~~ER_i = Actual VOC content of coating "i", as applied (lb of VOC/gallon of material for low-solids materials; and lb VOC/lb of solids for all other coatings).~~

~~The 0.9 multiplier above is not applicable after June 30, 2005, or to facilities with a potential to emit less than 10 tons of VOC per year. Any wood product coating not included in the emission averaging shall comply with the VOC limits in subparagraph (c)(1)(A).~~

~~(ii) Emissions Averaging Plan (Plan)~~

~~Owners or operators shall submit a Plan, pursuant to Rule 221 – Plans, to the Executive Officer to participate in emissions averaging. The plan may not be implemented until it is approved in writing by the Executive Officer. Submittal of the Plan does not provide an exemption from the rule requirements. The Plan shall include, at a minimum:~~

~~(I) A description of the wood product coatings to be included in the averaging program; and~~

~~(II) A description of the quantification and recordkeeping procedures for coating usage; coating VOC and solids content; VOC emissions; and calculations to show daily compliance with clause (c)(1)(D)(i).~~

(~~23~~4) Transfer Efficiency

An ~~person or~~ owner or operator of a ~~facility~~Facility shall ~~not~~ apply ~~coatings~~Wood Coating Materials to ~~wood~~Wood ~~products~~Products using ~~subject to the provisions of this rule unless the coating is applied with~~ properly operating equipment, operated according to procedures specified by the equipment manufacturer, and in compliance with the applicable permit conditions, if any, ~~the equipment manufacturer's operating procedures, and~~ by ~~the use of~~ one of the following methods:

(A) ~~electrostatic application~~Electrostatic Application; ~~or~~

(B) ~~flow coat~~Flow Coating; ~~or~~

(C) Roll Coating;

(~~C~~D) ~~dip coat~~Dip Coating; ~~or~~

(~~D~~E) ~~high-volume, low-pressure (~~HVLP~~)~~ ~~spray~~Spray; ~~or~~

(~~E~~F) ~~paint~~Paint brush; ~~or~~

(~~F~~G) ~~hand~~Hand roller; or

~~(G) roll coater; or~~

(H) Any such other ~~coating~~Wood Coating Material application methods as ~~are~~ demonstrated, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (h)(7), to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving equivalent or better Transfer Efficiency than the Wood Coating Material application method listed in subparagraph (d)(4)(E), provided ~~at least 65 percent transfer efficiency, and for which~~

written approval is obtained from ~~of~~ the Executive Officer ~~has been obtained~~.

(45) Solvent Cleaning Operations; Storage and Disposal ~~of VOC-containing Materials~~

An owner or operator of a Facility conducting solvent cleaning, which means the use of a cleaning solvent for the removal of loosely held uncured coatings, and contaminants such as dirt, soil, and grease~~Solvent cleaning operations~~ and the storage and disposal of VOC containing materials shall:

(A) Comply with ~~are subject to~~ the provisions of Rule 1171 - Solvent Cleaning Operations; and

(B) Not atomize any solvent cleaner unless it is used within an approved Air Pollution Control System.

(e) Alternative Emission Control Plan

An owner or operator may achieve compliance with paragraphs (d)(1) and/or (d)(2) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108 – Alternative Emission Control Plans.

(f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use

(1) No Person shall supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage a Wood Coating Material or Stripper for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any owner or operator of a Facility possess, apply, or solicit ~~for use~~ any Wood Coating Material or Stripper for use within South Coast AQMD, that was manufactured after the applicable Final Manufacture Date in Table 3 – Prohibition Schedule (Table 3), including any VOC-containing materials added to the original Wood Coating Material or Stripper supplied by the manufacturer, that contains any of the following chemicals in concentrations greater than the limits indicated below:

(A) 0.01 percent by weight of Group II Exempt Compounds, excluding volatile methylated siloxanes (VMS);

(B) 0.1 percent by weight of VMS; or

(C) 0.01 percent by weight of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF, CAS RN 98-56-6) or *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc, CAS RN 540-88-5).

(2) Sell Through and Use Through Provision

Any Wood Coating Material or Stripper that is manufactured prior to the

applicable Table 3 Final Manufacture Date, that contains more than the applicable limits in subparagraphs (f)(1)(A), (f)(1)(B), or (f)(1)(C), may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the applicable Table 3 Sell-Through Date and may be possessed, used, or solicited for use until the applicable Table 3 Use-Through Date.

Table 3: Prohibition Schedule

Category	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through Date	Use-Through Date
Wood Coating Materials	[*Three Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Four Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]
Colorants	[Five *Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	*[Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[Seven *Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]
Strippers	[*Two Months after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*One Year after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Two Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]

(~~d~~g) ~~Recordkeeping~~Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements

~~Records shall be maintained pursuant to Rule 109 or pursuant to an approved Emissions Averaging Plan, whichever is applicable. If compliance with the VOC limits in subparagraph (c)(1)(A) is based on the pounds of VOC per pound of solids format, then the operator shall keep a record of the VOC content of the coating in pounds of VOC per pound of solids in addition to complying with the requirements of Rule 109.~~

(1) An owner or operator of a Facility shall maintain records pursuant to the requirements of Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (Rule 109).

(2) An owner or operator of a Facility complying with the VOC limits in subparagraph (d)(1)(B) based on the pounds of VOC per pound of solids, shall keep a record of the VOC content of the Wood Coating Materials in pounds of VOC per pound of solids in addition to complying with the requirements of Rule 109.

(3) Labeling Requirements for Materials Containing Organic Solvents

A Person shall not manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage for use in South Coast AQMD any Wood Coating Material or Stripper unless they are labeled in accordance with South Coast AQMD Rule 443.1 – Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents.

(4) Labeling Requirements for Wood Coating Materials Complying with the alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits

A Person that manufacturers, supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, blends, distributes, packages, or repackages for use in South Coast AQMD any Wood Coating Material that elects to comply with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits in subparagraph (d)(1)(C), shall include the PW-MIR VOC content in g O_3/g product, on all containers.

(5) Recordkeeping for Facilities complying with paragraph (d)(3)

An owner or operator of a Facility that elects to comply with paragraph (d)(3) shall maintain:

(A) Purchase records of each Wood Coating Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2);

(B) Safety data sheets for each Wood Coating Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2); and

(C) All records required by this paragraph for five years, with at least the two most recent years kept onsite, and made available to the Executive Officer upon request. Records kept offsite shall be made available within one week of the request from the Executive Officer.

(6) Recordkeeping for suppliers of Wood Coating Materials complying with paragraph (d)(3)

A Person that supplies, sells, or offers for sale Wood Coating Materials to a facility complying with paragraph (d)(3) shall maintain:

(A) The written documentation received from the Facility complying with paragraph (d)(3), as required pursuant to subparagraph (d)(3)(B);

(B) Sales records for each Wood Coating Material exceeding the VOC limits in paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) sold to the facility complying with paragraph (d)(3); and

(C) All records required by this paragraph for five years, and made available within one week of the request from the Executive Officer.

~~Prohibition of SpecificaA person shall not specify the use in the District of any coating to be applied to any wood products subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and/or requirements of this rule. The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to all written or oral contracts.~~

(~~f~~h) Test Methods

(1) ~~The~~ VOC content of Wood Coating Materials~~coatings and strippers shall be determined by:~~

The VOC content of Wood Coating Materials shall be determined by:

(A) United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Reference Method 24 ~~(~~- Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coating, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 60, Appendix A~~),~~ with the Exempt Compounds' content determined by ~~or~~ South Coast AQMD Test Method 303 – Determination of Exempt Compounds;

(B) South Coast AQMD Test Method 304 ~~(~~– Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Various Materials~~)~~; or ~~in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.~~

(C) South Coast AQMD Test Method 313 – Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry.

(~~B~~2) ~~The exempt~~Exempt Perfluorocarbon ~~compounds'~~Compounds ~~content shall be determined by:~~

~~(i) Methods 302 (Distillation of Solvents from Paints, Coatings and Inks) and 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.~~

~~(ii)~~ The following classes of compounds~~: cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur~~

~~bonds only to carbon and fluorine, will~~ shall be analyzed as ~~exempt compounds~~ Exempt Compounds for compliance with subdivision (~~c~~d), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the ~~coating~~ Wood Coating Materials formulations and identify the test methods, which~~, prior to such analysis,~~ have been approved by the U.S. EPA, California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the South Coast AQMD, prior to such analysis, that can be used to quantify the amounts of each ~~exempt compound~~Exempt Compounds~~.~~:

(A) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(~~2~~3) Film build thickness shall be determined using ~~American Society of Testing Materials (~~ASTM~~)~~ Test Method D5235 – Microscopic Measurement of Dry Film Thickness~~, as adopted in 1992~~.

(~~3~~4) Gloss shall be determined using ASTM Test Method D 523 – Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss ~~, as adopted in 1989~~.

(~~4~~5) For the purpose of calculating the VOC ~~composite~~ Composite ~~vapor~~ Vapor ~~pressure~~ Pressure of a VOC-containing material, the composition of the material shall be based on the known formulation of the material or determined by South Coast AQMD Test Method 308 ~~in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples"~~.

(~~5~~6) Overall Control Device Efficiency

A Person or Facility that elects to comply with the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and/or (d)(2) using an Air Pollution Control System shall:

(A) Determine the Capture Efficiency by using:

(i) South Coast AQMD's "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency;" or

(ii) Any other method approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer; and

(B) Determine the Control Device Efficiency and VOC content in the Emission Control System exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon by:

(i) U.S. EPA Method 25 – Determination of Total Gaseous Non-methane Organic Emissions as Carbon;

(ii) U.S. EPA Method 25A – Determination of Total Gaseous Organic Concentration Using a Flame Ionization Analyzer;

(iii) South Coast AQMD Test Method 25.1 – Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon; or

(iv) South Coast AQMD Test Method 25.3 – Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources.

~~For determining the concentration of VOC in a gas stream and the efficiency of a control device, the total organic compound concentrations shall be determined using USEPA Test Method 25, 25A, or SCAQMD Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon) as applicable, and the concentration of exempt compounds shall be determined using either USEPA Test Method 18 or California Air Resources Board Method 422.~~

~~(6) The capture efficiency of an emission control system as defined in paragraph (b)(3) shall be determined by a minimum of three sampling runs subject to the data quality objective (DQO) presented in the USEPA technical guidance document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 9, 1995. Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the USEPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:~~

~~(A) Applicable USEPA Methods 204, 204A, 204B, 204C, 204E, and/or 204F; or~~

~~(B) The SCAQMD "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency"; or~~

~~(C) Any other method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD Executive Officer.~~

(7) Transfer Efficiency

The ~~t~~Transfer ~~e~~Efficiency of alternative ~~coating~~Coating application methods shall be determined in accordance with the most current versions of the South Coast AQMD methods:

(A) "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User~~, May 24, 1989.~~;" and

(B) "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency With District Approved Transfer Efficiency Spray Gun."

(8) Multiple Test Methods

When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

(9) Equivalent Test Methods

Other test methods determined to be equivalent and approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer, and approved in writing by the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer may also be used.

(~~9~~10) All test methods referenced in this subdivision shall be the most recently approved version.

(~~g~~i) Continuous Monitors

(1) Each ~~coating~~Coating operation subject to ~~sub~~paragraph ~~(c)(1)(C)~~(d)(3) shall have a continuous monitor, as approved by the Executive Officer, for any add-on control device used to meet the control requirement.

(2) Records of the monitoring devices pursuant to paragraph ~~(g)(1)~~(i)(1) and other data necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements shall be maintained on the premises and made accessible for a period of two years to the Executive Officer in a form and manner as specified by the Executive Officer.

(3) Compliance with ~~sub~~paragraph ~~(c)(1)(C)~~(d)(3) shall be determined by source testing and/or evaluating continuous monitor data.

(4) Each monitoring device used pursuant to paragraph ~~(g)(1)~~(i)(1) shall be calibrated in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and maintained in optimum working order.

(~~h~~j) Rule 442 Applicability

Any owner or operator of a ~~coating, coating operation, or facility~~ Facility who uses Wood Coating Materials that ~~which is~~ are exempt from ~~all or a portion of~~ the VOC limits of this rule, shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442 – Usage of Solvents. ~~unless compliance with the limits specified in this rule is achieved.~~

~~(i) Alternative Emission Control Plan~~

~~An owner or operator may achieve compliance with paragraph (c)(1) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108.~~

~~(j) Progress Reports~~

~~Owners or operators shall submit a progress report to the Executive Officer by January 1, 2003. The Progress Report shall include at a minimum:~~

~~(1) a statement that the facility or facilities are in compliance with the final Rule 1136 VOC limits; or~~

~~(2) for each facility, a description of their wood coating process, the wood product types, the wood coatings currently in use and their VOC contents, the low-VOC wood coatings which will be tested, any expected wood coating process or control equipment modifications, and the results of previous low-VOC coating tests. Facilities shall also report if they are planning to use Mobile Source Emission Reduction Credits (MSERCs) pursuant to Regulation XVI or other alternative emission reductions allowed by District rules.~~

~~(k) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) Technology Assessment Audit~~

~~The Executive Officer shall audit Rule 1136 by July 1, 2003 to assess the feasibility of the final VOC limits and whether new technology could provide additional reductions to meet the District's AQMP objectives.~~

(~~l~~k) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of paragraphs ~~(c)(1)~~(d)(1), (d)(2) and ~~(c)(2)~~(d)(4) of this rule shall not apply to facilities that use less than one gallon per day of ~~coating~~Coating, as applied, subject to this rule.

(2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to ~~coating~~Coating operations subject to, and in compliance with, the provisions of Rule 1104 – Wood Flat Stock Coating Operation.

~~(3) The provisions of subparagraphs (c)(1)(A) and (C) shall not apply to the manufacturing of classic guitars until July 1, 2005.~~

~~(4) Refinishing, Replacement, and Custom Replica Furniture Operations: Until July 1, 1998, the provisions of subparagraphs (c)(1)(A) and (C) shall not apply to any refinishing operations necessary for preservation, to return the wood product to original condition, to replace missing furniture to produce a matching set, or to produce custom replica furniture, provided records are maintained daily for two years as to the amount, type and VOC content of each coating used.~~

~~(5) The provisions of paragraph (c)(1) shall not apply to touch-up and repair coatings until July 1, 2005.~~

(~~6~~3) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to ~~aerosol coating products~~ Aerosol Coating Products.

~~(7) Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 109(c)(1), Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, any facility that switches to waterborne coatings that meet the July 1, 2005 VOC limits may request written approval from the Executive Officer to record data on up to a quarterly basis, provided the Executive Officer determines that such recordkeeping allows for an equivalent level of enforceability.~~

~~(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c)(2), a person or facility may use:~~

~~(A) any spray equipment that uses only coatings that comply with the July 1, 2005 VOC limits; or~~

~~(B) any spray equipment, except conventional air spray, that uses only coatings that contain 550 grams, or less, of VOC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt compounds.~~

(~~9~~4) The provisions of paragraph ~~(c)(2)~~(d)(4) shall not apply to air brushes with a capacity of four fluid ounces, or less.

~~(10) The provisions of subparagraph (c)(1)(A) shall not apply to japans, provided the VOC content is 700 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, or less, as applied.~~

(~~11~~5) Until [*Three Years from Date of Rule Adoption*], ~~Notwithstanding~~ notwithstanding the provisions of ~~sub~~paragraph ~~(c)(1)(A)~~(d)(1), an ~~person or~~ owner or operator of a ~~facility~~Facility may add up to 10% by volume of VOC to a topcoat, primer, sealer or undercoat to avoid blushing of the finish during high humidity provided ~~that~~:

(A) ~~the~~ The ~~coating~~Coating is not applied from April 1 to October 31 of any year; and

(B) ~~the~~ The ~~coating~~Coating contains acetone and no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of ~~coating~~Coating, less water and ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds, prior to the addition of VOC.

(6) Until May 8, 2029, the use of Methylene Chloride (CAS RN 75-09-2) in Strippers is exempt from the prohibition in subparagraph (f)(1)(A).

ATTACHMENT G

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

April 2026

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 : BACKGROUND 1-0
Introduction 1-1
2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) 1-1
Regulatory History 1-2
Comparative Toxicity Context for pCBtF and t-BAc 1-2
Affected Industries 1-4
Process Description 1-5
Public Process 1-5
Chapter 2 : TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT 2-0
Wood Coating Materials and VOC Control 2-1
PW-MIR Compliance Pathway 2-2
Chapter 3 : SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS 3-0
Introduction 3-1
Proposed Amended Rule Structure 3-1
Proposed Amended Rule 1136 3-1
Chapter 4 : IMPACT ASSESSMENT 4-0
Emission Impacts 4-1
Costs 4-2
Socioeconomic Impact Assessment 4-4
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 4-9
Draft Findings Under the Health and Safety Code 4-9
Comparative Analysis 4-10
Appendix A: Response to Comments 4-0
Public Workshop Comments 1
Comment Letter #1 2
Comment Letter #2 1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Working Group Meetings 1-6
Table 1-2: Site Visits 1-6
Table 2-1: Wood Coating Materials Survey Questions 2-4
Table 2-2: Summary of the Number of Products Reported in Survey 2-4
Table 2-3: Sales Volume of All Reported Products by Category 2-5

Table 2-4: Summary of Average PW-MIR VOC Content Values and Existing VOC Limits by Category 2-8
Table 2-5: Proposed Prohibition Schedule for Wood Coatings and Strippers 2-9
Table 3-1: Summary of the VOC Limits 3-4
Table 3-2: Table of Standards for Low Solids Coatings and Strippers VOC Limits 3-5
Table 3-3: Prohibition Schedule 3-6
Table 4-1: Estimated VOC Emissions by Category Reported in Manufacturer Survey 4-2
Table 4-2: Ranges of Solvent Costs 4-2
Table 4-3: Estimated Reformulation Costs and Savings 4-3

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: PAR 1136 facilities in South Coast AQMD 1-4
Figure 2-1: Total Sales Volume and Sales Volume Containing pCBtF by Category 2-6
Figure 2-2: Average PW-MIR by Coating Category 2-7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings (Rule 1136) was originally adopted in 1983 to reduce emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) from coatings, strippers, and solvents used in the manufacture, refinishing, and maintenance of wood products, including furniture, cabinets, shutters, and other coated wood materials. Since its adoption, the rule has been amended multiple times to lower VOC content limits, expand coating categories, update definitions and test methods, and support the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (South Coast AQMD) ongoing efforts to reduce VOC emissions from industrial coating operations.

As manufacturers reformulated coatings to comply with increasingly stringent VOC requirements, many transitioned to the use of VOC-exempt solvents such as para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF; Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number (CAS RN): 98-56-6) and *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc; CAS RN: 540-88-5). Subsequent toxicological evaluations conducted by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) identified toxic endpoints for these compounds, including cancer potency values comparable to or exceeding chemicals already restricted under South Coast AQMD rules. In response to these findings, the Governing Board directed staff to assess pCBtF and t-BAc usage in the wood coatings sector and develop an approach to reduce exposure to these compounds. Proposed Amended Rule 1136 (PAR 1136) partially implements 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants.

To better characterize exempt-solvent use in the marketplace, staff conducted a manufacturer survey. Survey responses identified six coating categories that currently rely on pCBtF in their formulation, while no coating categories were identified as using t-BAc. Staff also performed technical analyses to determine equivalent reactivity-based Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits for these categories. The PW-MIR VOC limits are based on equivalent ozone forming potential. Manufacturers indicated that stripper reformulation may present more challenges than coatings, due to limited performance-equivalent alternatives and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's~~ies~~ (U.S. EPA) future phase out of methylene chloride.

PAR 1136 proposes a regulatory framework that balances public health protection with feasible industry transition. The amendment includes three core components:

(1) Maintaining the existing VOC limits for wood products coatings and strippers;

(2) Establishing a prohibition schedule for pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coatings, including sell-through and use-through periods designed to address stranded inventory concerns; and

(3) Providing an optional PW-MIR compliance pathway.

Under this structure, the six coating categories identified as containing pCBtF and strippers will have applicable alternative PW-MIR limits in addition to the existing mass-based VOC limits, providing additional reformulation flexibility, maintaining product performance, and minimizing the impact to air quality.

PAR 1136 also retains an alternative compliance pathway for facilities using an approved Air Pollution Control System that achieves equivalent VOC emission reductions to the rule's VOC limits.

CHAPTER 1 : BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION
REGULATORY HISTORY
AFFECTED INDUSTRIES
PUBLIC PROCESS

Introduction

Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings is a source-specific rule originally adopted on September 16, 1983, to reduce emissions of VOCs from coatings, strippers, and solvents used in the manufacturing, refinishing, and maintenance of wood products such as furniture, cabinets, shutters, frames, and similar coated wood materials. Rule 1136 establishes VOC content limits and work practice standards for coating operations and surface preparation practices. The rule applies to any person or facility that manufactures, supplies, sells, solicits, or applies wood coatings or strippers within the South Coast Air Basin.

Over time, amendments to Rule 1136 have lowered VOC content limits, aligned definitions with South Coast AQMD's broader VOC reduction initiatives, and facilitated the transition from traditional nitrocellulose lacquer systems to lower-emitting alternatives. As VOC limits became more stringent, coating manufacturers increasingly relied on exempt solvents, most notably pCBtF and t-BAc, because their use does not contribute to the calculated VOC content of a coating.

In April 2017, the South Coast AQMD Stationary Source Committee recommended a precautionary approach when considering exempt compounds with potential toxic endpoints, prioritizing reductions in toxic exposure over further reductions in VOC emissions. OEHHA has identified toxic endpoints for both pCBtF and t-BAc. In response, South Coast AQMD has been working to phase out or minimize the use of these exempt compounds across all VOC rules. For Rule 1136, the current rule development has two primary goals: (1) to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coatings and strippers wherever feasible, and (2) to maintain existing VOC limits while providing an alternative reactivity-based compliance pathway that supports reformulation without reliance on toxic exempt solvents.

To support this effort, staff conducted a manufacturer survey that identified six coating categories currently formulated with pCBtF and no coating categories using t-BAc. Staff also performed an analysis to establish equivalent ~~Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (~~PW-MIR~~)~~ limits for the six affected categories, recognizing that stripper reformulation may require additional flexibility due to limited available alternatives. PAR 1136 proposes a prohibition schedule for pCBtF and t-BAc, an optional PW-MIR compliance pathway, and maintains all existing VOC limits.

2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The 2022 AQMP adopted on December 2, 2022, set forth a path for improving air quality and meeting federal air pollution standards by striving for zero-NOx emission technologies across all sectors and lower VOC emissions where feasible. The 2022 AQMP included Control Measure CTS-01 Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants (CTS-01), which seeks to address the toxicity concerns of pCBtF and t-BAc and assess opportunities for VOC emission reductions[1]. PAR 1136 partially implements CTS-01 from the 2022 AQMP.

[1] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2022-air-quality-management-plan/final-2022-aqmp/appendix-iv-a.pdf

Regulatory History

Rule 1136 was adopted on September 16, 1983, and has been amended multiple times to address feasibility, availability of low-VOC technologies, and alignment with federal and state air quality objectives. Early amendments in 1988, 1994, and 1996 focused on reducing the VOC content of wood coatings, updating compliance schedules, and introducing waterborne and hybrid coating systems to achieve more aggressive VOC reductions. These amendments also incorporated transfer efficiency requirements, emissions averaging provisions, and clarifications to coating categories.

Past amendments were designed to phase in lower-emitting technologies over time, while allowing industry flexibility to transition from traditional high-solvent lacquers. During the 1990s, the rule was revised to reflect evolving coating technologies, mitigate challenges associated with waterborne conversion, and incorporate interim VOC limits for specific categories.

Although Rule 1136 has undergone several amendments, the rule has not received a major technical update since 1996. Since that time, newer South Coast AQMD VOC rules—such as Rules 1168, 1151, 1171, and 1107—have addressed the phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc following OEHHA's identification of their toxic endpoints. PAR 1136 continues this agency-wide effort and establishes a contemporary compliance structure that maintains current VOC limits while addressing exempt-solvent toxicity.

Background on t-BAc and pCBtF

In 1994, U.S. EPA exempted pCBtF from the federal definition of a VOC due to its negligible photochemical reactivity. South Coast AQMD incorporated this exemption in 2014 by adding pCBtF to Rule 102, such that pCBtF is not considered a VOC unless otherwise specified in a South Coast AQMD rule.

In 2004, U.S. EPA similarly exempted t-BAc; however, South Coast AQMD did not grant a full exemption under Rule 102 due to toxicity concerns, instead allowing limited exemptions through source-specific rules such as Rule 1113.

In 2013, amendments to Rule 1113 directed staff to re-evaluate the t-BAc exemption based on emerging health concerns. In 2017, staff presented preliminary findings on t-BAc and pCBtF to the Stationary Source Committee (SSC), and the SSC subsequently directed staff to remove t-BAc exemptions following completion of OEHHA's health risk assessment and to evaluate pCBtF for potential carcinogenicity.

OEHHA finalized the t-BAc health risk assessment in 2018, concluding that its cancer risk was higher than previously estimated, and finalized the pCBtF assessment in 2020, identifying pCBtF as a potential carcinogen. In response, South Coast AQMD has taken action to prohibit these compounds through amendments to Rule 1168 in 2022, Rule 1151 in 2024, and Rule 1171 and 1107 in 2025.

Comparative Toxicity Context for pCBtF and t-BAc

Staff evaluated several regulatory approaches to address toxicity concerns associated with pCBtF and t-BAc, informed by how other compounds with identified toxic endpoints have historically been addressed under South Coast AQMD rules. Under Rule 102, VOC-exempt compounds may

be designated as Group II and restricted in source-specific rules when health or safety concerns are identified.

To support this evaluation, staff reviewed available toxicological benchmarks, including cancer potency and acute exposure indicators, to place pCBtF and t-BAc in context with other solvents that have been restricted or prohibited. This review indicates that pCBtF exhibits relatively elevated cancer risk potential, while t-BAc presents concerns related to short-term exposure, consistent with prior staff and OEHHA findings.

Based on this comparative assessment, staff determined that continued reliance on pCBtF and t-BAc is inconsistent with the South Coast AQMD's precautionary approach for toxic exempt compounds. Accordingly, PAR 1136 advances a phased prohibition framework that aligns with prior rulemakings and balances public health protection with feasible industry transition.

For Rule 1136, staff conducted a manufacturer survey in 2024 to evaluate solvent usage across coating categories. The survey showed:

- Six coating categories are formulated with pCBtF
- Zero categories utilize t-BAc
- PW-MIR analysis demonstrates a feasible reactivity-based compliance option for the six pCBtF categories

These findings support the need for a prohibition schedule and an alternative compliance option that enables reformulation while maintaining existing VOC limits.

Background on Paint Strippers

Some stripper formulations also rely on exempt-solvent systems, primarily methylene chloride, a Group II exempt compound under Rule 102. In May 2024, U.S. EPA finalized a regulation under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) that will prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution, and use of methylene chloride for industrial and commercial wood refinishing applications taking effect by May 8, 2029. Under TSCA, U.S. EPA evaluates chemical substances to determine whether they present an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment under their conditions of use. When U.S. EPA determines that a chemical poses such a risk, TSCA authorizes U.S. EPA to impose restrictions or prohibitions to eliminate or reduce the risk. Methylene chloride has well-documented acute and chronic toxicity and has been associated with worker fatalities, particularly during paint stripping activities conducted in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces.

Some stripper formulations used in the South Coast AQMD rely on methylene chloride, which is categorized as a Group II exempt compound under Rule 102. Exempt compounds are included as Group II exempts if there are known concerns such as toxicity, global warming potential, or causing other harmful environmental impacts. Many South Coast AQMD VOC rules include a prohibition from using Group II exempt compounds; however, Rule 1136 currently does not. Staff is proposing to align with the South Coast AQMD's precautionary approach for toxic exempt compounds by including a Group II prohibition for wood coatings and strippers. However, to address the current use of methylene chloride in strippers and to provide a feasible transition to alternative solvents, staff is proposing to temporarily exempt methylene chloride from the Group II prohibition for strippers. Facilities that are currently permitted to use methylene chloride-based strippers would be able to continue using them until the future federal

prohibition goes into effect on May 8, 2029. Paint stripper reformulation presents unique feasibility challenges because no non-toxic solvent or combination of solvents ~~have~~ has been identified that can strip coatings as efficiently as methylene chloride.

Affected Industries

Rule 1136 applies to any person who manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, sells, offers for sale, supplies, distributes, uses, or applies any wood coating, stripper, or surface preparation material within the South Coast Air Basin. The affected industries include:

- Furniture and cabinet manufacturers
- Architectural millwork and wood fixture producers
- Shutter and frame manufacturers
- Wood refinishing and restoration operations
- Specialty and custom wood product fabricators
- Facilities applying coatings to composite or simulated wood materials

These facilities range from small family-owned shops to large manufacturing operations with multiple coating lines. The sector includes manufacturers that perform staining, sealing, filling, toning, priming, clear coating, and specialized finishing for a wide variety of residential, commercial, and institutional wood products.

Staff identified 516 facilities with active permits subject to Rule 1136. Among these, 21 facilities have a high potential to emit and are subject to Title V permitting requirements. Of the Title V facilities, approximately 10 have relatively high VOC emissions associated with the application of wood coatings. Facilities regulated under Rule 1136 are distributed throughout the South Coast AQMD region, and some are located in close proximity to sensitive receptors such as residential areas, and other populated locations.

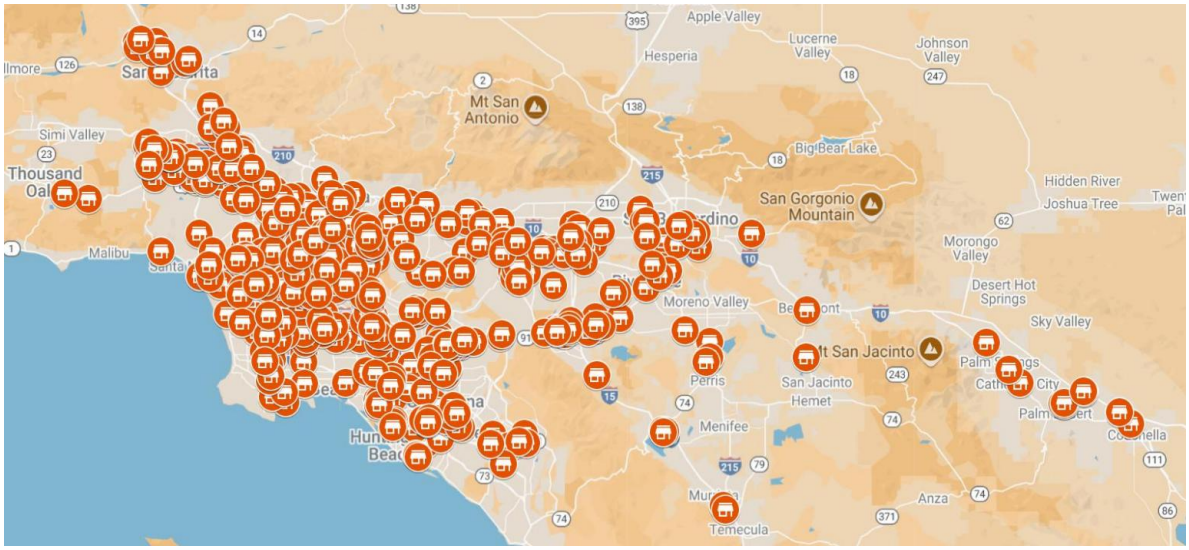


Figure 1-1: PAR 1136 facilities in South Coast AQMD

To characterize the use of exempt solvents and determine applicability, staff conducted a manufacturer survey that informed the development of the prohibition schedule and PW-MIR

limits. This survey-based approach ensures that proposed amendments reflect current market conditions and allow for feasible reformulation pathways. The amendments proposed in PAR 1136 are expected to affect all manufacturers producing coatings for distribution in the South Coast Air Basin, as well as end users that apply these coatings.

Process Description

Rule 1136 applies to operations that manufacture, refinish, or maintain wood products using wood coatings, strippers, or associated surface preparation materials. These materials perform essential functions such as sealing, staining, priming, filling, and finishing to achieve required aesthetic and durability characteristics. Wood coatings are formulated to meet performance needs including adhesion, hardness, clarity, and resistance to moisture or abrasion.

As VOC limits tightened over time, manufacturers reformulated coatings to maintain product performance while complying with regulatory requirements. In several categories, exempt solvents, primarily pCBtF, were incorporated because they do not contribute to calculated VOC content.

Under PAR 1136, existing VOC limits are maintained. However, consistent with South Coast AQMD's precautionary approach for exempt compounds with identified toxic endpoints, the amendment introduces a phase-out schedule for pCBtF and provides an optional ~~PW-MIR~~ compliance pathway for the six coating categories identified through the manufacturer survey as containing pCBtF. No categories were identified as containing t-BAc. This framework allows continued compliance flexibility while reducing reliance on toxic exempt solvents.

Public Process

The rule amendment process for PAR 1136 began in July 2024. Staff conducted five Working Group Meetings and held multiple individual meetings with coating manufacturers, distributors, and wood finishing facilities. In addition, a public workshop was conducted on February 4, 2026. To support the technical assessment, staff distributed a manufacturer survey requesting formulation data for wood coatings and strippers, including VOC content, exempt solvent usage, and reactivity information. The table below summarizes the key topics discussed at each of the Working Group Meetings; presentations from those meetings are posted on the South Coast AQMD's website.[2] Rule development was paused between Working Group Meeting #3 and #4 due to shifting resources.

[2] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1136

Table 1-1: Working Group Meetings

Meeting title	Date	Highlights
Working Group Meeting #1	July 9, 2024	• Rule background • Key amendment objectives • Exempt solvent background
Working Group Meeting #2	August 21, 2024	• Amendment progress update • Coating manufacturer survey
Working Group Meeting #3	December 10, 2024	• Amendment progress update • Coating manufacturer survey data analysis
Working Group Meeting #4	September 16, 2025	• Amendment progress update • Initial Rule Concepts • Initial Alternative PW- MIR
Working Group Meeting #5	December 10, 2025	• Amendment progress update • Rule concepts • Initial Preliminary Draft Rule Language

Additionally, staff conducted several site visits where various topics were discussed, including the types of wood coating materials used in the South Coast AQMD to gain a deeper understanding of wood coating industry operations and logistics. A summary of the site visits is provided in the table below.

Table 1-2: Site Visits

Stakeholder	Date
Disneyland	08/14/2024
Fender	09/03/2024
Sony Picture Studios	09/05/2024
Vista Paint Company	7/22/2025

As part of the PAR 1136 rule development process, staff met with coating manufacturers to further evaluate the survey data and gain a clearer understanding of industry practices. These meetings focused on clarifying manufacturer survey responses, assessing the extent of pCBtF and t-BAc usage within specific wood coating sectors, and discussing technical and operational challenges associated with prohibiting these compounds. Staff also discussed potential alternative compliance approaches and reformulation options, including the use of water-based coating technologies and reactivity-based VOC limits. Manufacturer meetings were held with

Axalta on June 25, 2025; Gemini on June 26, 2025; RPM ICG on July 16, 2025; and AkzoNobel on July 25, 2025.

CHAPTER 2 : TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

WOOD COATING MATERIALS AND VOC CONTROL

WOOD COATING MATERIALS AND USE of pCBtF and t-BAc

Wood Coating Materials and VOC Control

Wood products coatings regulated under Rule 1136 are used in the manufacturing, refinishing, and maintenance of a wide range of products, including furniture, cabinets, shutters, architectural millwork, frames, and other coated wood materials. These coatings perform essential functions such as sealing, staining, priming, filling, toning, and finishing to achieve required aesthetic qualities, durability, and protection against moisture, abrasion, and environmental exposure.

Historically, wood coatings have relied heavily on solvent-borne formulations, particularly nitrocellulose lacquer systems, which contain a high proportion of organic solvents. During application and curing, these solvents evaporate and contribute to emissions of VOCs. As a result, wood product coating operations have been a significant source of VOC emissions within the South Coast Air Basin and have been subject to progressively more stringent regulatory requirements over time.

Rule 1136 establishes VOC content limits for wood coatings and strippers as the primary mechanism for controlling emissions. Unlike some source categories that rely on add-on air pollution control equipment, compliance with Rule 1136 has historically been achieved predominantly through material reformulation, improved application practices, and the use of compliant coating technologies. This structure reflects the diverse and decentralized nature of the wood products industry, which includes many small and medium-sized facilities where installation of add-on control systems is often impractical.

As VOC limits under Rule 1136 became more stringent through successive amendments, coating manufacturers reformulated products to maintain performance while reducing regulated VOC content. Early compliance strategies included the transition from traditional high-solvent formulations to waterborne, ultraviolet (UV)-curable, Electron Beam (EB), Light-Emitting Diode (LED), and high-solids coatings. These alternatives significantly reduced VOC emissions but required changes in application techniques, drying conditions, and finish management practices.

In parallel, manufacturers increasingly relied on compounds exempted from the regulatory definition of VOC to further reduce calculated VOC content while preserving solvent-based performance characteristics. Two exempt solvents, pCBtF and t-BAc, were widely used in multiple coating categories because they provided favorable evaporation rates, solvency, and film-forming properties without counting toward regulatory VOC limits.

While the use of exempt solvents facilitated compliance with mass-based VOC limits, subsequent toxicological evaluations identified health concerns associated with certain exempt compounds. These findings prompted a shift in regulatory focus from solely controlling ozone precursor emissions to also addressing potential toxic exposure risks associated with exempt-solvent use.

The current amendment to Rule 1136 reflects this shift in regulatory priorities. Rather than further tightening mass-based VOC limits, PAR 1136 is designed to reduce reliance on exempt solvents with identified toxic endpoints while maintaining the existing VOC control framework. This approach recognizes that the South Coast Air Basin is currently a nitrogen oxides (NO_x)-limited environment, where additional VOC reductions from this source category are less effective toward achieving ozone attainment goals.

To support this effort, staff conducted a manufacturer survey to characterize current formulation practices across wood coating and stripper categories. Survey responses indicated that six

coating categories; Clear Sealers, Clear Topcoats, Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats, Pigmented Topcoats, High-Solid Stains, and Low Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats, currently rely on pCBtF in their formulations, while no coating categories were identified as using t-BAc. The survey also indicated that reformulation of strippers presents greater feasibility challenges due to limited performance-equivalent alternatives and the critical role of solvent strength in coating removal.

These findings informed the development of a regulatory approach that focuses on eliminating the use of pCBtF and t-BAc while preserving compliance flexibility and minimizing disruption to the wood coatings marketplace

Reformulating wood coatings presents technical challenges that vary by coating type, substrate, and application method. Performance attributes such as adhesion, clarity, color development, grain raising, hardness, and repairability are highly sensitive to solvent composition. Changes in formulation can affect drying time, finish appearance, production throughput, and compatibility with existing equipment.

Waterborne and other low-VOC technologies have been successfully adopted in many applications, particularly for topcoats and primers. However, certain coating categories—such as high-solids stains and specialized finishing materials—continue to face reformulation constraints. These constraints are driven by substrate variability, environmental conditions, and customer performance expectations rather than a lack of regulatory incentive.

Stripper formulations present additional challenges because their effectiveness depends on solvent penetration, dwell time, and removal efficiency. Alternatives to traditional solvent systems may require longer processing times or additional mechanical action, which can limit feasibility for some users.

Recognizing these constraints, PAR 1136 is structured to allow multiple compliance pathways while phasing out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in coatings and providing regulatory flexibility as U.S. EPA prohibits the use of methylene chloride for paint strippers.

~~Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (~~PW-MIR~~)~~ Compliance Pathway

The Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) scale is a metric that measures the relative ozone-forming potential of VOCs that quantifies the amount of ground-level ozone formed by a specific chemical compound under high-reactivity conditions. While traditional regulatory frameworks treat all VOCs equally on a mass-per-volume basis, the MIR scale accounts for the varying chemical reactivities of individual compounds. By assigning a specific reactivity value to each VOC, this metric allows for a more precise assessment of a product's actual atmospheric impact and its contribution to ozone formation.

A key component of the amended rule is the introduction of an optional PW-MIR compliance pathway for selected coating categories. PW-MIR is a reactivity-based metric that reflects the ozone-forming potential of a product based on the weighted reactivity of all VOC ingredients in the formulation.

Under PAR 1136, PW-MIR limits are established only for coating categories identified through the manufacturer survey as containing pCBtF. These limits were derived through equivalency analyses to ensure that compliance using PW-MIR achieves an ozone impact comparable to

compliance with existing mass-based VOC limits. The PW-MIR pathway is optional and does not replace or modify the existing VOC content limits.

MIR values used to calculate PW-MIR are published by California Air Resources Board (CARB) and represent the relative ozone-forming potential of individual VOCs. PW-MIR is calculated by weighting each VOC's MIR value by its proportion in the product formulation, resulting in a single metric that represents the overall ozone-forming potential of the product. This approach allows the rule to distinguish between VOCs with substantially different reactivities rather than treating all VOCs equally on a mass basis.

This approach provides manufacturers with additional reformulation flexibility by allowing substitution of lower-toxicity VOCs with known reactivity characteristics, rather than relying on exempt solvents. By maintaining existing VOC limits and offering PW-MIR as an alternative pathway, the rule avoids backsliding while supporting feasible transitions away from toxic exempt compounds.

The PW-MIR framework has been used in prior South Coast AQMD rulemakings, including Rules 1151 and 1171, to support equivalent or greater ozone protection while providing flexibility during reformulation. Consistent with those rules, PW-MIR under PAR 1136 is offered as an alternative compliance option and is designed to achieve equal or lower ozone formation compared to traditional mass-based VOC limits.

For strippers used on wood products, the amended rule provides additional flexibility by allowing compliance through either existing VOC content limits, existing Composite Vapor Pressure limit, or newly proposed PW-MIR VOC limits.

In summary, Rule 1136 relies on a reformulation-based compliance strategy that reflects the structure of the wood products industry and the technical characteristics of wood coatings and strippers. The amended rule:

- Maintains existing mass-based VOC limits;
- Establishes a prohibition schedule for pCBtF and t-BAc with sell-through and use-through provisions; and
- Introduces optional PW-MIR VOC limits for select coating categories and strippers.

This layered compliance framework balances public health protection with technical feasibility, allowing the wood coatings sector to transition away from toxic exempt solvents while maintaining product performance and regulatory compliance.

Wood Coating Materials Manufacturer pCBtF and t-BAc Survey

To understand the extent of the use of pCBtF and t-BAc to comply with the VOC limits in Rule 1136, staff conducted a survey, in August 2024, of manufacturers who sell wood coating materials subject to Rule 1136. The main compounds of interest in the survey were pCBtF and t-BAc. The results of the survey were used to help evaluate VOC content limits, VOC emissions, a potential prohibition timeline, and future effective VOC content limits. The table below shows the survey questions.

Table 2-1: Wood Coating Materials Survey Questions

Requested Information	
1.	Company name, contact person, and an email address
2.	Product name
3.	Product category
4.	VOC content of product (regulatory and actual)
5.	Is the product water or solvent based
6.	Percent content of pCBtF and/or t-BAc
7.	Annual sold volume and if that volume represents South Coat AQMD or California

In total, four wood coating materials manufacturers responded to the survey distributed as part of the PAR 1136 rule development process. Rule 1136 currently includes 14 categories covering sealants, topcoats, primers, fillers, inks, cleaning solvents, and other coatings. The following summarizes the major findings of the survey:

- A total of 517 wood coating materials from seven categories were reported to be sold within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The table below summarizes the main product categories identified in the survey and the number of products reported within each category.

Table 2-2: Summary of the Number of Products Reported in Survey

Category	# of Products Reported
Clear Sealers	22
Clear Topcoat	159
Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats	31
Pigmented Topcoats	126
Fillers	8
High-Solid Stains	72
Low Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats	99

- Survey responses indicated that six of the seven reported coating categories contained products formulated with pCBtF. No coating categories were reported to contain t-BAc.

- Approximately 79 percent of reported products were solvent-based, and products containing pCBtF accounted for approximately 85 percent of reported sales volume.
- Reported pCBtF content ranged from approximately eight to 90 percent by weight, depending on coating category and formulation.
- Several coating categories including barrier coats for plastic components, composite wood edge fillers, extreme performance coatings, inks, mold-seal coatings, multi-colored coatings, and low-solids barrier coats were not reported as sold in the survey.
- Absent additional data, staff assumes that pCBtF and t-BAc are not required to comply with VOC limits in those categories.
- The following figures illustrate the distribution of sales volume for products containing pCBtF compared to products formulated without pCBtF for major coating categories.

Table 2-3: Sales Volume of All Reported Products by Category

Category	# of Reported Products	Gallons Products Sold
Clear Sealers	22	46,600
Clear Topcoats	159	106,900
Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats	31	46,600
Pigmented Topcoats	126	58,400
Fillers	8	Protected Data[3]
High-Solid Stains	72	Protected Data
Low Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats	99	4,300
Total	517	263,660

Based on survey data submitted, pCBtF use was identified in the following six coating categories:

- Clear Sealers
- Clear Topcoats
- Pigmented Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats
- Pigmented Topcoats
- High-Solid Stains
- Low-Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats

These categories represent the majority of reported product sales and form the basis for staff's evaluation of reformulation feasibility and alternative compliance approaches under PAR 1136.

[3] Protected Data indicates the data is confidential with less than three manufacturers reported sales.

In contrast, fillers were reported to contain neither pCBtF nor t-BAc and represent a small fraction of total sales, indicating that early prohibition is feasible for that category.

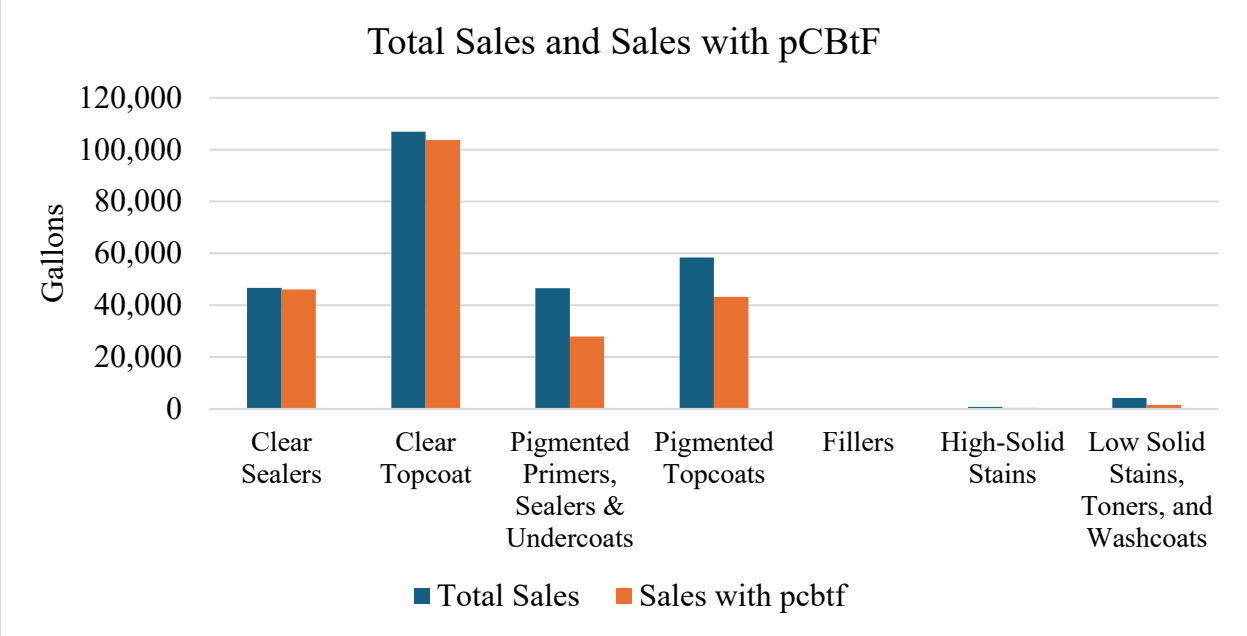


Figure 2-1: Total Sales Volume and Sales Volume Containing pCBtF by Category

Not all VOCs have equal ozone-forming potential. Traditional mass-based VOC limits treat exempt compounds as zero and non-exempt compounds as fully contributing, without regard to relative reactivity. To evaluate ozone-formation potential more directly, staff assessed coatings using MIR, which quantifies the grams of ozone formed per gram of VOC emitted.

Using survey data and safety data sheets, staff calculated PW-MIR values for coatings in each reported category. MIR values were provided directly by manufacturers for some products and estimated for others where formulation data were available.

The analysis showed that:

- Clear topcoats generally exhibited higher PW-MIR values than pigmented topcoats, likely due to higher solids content.
- High-solid and low-solid stains exhibited elevated PW-MIR values driven by aromatic hydrocarbons with high MIR values.
- Categories with similar mass-based VOC limits exhibited substantially different PW-MIR values.

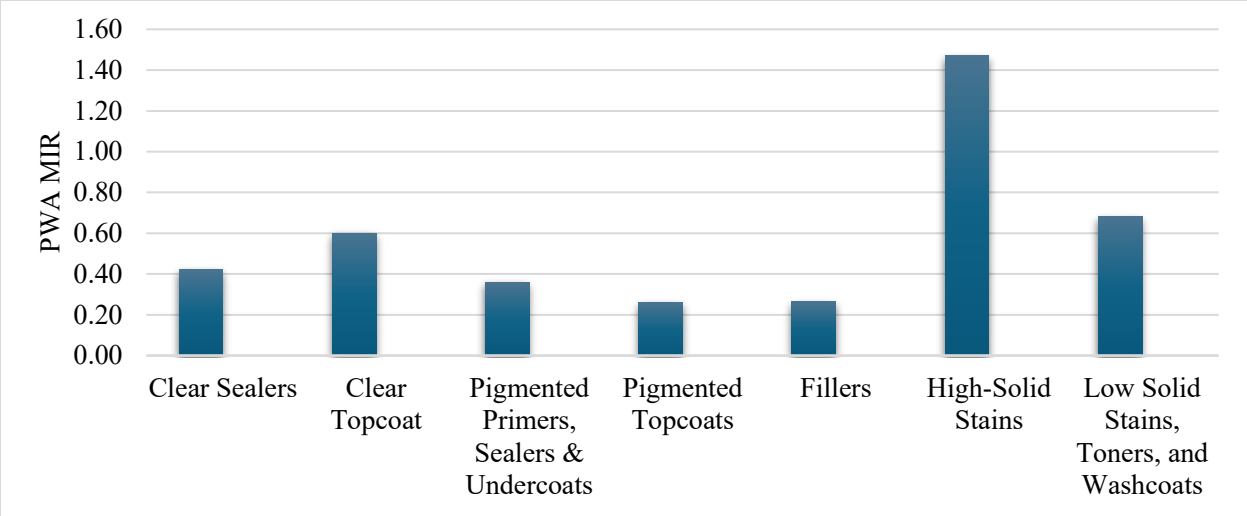


Figure 2-2: Average ~~Product-Weighted MIR (~~PW-MIR~~)~~ by Coating Category

Based on the PW-MIR analysis, staff developed optional alternative PW-MIR VOC limits for coating categories identified as containing pCBtF. Reactivity-based VOC limits can achieve ozone-equivalent outcomes while allowing additional formulation flexibility. These limits are designed to be equivalent to existing mass-based VOC limits in terms of ozone-forming potential, not more stringent.

Under PAR 1136:

- Existing mass-based VOC limits remain unchanged.
- PW-MIR VOC limits are optional and apply only to specific coating categories.
- Manufacturers may comply with either the mass-based VOC limit or the PW-MIR VOC limit.
- PW-MIR VOC limits allow substitution of lower-toxicity VOCs without increasing ozone impacts.

PW-MIR VOC limits are a new compliance approach for South Coast AQMD VOC rules, and staff will monitor implementation and market response over time.

Table 2-4: Summary of Average PW-MIR VOC Content Values and Existing VOC Limits by Category

Product Category	Average PW-MIR VOC Content ($g O_3$/ g Product)	Category VOC Limit (g/L)
Clear Sealers	0.53	275
Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats	0.60	275
Clear Topcoats	0.53	275
Pigmented Topcoats	0.46	275
Fillers	0.16	275
High-Solid Stains	1.87	350
Low-Solid Stains, Toners & Washcoats	1.03	120

PAR 1136 proposes a future effective prohibition on the manufacture, sale, and use of wood coatings containing pCBtF and t-BAc. Based on stakeholder input and market considerations, staff proposes a structured transition that includes:

- A future manufacturing prohibition date,
- A sell-through period for products already in the supply chain, and
- A use-through period to allow end users to exhaust existing inventory.

These provisions are intended to minimize stranded assets while allowing sufficient time for reformulation and transition.

In addition to pCBtF and t-BAc, PAR 1136 includes a future effective prohibition on Group II exempt compounds, with a prohibition schedule aligned with the pCBtF and t-BAc phase out. Most South Coast AQMD coating and solvent VOC rules that have been amended relatively recently, include a prohibition on Group II exempt compounds due to their potential toxicity. Rule 1136 did not include a prohibition, so a future effective prohibition has been included. Based on staff research and manufacturer feedback, these compounds are not currently being used in Wood Coatings, other than methylene chloride use as a paint stripper. Methylene chloride is being phased out at the federal level, so methylene chloride use will not be prohibited for use in strippers until the federal phase out.

Staff is including colorants in PAR 1136 and providing a longer compliance timeline in response to stakeholder comments requesting additional time to address reformulation challenges associated with removing pCBtF and t-BAc from colorants used across multiple coating systems. Stakeholders indicated that reformulating colorants requires additional research, development, testing, and field validation to ensure compatibility and performance within compliant coating formulations. Consistent with approaches adopted in other South Coast AQMD coating rules,

staff determined that providing a separate, extended compliance schedule for colorants appropriately balances technical feasibility with regulatory certainty and public health protection.

Table 2-5: Proposed Prohibition Schedule for Wood Coatings and Strippers

Category	Final Manufacturer Date	Sell-Through Date	Use-Through Date
Wood Coating Materials	[Three Years after Date of Rule Adoption]	[Four Years after Date of Rule Adoption]	[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]
Colorants	[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]	[Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption]	[Seven Years after Date of Rule Adoption]
Strippers	[Two Months after Date of Rule Adoption]	[One Year after Date of Rule Adoption]	[Two Years after Date of Rule Adoption]

CHAPTER 3 : SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1136

Introduction

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1136 is to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coating materials and strippers, as directed by the South Coast AQMD's Stationary Source Committee, due to toxicity concerns.

Staff is proposing the following amendments to Rule 1136. The proposed amendments primarily pertain to the prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc use in the regulated products and the introduction of alternative compliance pathways, including the use of reactivity-based VOC limits. Some other amendments are for the purpose of rule clarification or streamlining. The proposed revised rule structure and key provisions are discussed in the following sections.

Proposed Amended Rule Structure

(a) Purpose
(b) Applicability
(c) Definitions
(d) Requirements
(e) Alternative Emission Control Plan
(f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use
(g) Administrative Requirements
(h) Test Methods
(i) Continuous Monitors
(j) Rule 442 Applicability
(k) Exemptions

Proposed Amended Rule 1136

Purpose [Subdivision (a)]

The purpose of this rule is to reduce VOC emissions from the application of wood coating materials and strippers to wood products.

No significant revisions were made to this subdivision. The subdivision previously combined with the Applicability subdivision; however, staff separated the two into separate subdivisions to be consistent with the structure of similar South Coast AQMD VOC rules. Staff capitalized defined terms to indicate that definitions for the associated terms can be found in the Definitions subdivision.

Applicability [Subdivision (b)]

Subdivision (b) updates the applicability section to align with the structure and terminology used in other South Coast AQMD VOC rules. The revisions clarify that PAR 1136 applies to any Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Wood Coating Material or Stripper for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a Facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of such materials.

Staff updated applicability for consistency across other VOC rules. Staff also capitalized defined terms to indicate that definitions for the associated terms can be found in the Definitions subdivision.

Definitions [Subdivision (c)]

To provide clarity, definitions are used in the proposed amended rule as a proper noun to better distinguish defined terms from common terms. Refer to PAR 1136 for a complete list of definitions.

The following are new or revised definitions for PAR 1136~~. For all definitions, refer to the preliminary draft of PAR 1136 released with the staff report. Accordingly, the following definitions will be added or revised~~:

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER or CAS RN definition in paragraph (c)(6) which is "a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service to a single chemical substance to ensure unambiguous identification" has been moved from the rule to the definitions to be consistent with prior VOC rule amendments.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER in paragraph (c)(17) definition is added to provide clarification.

EXEMPT COMPOUNDS in paragraph (c)(18) is retained but revised to clarify applicability to Group II Exempt Compounds subject to prohibition under PAR 1136.

FACILITY in paragraph (c)(19) definition is added to provide clarification.

MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR) in paragraph (c)(31), which means: "the measure of the photochemical reactivity of a VOC, which estimates the weight of ozone produced from a weight of VOC expressed as grams of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title17, California Code of Regulations."

This definition is added to support the introduction of reactivity-based compliance options in PAR 1136.

PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) in paragraph (c)(38), which means: "the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a Wood Coating Material. The PW-MIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging) and calculated according to the following equations:

Weighted MIR (Wtd-MIR) ingredient = MIR × Weight Fraction ingredient

$PW\text{-}MIR = (Wtd\text{-}MIR)_1 + (Wtd\text{-}MIR)_2 + \ldots + (Wtd\text{-}MIR)_n$

Where:
MIR = ingredient MIR; and
1, 2, 3…n = each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product."

This definition supports the optional alternative PW-MIR VOC limits established in subdivision (d).

REACTIVE DILUENT in paragraph (c)(39), which means: "a liquid which is a VOC during application and one in which, through chemical or physical reactions, such as polymerization, becomes an integral part of a finished" is retained. Reactive diluents are similar to the monomers and oligomers used in reactive coatings such as urethanes and energy curable coatings as the monomers and oligomers are also VOCs during application but react to become the final film. However, reactive diluent are not the principle monomers or oligomers that give the coating it~~'~~s

properties, they are an additives used to adjust the application properties of the coatings, such as viscosity or rheology.

SOUTH COAST AQMD TEST METHOD in paragraph (c)(44) which means "a test method included in the manual of "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," which can be found on the South Coast AQMD website and are referenced in subdivision (h)".

STRIPPER in paragraph (c)~~(44)~~(45) is retained and revised to clarify applicability to prohibition provisions and alternative compliance options evaluated under PAR 1136.

VOC COMPOSITE VAPOR PRESSURE in paragraph (c)~~(47)~~(48) is retained; however, staff is evaluating sunsetting the vapor-pressure-based compliance pathway for Strippers in favor of PW-MIR-based limits. The definition is retained for enforceability during the transition period.

WEIGHT FRACTION in paragraph (c)~~(50)~~(51), which means: "the weight of an ingredient divided by the total net weight of the product, expressed to thousands of a gram of ingredient per gram of product (excluding container and packaging)"is added to support the PW-MIR definition.

WOOD COATING MATERIAL in paragraph (c)~~(51)~~(52) is retained and clarified to ensure applicability to all coating categories subject to PW-MIR limits and prohibition provisions.

The following definitions are ~~R~~removed because ~~definitions that~~they are no longer applicable to the rule or are associated with ~~able, including those associated with the rule and~~ products that are no longer being used in South Coast AQMD~~ including~~:

- ~~-~~Classic Guitars,
- Custom Replica Furniture,
- Extreme Performance Coating,
- High Film Build,
- Multi-Colored Coating,
- Potential To Emit,
- Rate Per Day,
- Rate Per Calendar Year,
- Repair Coating,
- Stencil Coating, and
- Touch Up Coating.

Requirements [Subdivision (d)]

This subdivision contains the provisions for any person or facility that applies any wood coating material or stripper to any operation associated with the manufacture, finishing, refinishing, or maintenance of wood products.

Paragraph (d)(1) – VOC Limits for Wood Coatings Materials

Paragraph (d)(1) establishes VOC content limits for Wood Coating Materials by coating category, as specified in Table 1 – Table of Standards for Coatings VOC Limits (Table 1). Staff is not proposing to modify the existing mass-based VOC content limits for Wood Coating Materials.

Wood Coating Materials must comply with either the applicable Regulatory VOC limit or pounds (lbs.) VOC/lbs. solids limit specified in Table 1, or, may comply with the alternative

PW-MIR VOC limits specified in Table 1. MIR values for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

The alternative PW-MIR compliance pathway provides an additional compliance option while maintaining equivalent ozone-forming potential compared to the existing mass-based VOC limits. Products complying with either mass-based or PW-MIR VOC limits are subject to the prohibition provisions for pCBtF and t-BAc in subdivision (f).

Table 3-1: Summary of the VOC Limits

Coating Categories	Regulatory VOC limit		lbs VOC/ lb of solids	Alternative PW-MIR VOC Limit
	g/L-Coating	lb/gal-Coating		g O_3/g product
Primer, Sealer, and Undercoats (PSU)				
Clear PSU	275	2.3	0.36	0.53
Pigmented PSU	275	2.3	0.21	0.60
Topcoats (including extreme performance)				
Clear Topcoats	275	2.3	0.35	0.53
Pigmented Topcoats	275	2.3	0.25	0.46
Other Categories				
High-Solids Stains	350	2.9	0.42	1.87
Inks	500	4.2	0.96	N/A
Mold-Seal Coatings	750	6.3	4.2	N/A
Fillers	275	2.3	0.18	N/A
Japans	350	2.9	0.42	N/A
Other Coatings	275	2.3	0.3	N/A

Paragraph (d)(2) – VOC Limits for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers

Paragraph (d)(2) establishes VOC content limits for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers as specified in Table 2 – Table of Standards for Low-Solids Coatings and Strippers (Table 2).

Low-Solids Coatings must comply with either the applicable Actual VOC limits specified in Table 2, or, may comply with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits specified in Table 2. Strippers must comply with either the applicable Actual VOC limit, composite vapor pressure limits, or may comply with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limit specified in Table 2. Strippers will also be subject to the prohibition provisions for Group II Exempt Compounds, pCBtF and t-BAc in subdivision (f), including applicable phase-out, sell-through, and use-through requirements though there will be a temporary allowance for the use of methylene chloride in strippers.

Table 3-2: Table of Standards for Low Solids Coatings and Strippers VOC Limits

	Actual VOC Limits		Composite Vapor Pressure	Alternative PW-MIR Limit
	g/L-Material	**lb/gal-Material**	mmHg (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F)	**g O_3/g product**
Low-Solids Barrier Coat – Plastic Component	120	1.0	N/A	N/A
Low-Solids Stains, Toners, and Washcoats	120	1.0	N/A	1.03
Strippers	350	2.9	2	1.5

Subparagraph (d)(3)(B) – Clarification on Sale of Higher VOC Wood Coatings to Facilities with Control Systems

Subparagraph (d)(3)(B) clarifies the allowance that wood coating materials exceeding the VOC limits may be sold to facilities using approved air pollution control systems and specifies that the facility must provide written documentation confirming the use of the control system, with records maintained according to the rule's recordkeeping requirements.

Prohibition of Possession, Specification, Sale or Use [Subdivision (f)]

Subdivision (f) includes new provisions that establish prohibitions on the manufacture, sale, distribution, possession, and use of Wood Coating Materials and Strippers containing specified toxic exempt compounds, including pCBtF and t-BAc, as well as other Group II Exempt Compounds. These prohibitions apply after the applicable Manufacturer Prohibition Dates specified in Table 3 – Prohibition Schedule (Table 3).

Paragraph (f)(1) prohibits any person from manufacturing, supplying, selling, offering for sale, marketing, blending, distributing, packaging, or repackaging Wood Coating Materials or Strippers for use within the South Coast AQMD that contain Group II Exempt Compounds,

volatile methylated siloxanes above specified thresholds, or pCBtF and/or t-BAc above the specified concentration limits. This paragraph also prohibits facility owners or operators from possessing, applying, or soliciting the use of non-compliant materials after the applicable prohibition dates.

Paragraph (f)(2) establishes sell-through and use-through provisions for Wood Coating Materials and Strippers manufactured prior to the applicable Final Manufacture Dates. These provisions allow materials containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc that were manufactured before the prohibition date to be sold through the supply chain and used at facilities until the applicable Sell-Through and Use-Through Dates specified in Table 3. This phased approach is intended to prevent stranded inventory while ensuring an orderly transition to compliant products.

Table 3 summarizes the prohibition schedule for Wood Coating Materials and Strippers, including the final manufacture, sell-through, and use-through dates.

Table 3-3: Prohibition Schedule

Category	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through Date	Use-Through Date
Wood Coating Materials	[*Three Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Four Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]
Colorants	[*Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Seven Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]
Strippers	[*Two Months after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*One Year after Date of Rule Adoption*]	[*Two Years after Date of Rule Adoption*]

Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements [Subdivision (g)]

Subdivision (g) contains existing provision that establish recordkeeping and labeling requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the VOC limits and alternative compliance options under Rule 1136.

Paragraph (g)(1) requires owners or operators of facilities to maintain records in accordance with Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions. These records support compliance verification and enforcement.

Paragraph (g)(2) applies to facilities complying with VOC limits expressed in pounds of VOC per pound of solids and requires additional documentation of VOC content in that format, in addition to the general recordkeeping requirements of Rule 109.

Paragraph (g)(3) requires that all Wood Coating Materials and Strippers sold or distributed for use within the South Coast AQMD be labeled in accordance with Rule 443.1 – Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents. This ensures that product information necessary for compliance determination is readily available.

Paragraph (g)(4) is a new provision to establish additional labeling requirements for Wood Coating Materials that elect to comply with the alternative ~~Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (~~PW-MIR~~)~~ VOC limits. For these materials, manufacturers and suppliers are required to include the PW-MIR VOC content, expressed as grams of ozone per gram of product (g O_3/g product), on all containers to facilitate compliance and enforcement.

Paragraph (g)(5) is a new provision that clarifies the recordkeeping requirements for facilities that elect to comply with paragraph (d)(3), requiring facilities to maintain purchase records and safety data sheets for wood coating materials exceeding the VOC limits, and to retain these records for five years, with at least the two most recent years kept onsite and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

Paragraph (g)(6) is a new provision that clarifies the recordkeeping requirements for suppliers of wood coating materials that sell products exceeding the VOC limits to facilities complying with paragraph (d)(3), requiring suppliers to maintain the written documentation received from the facility and sales records for those materials, and to retain these records for five years and make them available to the Executive Officer upon request.

Test Methods [Subdivision (h)]

Subdivision (h) is an existing subdivision that specifies the approved test methods for determining the VOC content of Wood Coating Materials and Strippers, quantifying Exempt Compounds, evaluating film build thickness and gloss, calculating VOC composite vapor pressure, determining the efficiency of Air Pollution Control Systems, and verifying transfer efficiency for alternative coating application methods. The subdivision also establishes provisions for the use of multiple test methods and equivalent test methods.

As part of PAR 1136, the Test Methods subdivision has been reorganized and updated to improve clarity and consistency with other South Coast AQMD coating rules. The revised structure consolidates testing requirements into a single subdivision, updates references to current U.S. EPA, CARB, ASTM, and South Coast AQMD test methods, and removes outdated or redundant provisions from the existing rule. In addition, staff added South Coast AQMD Test Method 313 as an approved compliance option, which provides improved accuracy for determining VOC content in low-VOC coatings compared to U.S. EPA Method 24.

The proposed amendments also clarify the procedures for determining compliance when facilities elect to use Air Pollution Control Systems or alternative PW-MIR VOC limits, including requirements for measuring capture efficiency, control device efficiency, and transfer efficiency. In addition, the subdivision explicitly allows the use of equivalent test methods approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the Executive Officer, and specifies that the most current approved version of each test method shall apply.

These updates ensure that compliance determinations under Rule 1136 are based on standardized, current, and enforceable testing procedures while maintaining flexibility to accommodate advances in analytical methods.

Continuous Monitors [Subdivision (i)]

Subdivision (i) includes existing requirements to establish monitoring, recordkeeping, and calibration requirements for coating operations that use add-on control devices to comply with the VOC limits in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2). Facilities subject to this provision are required to install and operate a continuous monitor, approved by the Executive Officer, for each add-on control device used to meet the applicable control requirements.

This subdivision requires that records from the monitoring devices, along with any additional data necessary to demonstrate compliance, be maintained on the premises for a minimum of two years and be made available to the Executive Officer upon request in a form and manner specified by the Executive Officer.

Compliance with paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) may be demonstrated through source testing and/or the evaluation of continuous monitor data. To ensure data integrity, all monitoring devices must be calibrated in a manner approved by the Executive Officer and maintained in optimal working order.

Rule 442 Applicability [Subdivision (j)]

This provision is an existing subdivision that clarifies that any wood coating materials that is exempt from all or a portion of the VOC limits of subdivision (d), shall comply with Rule 442 – Usage of Solvents. This subdivision was not changed other than to capitalize defined terms and moved from subdivision (g) for consistency with other South Coast AQMD rules.

Exemptions [Subdivision (k)]

Subdivision (k) provides conditional exemptions from specific requirements of Rule 1136 where emissions are minimal, where operations are regulated under another applicable South Coast AQMD rule, or where compliance with the rule would not provide meaningful emission reductions.

Staff removed several exemptions that were time-limited and are no longer applicable to current industry practices.

These include exemptions for classic guitar manufacturing, refinishing and custom replica furniture operations, and touch-up and repair coatings, all of which sunset between 1998 and 2005. Because these provisions have long expired, retaining them would add unnecessary complexity and could create confusion regarding enforceability.

Staff also removed obsolete recordkeeping and spray equipment exemptions tied to pre-2005 VOC limits and early transition provisions that are no longer relevant under the current regulatory framework. These exemptions were originally intended to facilitate early adoption of waterborne coatings and lower-VOC technologies and are no longer needed.

Staff removed the exemption for Japan coatings and instead added them as a separate coating category in Table 1, with a VOC content limit of 350 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and Exempt Compounds, as applied. This change is to provide clarification on the VOC limit for Japan coatings and lowering the VOC limit to align with the Rule 1113 VOC for Japan Coatings of 350 g/L, which has been in effect since January 1, 1999.

Paragraph (k)(6) is a new provision that provides a temporary exemption for strippers containing methylene chloride from the Group II Exempt Compound prohibition in subparagraph (f)(1)(A).

Strippers containing methylene chloride may be manufactured, supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, distributed, packaged, repackaged, possessed, or used, until May 8, 2029, when methylene chloride is scheduled to be phased out under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's TSCA regulation. The prohibition for all other Group II exempts in subparagraph (f)(1)(A) will still apply to strippers, only methylene chloride will be temporarily allowed.

CHAPTER 4 : IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EMISSIONS IMPACT

COSTS

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Emission Impacts

PAR 1136 establishes a prohibition and compliance schedule for the phase out of pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coating materials and strippers while maintaining the existing mass-based VOC limits for most coating categories. PAR 1136 also introduces alternative PW-MIR VOC limits to provide manufacturers with an additional compliance pathway and formulation flexibility during the transition away from exempt solvents. As a result, limited short-term changes in mass-based VOC emissions may occur for certain products, while the overall ozone-forming potential is expected to remain comparable once reformulation is complete. Because the existing mass-based VOC limits are not being changed and the PW-MIR limits are designed to be equivalent alternatives to the current VOC limits, no long-term increase or decrease in VOC emissions are expected as a result of the proposed amendments to the rule.

Manufacturer survey data indicate that pCBtF is widely used to meet current VOC limits in several major wood coating categories, including clear and pigmented topcoats, primers, sealers, undercoats, and stains. Approximately 85 percent of total reported sales volume within the South Coast AQMD contain pCBtF, with reported pCBtF content ranging from eight to 90 percent by weight. No use of t-BAc was reported in the survey responses.

Four manufacturers reported a total of 517 products sold within the South Coast AQMD, representing approximately 262,800[4] gallons per year across seven coating categories. Sales-weighted average VOC values by category were used to estimate baseline VOC emissions associated with Rule 1136-regulated coatings.

PAR 1136 affects approximately 516 permitted facilities, including 21 Title V facilities. Of these, approximately 10 facilities have relatively high VOC emissions from wood coating application operations. Staff used manufacturer survey data and available facility usage information to estimate VOC emissions by category, as summarized in the following table.

[4] This figure excludes specific product volumes designated as confidential business information.

Table 4-1: Estimated VOC Emissions by Category Reported in Manufacturer Survey

Category	Annual Sales in South Coast (gallons)	Emissions (tons per day)
Clear Sealers	46,600	0.130
Clear Topcoats	106,900	0.293
Pigmented Primers, Sealers & Undercoats	46,600	0.125
Pigmented Topcoats	58,400	0.151
Fillers	Protected Data	Protected Data
High-Solid Stains	Protected Data	Protected Data
Low Solid Stains, Toners, and Washcoats	4,300	0.005
Total	262,800	0.704

Costs

Reformulating wood coating materials to phase out toxic exempt solvents, such as pCBtF and t-BAc, requires manufacturer resources primarily associated with research and development, formulation adjustments, and product testing. These costs may include both initial reformulation efforts and follow-up adjustments as products are refined and optimized for performance and compliance.

Manufacturers that opt to reformulate to meet the PW-MIR VOC limits will be able to meet those limits by changing the solvent system, not seeking new and innovative resin systems, which will reduce reformulation costs. Although solvents represent only one component of total raw material costs, pCBtF is generally more expensive than many conventional solvents due to its specialized production processes, limited supplier base, and VOC-exempt status. Costs for solvents vary and depend on the quantity purchased, with lower prices reflected for bulk purchases, e.g., 55-gallon drums, 264 – 400-gallon bulk shipping containers, or 5,000 – 7,000-gallon bulk trailer trucks. Because pCBtF is imported, it can only be purchased in drums or bulk containers, contributing to the higher costs. The table below shows typical ranges of solvent costs used to formulate coatings as provided by a coating manufacturer.

Table 4-2: Ranges of Solvent Costs

Solvent	Cost Range per Gallon
Methyl or Ethyl Acetate	$8 – 9
Toluene	$6 – 7
pCBtF	$15 – 17*

* Large range reflects cost fluctuations due to supply chain issues and tariffs on imports.

As a result of the high cost, coatings formulated with pCBtF tend to be higher in cost relative to comparable formulations using non-exempt solvents. Over time, reformulated coatings that replace pCBtF with lower-cost solvents may partially offset reformulation costs through reduced material expenses.

To estimate reformulation costs for PAR 1136, staff relied on manufacturer feedback on how much of the reformulation cost will be passed on to the consumer. While reformulations have not taken place, they estimate up to a 20 percent cost increase could result for products requiring reformulation.

Based on manufacturer survey data, approximately 224,000 gallons per year of wood coating materials sold into the South Coast AQMD, with over 85 percent, or 190,400 gallons containing pCBtF and would require reformulation under PAR 1136. Using an average of $40 per gallon of wood coating, staff estimates an increase of up to $8 per gallon of wood coating resulting in approximately $1.5 million of costs over several years. However, the non-pCBtF solvent costs between $6 to $11 less per gallon of coating and is included in wood coatings between 8 - 90% of the formulation, with the challenging reformulations needing to replace up to 50% of the pCBtF resulting in an estimated $571,200 to $1,047,200 in reoccurring solvent cost savings. Overall, the costs would be between $952,000 to $476,000.

Table 4-3: Estimated Reformulation Costs and Savings

Total Coatings Sales Requiring Reformulation:	**190,400**	
Estimated Reformulations Cost	$1.5 million	
Range of Estimated Solvent Cost Savings	$571,200	1,047,200
Overall costs	$952,000	$476,000

These estimated costs and savings are order of magnitude estimates as reformulations will vary in difficulty and reformulation time. The challenges will largely be based on how much pCBtF is in the current formulations, coatings with low percentages of pCBtF should cost less to reformulate than those with high percentages. Transitioning to lower-cost solvents can yield long-term cost savings, particularly in high-solvent formulations. In addition, manufacturers may further reduce capital reformulation costs through economies of scale and knowledge transfer. Reformulation strategies developed for one coating category may be applied to others, reducing overall reformulation burdens.

Lastly, based on manufacturer feedback, the reformulation time and cost could be lower when working towards complying with the PW-MIR VOC limits. The flexibility of PW-MIR VOC limits plus the lower cost of traditional solvents compared to pCBtF should considerably lower or even negate the potential increased costs passed on to the consumer.

These costs are expected to be incurred primarily by coating manufacturers, most of which are located outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and recovered over time through product sales. Consistent with prior VOC rule amendments, staff anticipates that the overall compliance costs and associated socioeconomic impacts of PAR 1136 will be minimal within the South Coast AQMD region.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

Introduction

On March 17, 1989, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a resolution which requires an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with adopting and amending rules and regulations. In addition, Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 require a socioeconomic impact assessment for proposed and amended rules resulting in significant impacts to air quality or emission limitations. Thus, this Socioeconomic Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Health and Safety Code and South Coast AQMD Governing Board requirements. Lastly, Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 requires an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or "all feasible measures" requirements relating to emissions of ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), VOC, and their precursors.

PAR 1136 is designed to partially implement the 2022 AQMP control measure CTS-01 by:

- maintaining the existing VOC limits for wood products coatings and strippers;
- eliminating the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coatings and strippers, due to toxicity concerns; and
- introducing alternative compliance options, such as reactivity-based VOC limits.

While PAR 1136 will eliminate the use of some toxic compounds, it is not expected to reduce emissions of VOC or other criteria pollutants or their precursors. Thus, a cost-effectiveness analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

Legislative Mandates

The legal mandates directly related to the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of PAR 1136 include South Coast AQMD Governing Board resolutions and various sections of the Health and Safety Code.

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Resolution

On March 17, 1989, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a resolution that requires an analysis of the economic impacts associated with adopting and amending rules and regulations which consider all of the following elements:

- Affected industries;
- Range of probable costs;
- Cost-effectiveness of control alternatives; and
- Public health benefits.

Health and Safety Code Requirements

The state legislature adopted legislation which reinforces and expands the South Coast AQMD Governing Board resolution requiring socioeconomic impact assessments for rule development projects. Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8 requires a socioeconomic impact assessment

for any proposed rule, rule amendment, or rule repeal which "will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations."

To satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8, the scope of the analysis typically includes the following information:

- Type of affected industries;
- Impact on employment and the regional economy;
- Range of probable costs, including those to industry;
- Availability and cost-effectiveness of alternatives to the rule;
- Emission reduction potential; and
- Necessity of adopting, amending, or repealing the rule in order to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards.

However, since the estimated annual cost of implementing PAR 1136 is anticipated to be minimal; a job impact analysis was not conducted.

Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5 requires the South Coast AQMD Governing Board to: 1) actively consider the socioeconomic impacts of regulations; 2) make a good faith effort to minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts; and 3) include small business impacts. To satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5, the socioeconomic impact assessment should include the following information:

- Type of industries or business affected, including small businesses; and
- Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business, including small business.

In addition, to satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6, the scope of the analysis should include an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes BARCT or “all feasible measures” requirements relating to emissions of ozone, CO, SOx, NOx, VOC, and their precursors. However, since PAR 1136 is not focused on reducing emissions of criteria pollutants or their precursors and instead will reduce toxics from wood coatings, a cost-effectiveness analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40440.8 and an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not required and have not been prepared.

Affected Facilities and Industries

The implementation of PAR 1136 would potentially affect approximately 516 facilities in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction with 325 facilities in Los Angeles County, 98 facilities in Orange County, 52 facilities in Riverside County, and 41 in San Bernardino County. Table 4-2 presents the distribution of the affected facilities across various industrial sectors under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). As summarized in the table, the largest share (16.28 percent) of affected facilities belongs to the Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing industry (NAICS 337), followed by 12.02 percent of the affected facilities in the

Construction industry (NAICS 23) and 10.27 percent in the Wholesale Trade industry (NAICS 42).

Table 4-2
Distribution of Affected Facilities Across Industries

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	84	16.28%
23	Construction	62	12.02%
42	Wholesale trade	53	10.27%
44-45	Retail trade	51	9.88%
321	Wood product manufacturing	37	7.17%
811	Repair and maintenance	30	5.81%
61	Educational services	27	5.23%
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	26	5.04%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22	4.26%
561	Administrative and support services	14	2.71%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13	2.52%
92	State and Local Government	13	2.52%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	10	1.94%
99	No Classifiable	8	1.55%
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	6	1.16%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	5	0.97%
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	5	0.97%
3364-3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	5	0.97%
325	Chemical manufacturing	4	0.78%
333	Machinery manufacturing	4	0.78%
622	Hospitals	4	0.78%
813	Membership associations and organizations	4	0.78%
22	Utilities	3	0.58%
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3	0.58%
531	Real estate	3	0.58%
315-316	Apparel manufacturing; Leather and allied product manufacturing	2	0.39%
323	Printing and related support activities	2	0.39%
487-488	Scenic and sightseeing transportation; Support activities for transportation	2	0.39%
532-533	Rental and leasing services; Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	2	0.39%
621	Ambulatory health care services	2	0.39%

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
812	Personal and laundry services	2	0.39%
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	1	0.19%
517	Telecommunications	1	0.19%
562	Waste management and remediation services	1	0.19%
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	1	0.19%
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation	1	0.19%
722	Food services and drinking places	1	0.19%
313-314	Textile mills; Textile product mills	1	0.19%
3361-3363	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	1	0.19%
Total		**516**	**100%**

Small Business Analysis

The South Coast AQMD defines a "small business" in Rule 102 for the purpose of fees as one which employs 10 or fewer persons and which earns less than $500,000 in gross annual receipts. The South Coast AQMD also defines "small business" for the purpose of qualifying for access to services from the South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance Office as a business with an annual receipt of $5 million or less, or with 100 or fewer employees. In addition to the South Coast AQMD's definition of a small business, the United States (U.S.) Small Business Administration and the federal 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (1990 CAAA) each have their own definition of a small business.

The 1990 CAAA classifies a business as a "small business stationary source" if it: 1) employs 100 or fewer employees; 2) does not emit more than 10 tons per year of either VOC or NOx; and 3) is a small business as defined by the U.S. Small Business Administration. Based on firm revenue and employee count, the U.S. Small Business Administration definition of a small business varies by six-digit NAICS codes.[5] Many of the facilities affected by PAR 1136 are within the sectors of manufacturing of wood kitchen cabinets and countertops (NAICS 337110). According to the small-business definition of the U.S. Small Business Administration, the facilities in this sector which have fewer than 750 employees will be classified as small businesses.

South Coast AQMD mostly relies on Dun and Bradstreet data to conduct small business analyses for private companies. In cases where the Dun and Bradstreet data are unavailable or unreliable, other external data sources such as Manta, Hoover, LinkedIn, and company website data will be used. The determination of data reliability is based on data quality confidence codes in the Dun

[5] U.S. Small Business Administration, 2023 Small Business Size Standards, https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-sizestandards, accessed March 7, 2025.

and Bradstreet data as well as staff's discretion. Revenue and employee data for publicly owned companies are gathered from Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings. Since subsidiaries under the same parent company are interest-dependent, the revenue and employee data of a facility's parent company will be used for the determination of its small business status.

Employment and revenue data from 2025 Dun and Bradstreet data as well as other external sources are available for 484 of the 516 affected facilities. Note that although the employment and revenue data for some facilities are unknown or missing, the current data used for this small business analysis represents the most thorough and accurate information obtainable as of the date of publication. Table 4-3 presents the number of affected facilities that may qualify as small businesses, based on each of the four small business definitions. Among the 484 facilities with available employment and revenue data, up to 418 facilities may qualify as small businesses under various small-business definitions. Note that only 33 facilities have reported their annual VOC and/or NOx emissions to the South Coast AQMD in 2024, 11 of which may qualify as small businesses based on the 1990 CAAA definition.

Table 4-3: Number of Small Businesses Under Various Definitions

Small Business Definition	Number of Small Businesses
South Coast AQMD Rule 102	196
South Coast AQMD Small Business Assistance Office	418
U.S. Small Business Administration	417
1990 CAAA	11

Compliance Costs

PAR 1136 will phase out the use of coatings formulated with pCBtF and/or t-BAc in wood coating operations. Since most of the coating manufacturers are located outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, implementation of PAR 1136 would affect wood coating operators mainly through price changes of coatings before and after reformulation. Reformulating wood coating materials to eliminate the use of solvents containing pCBtF and t-BAc will require manufacturers to devote resources for research and development, modifying formulas and conducting product testing, which involve both the initial efforts to reformulate the affected coatings and subsequent refinements to optimize product performance, leading to upfront reformulation costs for the manufacturers.

It is important to note that while solvents only represent a portion of overall raw material costs, pCBtF and t-BAc: 1) are generally more expensive due to specialized manufacturing processes when compared to many conventional solvents; and 2) have limited supplier availability, which suggests that products formulated with these solvents may represent a smaller share of overall market volume compared to products made with conventional solvents. Consequently, coatings containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc tend to have higher production costs than coatings reformulated without pCBtF and t-Bac, leading to a reformulation-related recurring cost savings for coating manufacturers. Over time, the recurring cost savings may offset or even outweigh the upfront reformulation costs. As such, reformulated coatings which do not contain pCBtF and/or t-Bac

would have similar or lower prices than coatings containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc. Thus, since the price of coatings is not expected to substantially increase after reformulation, implementation of PAR 1136 would be expected to have minimal compliance costs and socioeconomic impacts within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

Macroeconomic Impacts on the Regional Economy

Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) developed the Policy Insight Plus Model (PI+ v3) is a tool that South Coast AQMD typically uses to assess the impacts of rule development projects on the job market, prices, and other macroeconomic variables in the region when the average annual compliance cost is greater than one million current U.S. dollars ($1 MM).[6] However, when the average annual compliance cost of a project is less than $1 MM, the model cannot reliably forecast the macroeconomic impacts, because resultant impacts from the project would be too noisy to be considered reliable.

Since implementation of PAR 1136 is anticipated to have minimal compliance costs, a socioeconomic impact analysis using the REMI model has not been conducted.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1136) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062, and if the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Draft Findings Under the Health and Safety Code

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference, as defined in that section, based on relevant information presented at the hearing, this written analysis, and the rulemaking record. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity – A need exists to phase out two exempt compounds, pCBtF and t-BAc, to reduce toxicity in wood products coatings, and to partially implement the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01.

Authority – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 39650 et seq., 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702 and 41508.

Clarity – PAR 1136 – Wood Products Coatings*,* is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by it.

Consistency – PAR 1136 – Wood Products Coatings*,* is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or federal and state regulations.

[6] Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI). Policy Insight® for the South Coast Area (70-sector model). Version 3. 2023.

Nonduplication – PAR 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, does not impose the same requirement as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amendments are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference – In amending this rule, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board references the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 40001, 40440, and 40702.

Comparative Analysis

Under Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation. The comparative analysis is relative to existing federal requirements, existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules and air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable to VOC regulations for wood products coatings. Staff evaluated two of the largest air districts within California, Bay Area AQMD, and San Joaquin Valley APCD because they have similar wood coating material rules to PAR 1136 and air quality challenges. The comparative analysis for PAR 1136 is presented in the following table.

Rule Element	PAR 1136	U.S. EPA. Control Techniques Guidelines, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	Bay Area AQMD	SJV APCD
Applicability	• Any Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Wood Products Coating, Wood Products Coating component, or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any owner or operator of a Facility who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any Wood Coating Materials, Strippers, or associated solvents within the South Coast AQMD.	• Wood furniture finishing and cleaning operations	• Any person who manufactures, blends, supplies, sells, offers for sale, distributes, or applies wood products coatings within the Bay Area AQMD • Applies to facilities engaged in coating wood products, including furniture, cabinets, flooring, millwork, and other wood substrates	• Applies to wood products coating operations, furniture, cabinets, flat wood paneling, custom replica furniture • Covers associated organic solvent cleaning, and solvent and waste solvent storage and disposal • Flat wood paneling requirements are triggered at 15 lb per day VOC before controls
Requirements	• Mass based VOC limits for Wood Coating Material and Strippers • Optional Alternative PW-MIR limits for some Wood Coating Materials and for Strippers • VOC Composite Vapor Pressure for Strippers • Minimum transfer efficiency requirements • Emission control system compliance options in lieu of meeting coating VOC limits	• Mass based VOC limits by individual coating category • Other emission control techniques; add-on control devices, lower VOC coatings, emerging technologies, pollution prevention	• Mass-based VOC limits for wood products coatings by coating category • Control equipment option, compliance through abatement system achieving required overall capture and control efficiency • Work practice standards for surface preparation and solvent cleaning • Spray equipment requirements and approved application methods	• Category specific mass based VOC limits • Compliance option through APCO approved VOC emission control system in lieu of coating VOC limits • Application method requirements, including HVLP, electrostatic, or approved alternatives meeting minimum transfer efficiency • Work practice standards and storage requirements for coatings and solvents
Prohibition	• Prohibition on the manufacturing of Wood Coating Materials and Strippers containing pCBtF and tBAc, with compliance dates based on category • Prohibition on the sale and use of Wood Coating Materials and Strippers containing pCBtF and tBAc, with compliance dates based	• None	• None	• None

Rule Element	PAR 1136	U.S. EPA. Control Techniques Guidelines, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	Bay Area AQMD	SJV APCD
	on category			
Recordkeeping	• Daily and shall maintain records pursuant to the requirements of Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (Rule 109)	• Daily record keeping	• Maintain records of coating usage, VOC content, and solvent usage • Daily records sufficient to demonstrate compliance • Records retained for at least 24 months	• Daily records of coatings, inks, adhesives, and solvents • VOC control system operating parameter records to demonstrate continuous compliance • Records retained onsite for five years and provided upon request • Limited monthly recordkeeping allowed for sources using less than 20 gallons per year
Administrative	• Labeling Requirements for Materials Containing Organic Solvents • Labeling Requirements for Wood Coating Materials Complying with the alternative PW-MIR VOC Limits • EO authority for alternative test method approval	• None	• VOC content documentation required from manufacturer or supplier • Authority for APCO approval of alternative test methods or compliance approaches	• Labeling and compliance statements for coatings and solvents, including VOC content and thinning information • APCO approval process for alternative test methods and application methods
Exemptions	• Low-use exemption • Aerosol Coating Products • Limited exemption for Methylene Chloride in Strippers	• None	• Small quantity exemption below specified gallon threshold • Aerosol Coating Products • Touch-up and repair operations below threshold	• Aerosol spray coatings for touch up and repair • Operations using less than 20 gallons of coating per year • Coatings for wooden musical instruments

APPENDIX A: RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Public Workshop Comments

Staff held a Public Workshop on February 4, 2026, to provide a summary of PAR 1136. The following is a summary of the verbal comments provided on PAR 1136 and staff responses.

Commentator #1 Rita Loof – RadTech International

Rita Loof sought clarification on test methods, rule applicability to out of state manufacturers, and stated the rule should encourage the use of lower VOC UV/EB/LED materials to prioritize emissions reductions.

Staff Response to Commentator #1:

Staff clarified the applicable test methods and confirmed that, as of February 2026, there are no EPA requirements or limitations restricting local air districts from limiting out-of-state manufacturers from selling noncompliant products within the District.

Commentator #2 Bill Quinn – California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)

Bill Quinn voiced appreciation for the inclusion of a technology assessment.

Staff Response to Commentator #2:

Staff appreciates the comment and will include a staff directive to conduct a technology assessment in the resolution, which will be presented to the Governing Board when they consider rule adoption.

Comment Letter #1

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
369 Pine Street, Suite 720, San Francisco, CA 94104
1201 J Street, Suite 222-223, Sacramento, CA 95814
(415) 512-7890 | cceeb.org

January 2, 2026

Mojtaba Moghani
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Subject: Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB) is a coalition of business, labor and public policy leaders that work together in pursuit of balanced and effective policy solutions. Many CCEEB member organizations operate facilities in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or "District") with wood coatings operations and, as such, we are closely following the development of PAR 1136.

CCEEB understands the need to move away from the use of pCBtF/t-Bac. In developing this phaseout, we ask that you consider the following points:

(1) **Reformulation is needed.** CCEEB agrees with District's assessment that reformulating a new system involves many factors and requires significant time and resources. To many CCEEB members, reformulating a new solvent-based coating system without pCBtF or t-BAc is needed because waterborne or acetone-based coatings do not provide the desired protection, show quality and durability. A complete coating system includes multiple components such as primer, basecoat, topcoat, sealer, catalyst, initiator, hardener, accelerator, thinner, reducer, brush additive, colorant, etc. and each needs individual reformulation work. **1-1**

(2) **Colorant Challenge.** It is important to note that a homogeneous colorant is essential to any colored coating system. While promising progresses are made to primer, basecoat, topcoat, catalyst, thinner, brush additive, reformulating a new colorant without pCBtF or t-BAc presents a unique challenge, and requires additional R&D work and field verification tests.

(3) **Rule 1107 Approach for Colorant**. CCEEB had worked with District closely during recent Rule 1107 amendment rulemaking. The Amended Rule 1107, in section (e)(3) and (e)(4), provides additional time (until December 5, 2030) to ban manufacturing of pCBtF-containing colorant, allowing the time needed for reformulating the new pCBtF free colorant. CCEEB suggests District implement a similar policy in Rule 1136 for wood coating products. **1-2**

(4) **Technology Assessment**. CCEEB appreciates District willingness to consider conducting a technology assessment prior to manufacturing prohibition dates. This will be very important check to ensure the reformulations are complete and successfully tested in the field. CCEEB **1-3**

strongly recommends District to adopt the technology assessment in all coating rules amendments.

CCEEB recognizes the importance of this proposed rule and, along with our members, commits to work with you to in its development. Please let me know if you would like to meet to discuss our comments in greater detail.

Sincerely,



William J. Quinn
CCEEB Consultant

cc: Sarady Ka
Heather Farr
Michael Morris
Michael Krause
Tim Carmichael
Peter Okurowski
Kirstin Kolpitcke
Members, CCEEB SCAP Project

Response to Comment 1-1

Staff acknowledged the challenges associated with reformulating wood coating products and provided a prohibition schedule that allows time for reformulation, as well as optional reactivity-based VOC limits.

Response to Comment 1-2

Staff acknowledged the comment on reformulation challenges for colorants and included additional time in Table 3 – Prohibition Schedule.

Response to Comment 1-3

Staff acknowledged the importance of technology check-in to ensure future effective requirements are feasible and effective. Staff will include a provision in the resolution presented for Governing Board's approval that directs staff to conduct a technology check-in after rule adoption. This check-in will focus on the progress of reformulation efforts to transition away from pCBtF.

Comment Letter #2



March 3, 2026

Mojtaba Moghani
Air Quality Specialist
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Dr, Diamond Bar, CA 91765
mmoghani@aqmd.gov

Re: Public comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1136 (Wood Product Coatings)

Dear Mr. Moghani:

RadTech International is pleased to comment on the proposed amendments to Rule 1136. UV/EB/LED technology plays a role in the wood coatings market and can help the district's efforts to improve air quality in the Basin without sacrificing a healthy business climate. We previously submitted written comments as well as made comments during the public workshop and the Stationary Source Committee meeting. Since that time, we received additional feedback from our members regarding the definition for reactive diluents. This letter re-states our prior comments and includes changes to our proposed definition.

The stated goal of the rule amendments is to transition away from Products Containing pCBtf or t-BAc—UV/EB/LED formulations do not contain these materials and thus compliment the goal. One of the potential compliance options presented by staff is reformulation to products that are toxic free without requiring an air pollution control system. According to staff, thermal oxidizers generate corrosive byproducts such as hydrochloric acid for chlorinated solvents and hydrofluoric acid for fluorinated solvents. Because of their low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOC), thermal oxidizers are not required for UV/EB/ LED processes. The District has long recognized the benefits of our technology. The District's *Technology Assessment for Rule 1136—Wood Products Coatings* states:

> " UV coating on wood substrates is a viable option to regulatory compliance and coating performance for a wide variety of products. Normally, the advantages associated with the application of UV materials are: higher chemical resistance, increased impact and abrasion resistance, lower energy consumption and small equipment footprint compared to standard based cycle ovens, increased production rates through rapid curing, elimination of flammability concerns, and the potential for zero-VOC emissions."

Recognition of EB & LED technologies

RadTech appreciates the inclusion of UV technology in the PAR 1136 staff report and the staff's acknowledgement that coating manufacturers have reformulated products to maintain performance while reducing regulated VOC content. According to staff, ultraviolet (UV)-curable, and high-solids coatings were early compliance strategies to transition from traditional high-solvent formulations. As mentioned during the public workshop, there are also Electron Beam (EB) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) processes so we would ask that the technology analysis reflect the existence of those technologies. 2-1

Section (c) 40-- Definitions

The current definition for reactive diluents lacks clarity. UV/EB/LED materials are reactive diluents and the district should clarify the definition as follows:

> REACTIVE DILUENT is a liquid that acts as a viscosity reducing agent that reacts and binds into the finished coating producing virtually no VOC's, with energy-curable materials being one type of reactive diluent. 2-2

In the alternative, we would ask that the staff report make it clear that energy curable materials are covered under the definition of reactive diluents. Generally, UV/EB/LED materials are not formulated with any VOCs. Thus, it is not accurate to state that all reactive diluents are VOCs during application.

Section (f)- Prohibition of Possession

We have expressed concern that the rule could be interpreted to apply to manufacturers selling products outside of Southern California. During the manufacturing process, a manufacturer may be in possession of a product without knowing whether it will ultimately be sold in the South Coast basin. The prohibition on possession should therefore clarify that it applies only once the manufacturer has made a final determination to sell or distribute the product in Southern California. We believe this is consistent with the rule's intent as stated by staff during the workshop. 2-3

Section (k)—Exemptions

PAR 1136 exempts facilities that use less than one gallon per day of coating. We would urge the district to mirror this exemption for low VOC materials. The VOC limits for some categories in the rule can be as high as 750 grams/liter or 6.3 lbs/gallon. The VOC emissions of one gallon of that material would be 6.3 pounds per day. In contrast, the emissions from one gallon of 50 gram/liter material would be only .42 lbs per day. The rule should include an exemption for materials containing less than 50 grams/liter in VOC. We urge the district to include a "low VOC" exemption comparable to the exemption provided for low-use products. 2-4

Section (h) -- Test Methods

In order to avoid confusion, we urge the district to include ASTM D7767-11 in the rule. Currently Section (h)(8) "Multiple Test Methods" does not specify a method for energy curable materials applied as thin films. Some wood coating operations require that coatings be applied as thin films because thicker film samples (tested above the accepted wet film thickness), can result in poor through-cure leading to the coating peeling off the substrate.

The Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that due to the very low VOC content of our materials, the traditional EPA Method 24 is not suitable. Neither the EPA nor the district have been able to develop a method that would accurately measure the very low levels of volatiles in our products. This leaves our companies in test method limbo. The current language that allows "multiple" test methods is vague and could result in enforcement problems for our members and their customers. Section (h)(9)- Equivalent Test Methods—is vague leaving our businesses to negotiate with the district each and every time an operation uses ASTM D7767-11 which, is the industry's accepted method for energy curable thin films. We urge district staff to provide clarification regarding the procedures for reporting VOC content for energy curable thin films, specifically by including guidance similar to what was established in the rulemaking process for Rule 1107. 2-5

We appreciate your attention to this matter and look forward to a productive rulemaking process.

Sincerely,

Rita Loof

Rita M. Loof
Director, Environmental Affairs

Cc: Heather Farr, Michael Krause, Sarady Ka, Wayne Nastri

Response to Comment 2-1

Staff appreciates the comment regarding the inclusion of UV curable technology in the staff report. Staff agrees and has made the revision to mention EB and LED technologies in the broader discussion of UV and advanced curing technologies in the staff report.

Response to Comment 2-2

Staff notes that the term "reactive diluent" has been historically and consistently used across multiple South Coast AQMD VOC rules, and staff strives to maintain consistency.

Staff acknowledges the comment regarding energy-curable materials, which are composed of individual monomers, oligomers, and blends that react to become part of the finished coating. However, those components are not diluents; diluents are additives used to improve the application properties of the liquid coating, such as reducing the viscosity, they are not the primary components of the coating. While staff does not believe a revision to the rule definition is necessary, the staff report was revised to include a discussion on energy curable materials.

Response to Comment 2-3

Staff appreciates the suggestions and added "for use within South Coast AQMD" to paragraph (f)(1) to provide clarification and align with the intent of the prohibition.

Response to Comment 2-4

Staff acknowledges the comment regarding the potential emissions from the low-use exemption for high-VOC coatings. The low-use exemption provides a limited exemption from the applicable VOC content limits, but does not exempt the facilities or the coatings from all rule requirements. Staff may consider the need for the low-use provision in a future rule amendment; this amendment was focused on the transition away from pCBtF and t-BAc. With respect to coatings formulated below the applicable VOC limits, such materials are already compliant with the rule, and no additional exemption is necessary for their use.

Response to Comment 2-5

ASTM International D7767-11 "Standard test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them" is not a U.S. EPA approved test method and cannot be used to enforce a SIP approved rule, therefore will not be added to PAR 1136. In order to avoid confusion and provide clarification regarding the procedure for reporting VOC content for energy curable thin films, the following description is now included on the South Coast AQMD website to provide further clarification:

> Coatings products sold or used within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction may be required to include VOC content on product labels pursuant to Rule 443.1 ─ Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents. VOC content for labeling purposes may be determined by calculation from formulation data and/or by test results. The approved VOC test methods appropriate for determining product VOC content, whether for labeling or compliance purposes, vary by coating application. Please refer to the specific VOC rule applicable to the coating product to identify the required test methods and VOC calculation procedures. Further information on VOC test methods is available at:

https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rulescompliance/compliance/vocs/architectural-coatings/current-and-pastactivities/working-group.

For energy-curable coatings, VOC content may be determined using ASTM D5403 – Standard Test Methods for Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials, which is an approved method for establishing VOC content for both labeling and compliance purposes. However, thin-film energy-curable coatings (including UV/EB/LED-cured materials applied with very low film thickness) currently do not have an approved compliance test method for determining VOC content under South Coast AQMD rules. When VOC content must be included on product labels pursuant to Rule 443.1, manufacturers may use formulation data or estimate the VOC emissions of the reactive components of the thin film energy curable coatings using ASTM D7767 – Standard Test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers, and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them. ASTM D7767 is not a U.S. EPA approved test method and as such is not an appropriate compliance test method that a third-party laboratory, or the South Coast AQMD Laboratory, could rely on to verify the VOC content of a thin-film energy curable coating. For determining compliance with VOC limits for thin-film energy curable coatings, manufacturers may rely on formulation data and ASTM D7767 to determine product VOC content for labeling purposes.

ATTACHMENT H

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

PROJECT TITLE: **PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1136 – WOOD PRODUCTS COATINGS**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/Search/Recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To: County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:** South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

Project Location: The proposed project is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (South Coast AQMD) jurisdiction, which includes the four-county South Coast Air Basin (all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties), and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project: Rule 1136 regulates emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from coatings, strippers, and solvents used in the manufacture, refinishing, and maintenance of wood products, including furniture, cabinets, shutters, and other coated wood materials. Proposed Amended Rule 1136 (PAR 1136) partially implements 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants to phase out the use of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) in primers, coatings, sealants and maskants products due to toxicity concerns. PAR 1136 proposes to: 1) maintain the existing VOC limits for wood products coatings and strippers; 2) add a prohibition schedule for pCBtF and t-BAc in wood coatings and paint strippers, including sell-through and use-through periods designed to address stranded inventory concerns; 3) add optional alternative Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits for the major coating categories; 4) reorganize and update test methods to improve clarity and consistency with other South Coast AQMD coating rules; and 5) add labeling requirements for wood coating materials that elect to comply with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits. Phasing out and limiting pCBtF and t-BAc emissions in PAR 1136 will benefit workers, nearby receptors, and the public by reducing the potential risk of exposure to these toxic chemicals.

Public Agency Approving Project: South Coast Air Quality Management District	**Agency Carrying Out Project:** South Coast Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:
CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption

Reasons why project is exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PAR 1136) pursuant to: 1) CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA; and 2) CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that implementation of PAR 1136 may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because no physical modifications are expected and no long-term changes to VOC emissions are expected from phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change): South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: April 3, 2026		
CEQA Contact Person: Farzaneh Khalaj, Ph.D.	**Phone Number:** (909) 396-3022	**Email:** fkhalaj@aqmd.gov
PAR 1136 Contact Person: Mojtaba Moghani, Ph.D.	**Phone Number:** (909) 396-2527	**Email:** mmoghani@aqmd.gov

Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** *(Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)*

Kevin Ni
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation

ATTACHMENT I

Proposed Amended Rule 1136: *Wood Products Coatings* (PAR 1136)

Governing Board Presentation

April 3, 2026

PAR 1136 Background

Adopted in 1983, last amended in 1996

- Regulates Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from wood coatings
- Manufacturers rely on exempt compounds to meet VOC limits



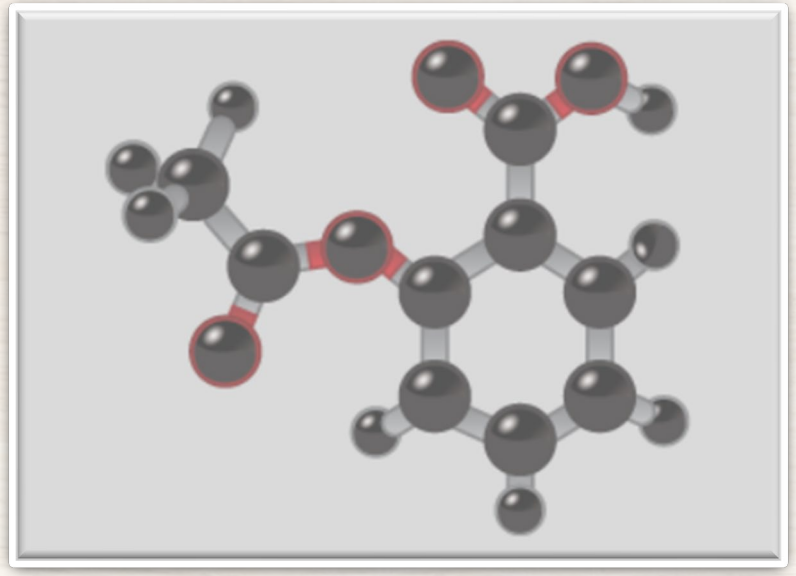
Applicability

- Applies to person or facility that manufacturers, supplies, sells, or applies wood coatings
  - Including facilities that coat furniture, shutters, guitars, etc.

Public Process

- Public workshop held on February 4, 2026
- Five Working Group Meetings

Background on Exempt Solvents



U.S. EPA exempts solvents from the definition of a VOC if they are negligibly photochemically reactive

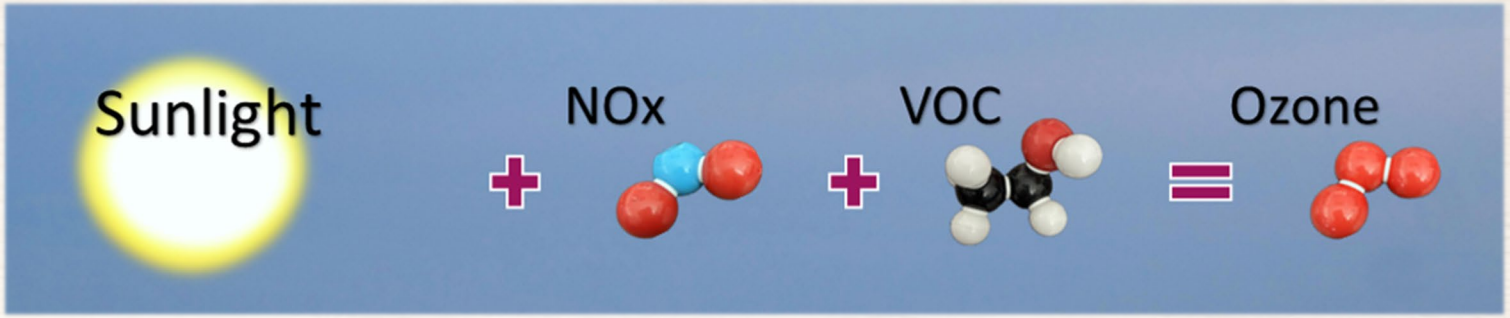
- Do not contribute to VOC content of regulated material
- U.S. EPA does not consider toxicity when making their designation

In April 2017, Stationary Source Committee directed staff to prioritize eliminating toxic exempt compounds over VOC reductions

In 2018 and 2020, the California Office of Environmental and Health Hazard Assessment determined the following two exempt solvents to be potent carcinogens

- para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF)
- tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc)

VOC Reactivity and Ozone formation



- Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) is a measure of how much smog is produced by a solvent
- MIR-based VOC limits are an option to reduce ozone impacts from solvents in coatings
  - CARB uses MIR-based VOC limits for aerosol coatings and some consumer products
  - Provides formulation flexibility without increasing ozone formation
- Several recently amended VOC rules include alternative PW-MIR VOC limits for specialty categories that are challenging to reformulate
- PAR 1136 includes alternative PW-MIR limits for all major categories due to limitations of using waterborne coatings on wood substrates
  - Wood coatings are predominantly solvent-based and rely on exempts

Compound	MIR
2-pentenes	10.47
o-xylene	7.64
butanal	5.97
toluene	4.00
ethanol	1.53
MEK	1.48
nonane	0.78
methanol	0.67
isopropyl alcohol	0.61
tert-Butyl alcohol	0.41
acetone	0.36
pCBtF	0.13
methyl acetate	0.07
D4	0.00
benzaldehyde	0.00

PAR 1136 Phase Out Approach

Maintain current VOC limits for all categories and establish alternative Product Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits for categories that rely on pCBtF and t-BAc

- Alternative PW-MIR VOC limits provided for seven main coating categories to assist with phase out of pCBtF and t-BAc through reformulation

Establish a future effective prohibition date for pCBtF and t-BAc

- Three years from rule adoption for most categories

Provide sell-through and use-through provisions to prevent stranded assets of coatings in the supply chain

- One year for sell-through and one additional year for use-through

Technology Check-In

Stakeholders requested a technology check-in prior to the manufacturing prohibition dates to:

- ☑ Assess reformulation progress
- ☑ Confirm that alternatives have been fully developed

Resolution includes commitment for a technology check-in by January 2029

CEQA & Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc is health protective
- No significant impacts are expected
  - Reformulation is technically feasible and will not increase VOC emissions
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Reformulated coatings are expected to have similar or even lower prices compared to coatings containing pCBtF and t-BAc
- Implementation of PAR 1136 is not anticipated to result in significant compliance costs and socioeconomic impacts.

Key Remaining Issue

- Staff did not identify any remaining key issues

Staff Recommendations

Determine that PAR 1136 is exempt from CEQA

Amend Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings

Direct staff to submit PAR 1136 to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: April 3, 2026 AGENDA NO. 31

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1144

SYNOPSIS: Rule 1144 establishes VOC limits for metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that two compounds, *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), have carcinogenic health effects. Both pCBtF and t-BAc could be used in metalworking fluids and/or direct-contact lubricants. Proposed Amended Rule 1144 includes a phase-out timeline to cease the sale and use of pCBtF and t-BAc based products as well as sell and use-through provisions.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, February 20, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Adopt the attached Resolution:
1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and
2. Amending Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SLR:MK:MM:CN:JE

Background

Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants was adopted on March 6, 2009, and was amended on July 9, 2010. Rule 1144 was developed to reduce VOC emissions from the use of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants in industrial facilities. Approximately 3,300 facilities, most of which do not have South Coast AQMD-issued permits, use metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants subject to Rule 1144. Facilities conducting machine finishing, machine tooling, and other metalworking and metal-forming operations use these metalworking fluids and direct-

contact lubricants to facilitate the working, protecting, and modification of metal products and parts during manufacture and assembly. These facilities operate in various industries such as aerospace, machine shops, and steel mills.

To achieve VOC emission reductions, many manufacturers of VOC containing materials subject to South Coast AQMD rules including various coatings and solvent cleaners rely on solvents that are exempt from the definition of a VOC. These exempt solvents have low photochemical reactivity and therefore do not significantly contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. In April 2017, the Stationary Source Committee recommended a precautionary approach when evaluating exempt compounds with potential toxic endpoints and removing the exempt status for any compound with an established toxic endpoint. In 2018 and 2020, respectively, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that the exempt compounds pCBtF and t-BAc have carcinogenic toxic endpoints. In August 2025, staff distributed a manufacturer survey and follow-up questionnaire to collect metalworking fluid and direct-contact lubricant data subject to Rule 1144 and held individual meetings with stakeholders. Responses received representing the majority of the industry manufacturers showed that pCBtF and t-BAc were not being used in metalworking fluids or direct-contact lubricants.

Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1144 partially implements Control Measure CTS01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants (CTS-01) of the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and addresses toxicity concerns with pCBtF and t-BAc.

Proposed Amendments

PAR 1144 will phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants while maintaining existing VOC limits. The feedback received from the manufacturer survey and questionnaire indicated that, at least for those that responded, no products with pCBtF or t-BAc were being manufactured. However, since responses were not received from a few manufacturers and to ensure no new products with pCBtF and t-BAc are developed, PAR 1144 establishes an end date of July 1, 2027, for manufacture of any metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant containing pCBtF or t-BAc. Following this final manufacturing period, there is a one-year sell-through period and then an additional one-year use-through period. These additional phases ensure that manufacturers, distributors, and end users are provided with adequate time to transition to products without pCBtF or t-BAc, if there are products containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc being sold or developed. After this phase-out timeline, Rule 1144 products would be prohibited from containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc in excess of 0.01 percent by weight.

Other amendments to PAR 1144 include clarifications to ensure enforceability and harmonize with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules, including a provision for lowest

applicable VOC limit for metalworking fluids or lubricants intended for use in multiple categories. In addition, a prohibition on Rule 1144 products containing any Group II Exempt Compound beyond 0.01 percent by weight was added.

Public Process
PAR 1144 was developed through a public process. Two Working Group meetings were held on August 12, 2025 and November 20, 2025. The Working Group Meetings included a variety of stakeholders such as metalworking fluid and direct-contact lubricant manufacturers, affected businesses, public agencies, environmental and community groups, and consultants. A Public Workshop was held on January 28, 2026.

Emission Reductions
PAR 1144 will phase out the use of two toxic solvents, pCBtF and t-BAc, with no changes to existing VOC content limits for metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. As a result, there are no increases or additional VOC emission reductions expected from the proposed amendments.

Key Issues
Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1144) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 and is included as Attachment H to this Board Letter. If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment
A socioeconomic impact assessment is not required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 because PAR 1144 will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and thus, will not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.

AQMP and Legal Mandate
Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40460(a), South Coast AQMD is required to adopt an AQMP demonstrating compliance with all federal regulations and standards. South Coast AQMD must also adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. PAR 1144 partially implements 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01 by phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc without increasing VOC emissions.

Implementation and Resource Impacts
Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed amendments.

Attachments

A. Summary of Proposal
B. Key Issues and Responses
C. Rule Development Process
D. Key Contacts List
E. Resolution
F. Proposed Amended Rule 1144
G. Final Staff Report
H. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
I. Board Meeting Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants

Phase out of *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc)

- Two exempt compounds have been determined to have toxic endpoints
- PAR 1144 proposes to phase out those solvents as soon as practicable to reduce toxic exposure

pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

- Prohibits greater than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and t-BAc in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants after the following dates:

Final Manufacture Date	Final Sell-Through Date	Final Use-Through Date
July 1, 2027	**July 1, 2028**	**July 1, 2029**

Other Requirements

- Prohibits metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants that exceed 0.01 percent by weight of Group II exempt compounds after July 1, 2027
- Requires metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants marketed for multiple uses to comply with the most stringent VOC limit

ATTACHMENT B

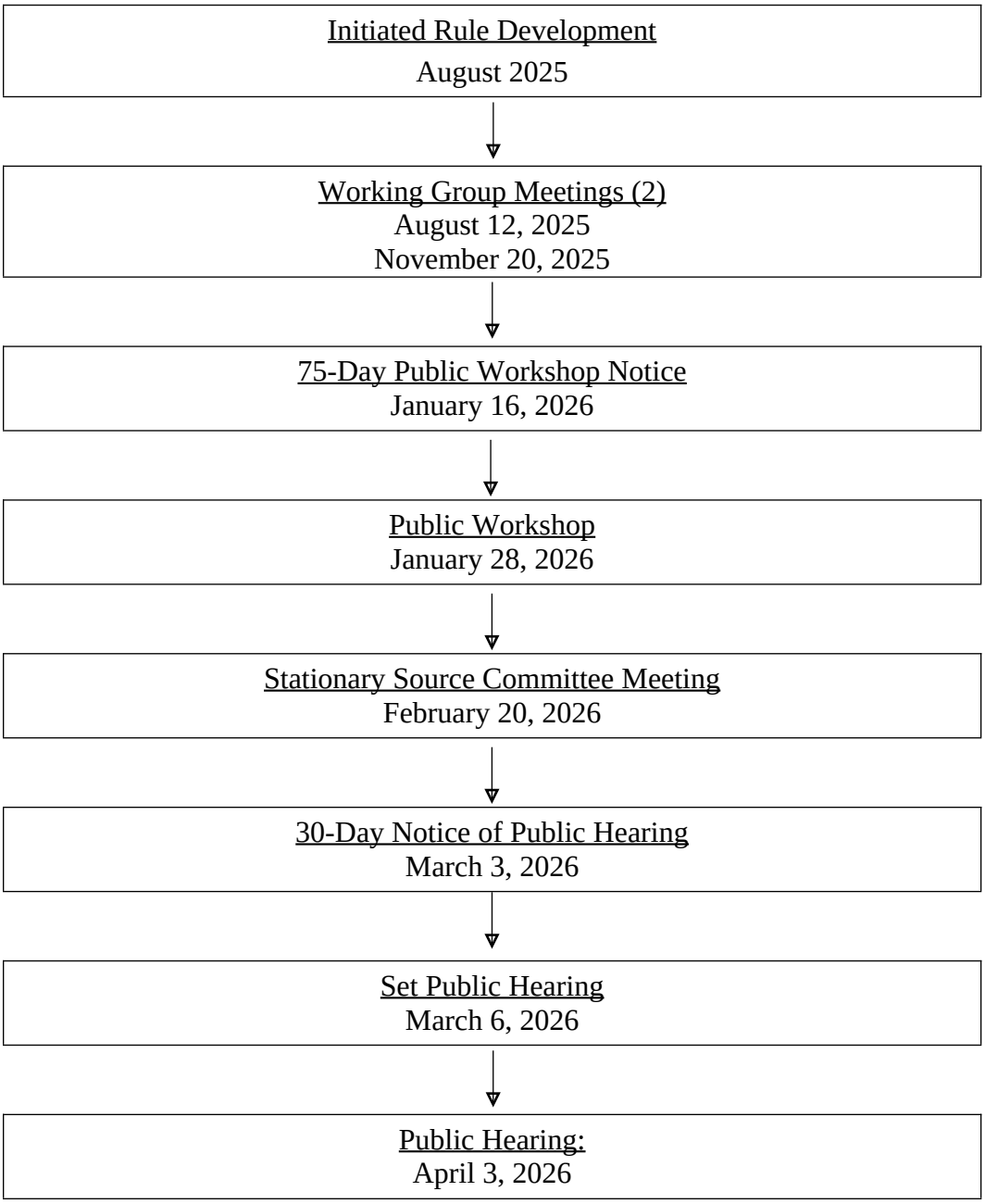
KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants
Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Staff is not aware of any key remaining issues.

ATTACHMENT C

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants



Eight (8) months spent in rule development
Two (2) Working Group Meetings
One (1) Public Workshop
One (1) Stationary Source Committee Meeting

ATTACHMENT D

KEY CONTACTS LIST

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants

- Castrol
- Cimcool Industrial Products LLC
- Coolant Management Services
- Far West Oil Company, Inc.
- Hydrotex LLP
- Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Association (ILMA)
- Metalloid Corp.
- Oemeta Inc.
- Phillips 66 Lubricants
- Protect All, Inc
- QA Lubricants Inc.
- Quaker Houghton
- Raymond Regulatory Resources (3R), LLC
- RichardsApex Inc.
- Rosemead Oil Products, Inc.
- Seymour of Sycamore
- WS Dodge Oil Company

ATTACHMENT E

RESOLUTION NO. 26-____

A Resolution of the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is considered a "project" as defined by CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD has had its regulatory program certified pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l) and has conducted a CEQA review and analysis of the proposed project pursuant to such program (South Coast AQMD Rule 110); and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that after conducting a review of the proposed project in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA, that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project (Proposed Amended Rule 1144) may cause a significant adverse effect on the environment because: 1) no change in VOC emissions is expected relative to baseline conditions; 2) compliant formulations that do not contain pCBtF and t-BAc are commercially available; and 3) the sell-through and use-through provisions provide sufficient time to find suitable replacements, which will prevent stranded assets and the generation of waste. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff has prepared a Notice of Exemption for the proposed project, that is completed in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1144 and supporting documentation, including but not limited to, the Notice of Exemption, the Final Staff Report, and the Board Letter were presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board and the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has reviewed and considered this information, as well as has

taken and considered staff testimony and public comment prior to approving the project; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines, taking into consideration the factors in Section (d)(4)(D) of the Governing Board Procedures (Section 30.5(4)(D)(i) of the Administrative Code), that no modifications have been made to Proposed Amended Rule 1144 since Notice of Public Hearing was published that are so substantial as to significantly affect the meaning of the proposed amended rule within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because: (a) the changes do not impact emission reductions, (b) the changes do not affect the number or type of sources regulated by the rule, (c) the changes are consistent with the information contained in the Notice of Public Hearing, and (d) the consideration of the range of CEQA alternatives is not applicable because the proposed project is exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1144 will not be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the public hearing, in the rulemaking record, and in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1144 to prohibit the use of two solvents from metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants, pCBtF and t-BAc, that are determined to have carcinogenic health effects, by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and to partially implement the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 39650 et. seq., 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is written and displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by it; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 does not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the proposed amended rule is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, in amending Rule 1144, references the following statute which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40702, 40440(a), 40725 through 40728.5, and federal Clean Air Act Sections 110, 172, and 182 (e); and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that no socioeconomic impact assessment is required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 because Proposed Amended Rule 1144 does not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations and thus, would not result in significant socioeconomic impacts; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 includes neither new Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) requirements nor new feasible measures pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914; therefore, the requirements to conduct the analysis of cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness as set forth in the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not applicable; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires the South Coast AQMD to prepare a written analysis of existing federal air pollution control requirements applicable to the same source type being regulated whenever it adopts, or amends a rule, and the South Coast AQMD's comparative analysis of Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is included in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a Public Workshop regarding Proposed Amended Rule 1144 on January 28, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Public Hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with all provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40725 and 40440.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has held a Public Hearing in accordance with all provisions of state and federal law; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board specifies the Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation Manager overseeing the rule development for Proposed Amended Rule 1144 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of this proposed project is based, which are located at the South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby determine, pursuant to the authority granted by law, that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. This information has been presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, whose members exercised their independent judgment and reviewed, considered, and approved the information therein prior to acting on the proposed project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Amended Rule 1144 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference.

DATE: _____ _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

ATTACHMENT F

(Adopted March 6, 2009)(Amended July 9, 2010)(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144 METALWORKING FLUIDS AND DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANTS

[RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER RULE ADOPTION]

(a) Purpose

The purpose of Rule 1144 is to reduce ~~volatile organic compound~~Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the use of ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants at industrial facilities.

(b) Applicability

The rule applies to all persons who use ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants on products and parts during manufacture and assembly; and all manufacturers and suppliers who supply, sell, or offer for sale ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants for use at industrial facilities. This rule shall apply to all VOC containing fluids used for metalworking including metal removal, metal forming, metal treating or lubricating operations where the ~~metalworking fluid~~Metalworking Fluid or ~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact Lubricant comes into direct contact with products and parts including, but not limited to, blanking, broaching, coining, cutting, drilling, drawing, forming, forging, grinding, heading, honing, ~~lapping~~Lapping, marquenching, milling, piercing, quenching, roll forming, rolling, stamping, tapping, threading, turning and wire drawing. The rule also applies to VOC containing fluids used for metal protection, including rust and corrosion prevention and inhibition, during the manufacture and assembly of products and parts. ~~The provisions of this rule shall not apply to repair, maintenance or research operations.~~

(c) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) ASSEMBLED AIRCRAFT is any machine that is a complete vehicle, assembly of parts at an aircraft assembly facility or major partial section including wheel wells, fuselage sections, pressure decks, wings, blades or cockpit, designed to travel through the air, without leaving the earth's

atmosphere, including airplanes, balloons, dirigibles, helicopters and missiles.

(2) DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANT is a fluid that comes into direct contact with the product or part during ~~manufacturing~~ Manufacturing or assembly and is used to reduce friction and to prolong the life of machine tools and machinery. A ~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact Lubricant is not a ~~metal forming fluid~~Metal Forming Fluid and is not a ~~metal removal fluid~~Metal Removal Fluid.

(3) EXEMPT COMPOUND is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

(4) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per } \sout{\text{liter}}\ \text{Liter of } \sout{\text{material}}\ \text{Material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Where: W_s = Weight of volatile compounds in grams
W_w = Weight of water in grams
W_{es} = Weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams
V_m = Volume of material in liters

(5) LAPPING is a ~~manufacturing~~ Manufacturing method that employs particles of an abrasive material, suspended in a liquid carrier, between rotating plates.

(6) MANUFACTURING is the use of tools and labor to make things for sale.

(7) METAL FORMING FLUID is a fluid used at the tool and workpiece interface to facilitate the flow of metal over the tool and to extend the life of the tool. Common metal forming operations include, but are not limited to, blanking, coining, drawing, forming, forging, heading, piercing, roll forming, stamping and wire drawing.

(8) METAL PROTECTING FLUID is fluid that inhibits or prevents the corrosion of metal surfaces. It is applied independently of any other metalworking, lubricating or cleaning application.

(9) METAL REMOVAL FLUID is a fluid used at the tool and workpiece interface to facilitate the removal of metal from the part, cool the part and tool, extend the life of the tool, and to flush away chips and debris. Common metal removal operations include, but are not limited to,

broaching, cutting, drilling, grinding, honing, ~~lapping~~Lapping, milling, tapping, threading and turning.

(10) METAL TREATING FLUID is a fluid used to remove heat from metal parts, affect their hardness, and/or change the grain structure of the metal. Common metal treating operations include, but are not limited to, marquenching and quenching.

(11) METALWORKING FLUID is a fluid that facilitates operations involving the working, protecting or modification of metals, including metal forming, protecting, treating and removal, and may consist of straight oils, emulsifiable oils and synthetic and semi-synthetic fluids.

(12) MILITARY SPECIFIED PRESERVATIVE is a preventative or protecting fluid qualified under military specification and used in a military application.

(13) PRECISION METAL REMOVAL FLUID is a fluid used for carbide grinding machine tools, where the manufacturer of the machine tool specifies the viscosity of the fluid, or for machining of aluminum or magnesium in single or multiple spindle automatic machines.

(14) SINKER ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING (EDM) is a method of removing material by a series of rapid recurring electric arcing discharges between an electrode and the workpiece, in the presence of an energetic electric field, in an insulating oil.

(15) SPACE VEHICLE is a vehicle designed to travel beyond the earth's atmosphere.

(16) SOLICIT is to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

(17) SUPER COMPLIANT MATERIAL is any material containing 50 grams or less of VOC per liter of material.

(18) VANISHING OIL is a ~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact Lubricant or metalworking fluid with a flash point less than 200°F (93°C).

(19) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

(d) Requirements

(1) VOC Content

(A) A person shall not use or ~~solicit~~ Solicit the use of any ~~metalworking fluid~~ Metalworking Fluid or ~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact

Lubricant that has a VOC content in excess of the limits contained in Table A of this subparagraph:

Table A – Fluid Categories and VOC Limits

FLUID	~~EFFECTIVE 1/1/2010~~ ~~VOC g/l (lb/gal)~~	~~EFFECTIVE 1/1/2011~~ ~~VOC g/l (lb/gal)~~	~~EFFECTIVE 1/1/2012~~ VOC g/l (lb/gal)
(A) Vanishing Oil	~~50 (0.42)~~		50 (0.42)
(B) Metalworking Fluid			
(i) Metal Forming			75 (0.63)
(ii) Metal Removal			
(a) General			75 (0.63)
(b) Precision Metal Removal			130 (1.08)
(iii) Metal Treating			75 (0.63)
(iv) Metal Protecting			
(a) General	~~300 (2.50)~~		50 (0.42)
(b) Military Specified Preservative		~~340 (2.83)~~	340 (2.83)
(C) Direct-Contact Lubricant			50 (0.42)

(B) If anywhere on the container of any Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant; on any sticker or label affixed thereto; or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature, any representation or information indicates the fluid or lubricant may be used, or is suitable for use, in more than one category listed in Table A, then the lowest applicable VOC limit shall apply.

(2) Prohibitions ~~of Sale~~

(A) No person shall manufacture for use, offer for sale, sell, or distribute ~~directly to a person~~ any ~~metalworking fluid~~Metalworking Fluid or

~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact Lubricant for use in the ~~District~~ South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains more VOC per liter of material after recommended dilution~~, and after the effective date,~~ as listed in Table A.

~~(B) The prohibition of sale shall not apply to any manufacturer or supplier of metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant provided the product was sold to an independent distributor that was informed in writing by the manufacturer or supplier that the metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant is not to be used in the South Coast Air Quality Management District.~~

~~(C) The prohibition of sale shall not apply to any manufacturer or supplier of metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant collected and directed to an emission control system pursuant to subdivision (e).~~

(B) No person shall manufacture any Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant for use within South Coast AQMD containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF, Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number 98-56-6) and/or *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc, Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number 540-88-5) after July 1, 2027.

(C) No person shall supply, offer for sale, sell or distribute any Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant for use within South Coast AQMD containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc after July 1, 2028.

(D) No person shall use any Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant within South Coast AQMD containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc after July 1, 2029.

(E) No person shall use within, or manufacture, supply, offer for sale, sell, or distribute for use within South Coast AQMD any Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant containing more than 0.01 percent by weight of Group II Exempt Compounds after July 1, 2027.

~~(3) Sell-Through Provision~~

~~Any metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant that is manufactured prior to the effective date of the applicable limit, and that has a VOC content~~

~~above that limit (but not above the limit in effect on the date of manufacture), may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or applied for up to six months after the specified effective date.~~

(e) Control Equipment

A person may use ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants in excess of the limits, provided all ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants are controlled by an emission control system that meets the following:

(1) The control device reduces VOC emissions from an emission collection system by at least 95 percent by weight or the output of the air pollution control device is no more than 5 PPM VOC by volume calculated as carbon with no dilution; and

(2) The emission collection system has been demonstrated to collect at least 90 percent by weight of the VOC emissions generated by the sources of VOC emission.

(f) Administrative Requirements

~~(1) Effective January 1, 2010, containers, for sale or distribution, of any vanishing oil or metal protecting fluid subject to this rule shall display the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturers of such vanishing oils or metal protecting fluids shall file with the Executive Officer of the District an explanation of each code.~~

~~(2)~~ ~~Effective January 1, 2012, c~~Containers for sale or distribution, of any ~~metalworking fluid~~Metalworking Fluid or ~~direct-contact lubricant~~Direct-Contact Lubricant subject to this rule shall display the VOC content and either the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturer or supplier of such fluids shall file with the Executive Officer ~~of the District~~ an explanation of each date code.

~~(3) For each calendar year (January 1 through December 31) beginning with 2011 and continuing with each subsequent calendar year until 2013, a metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant manufacturer or supplier shall submit to the District by April 1 of the following calendar year, an annual quantity and emissions report for products subject to the rule sold~~

~~within the District. The report format shall be approved by the Executive Officer, and shall include the annual sales volume and VOC content of metalworking fluids and direct contact lubricants sold or distributed within the District.~~

(g) Recordkeeping Requirements

(1) An owner or operator shall develop and maintain a VOC listing of all ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants purchased for use at the facility. ~~The~~ The list shall be kept in a format specified by the ~~District~~ Executive Officer or in an equivalent format and shall contain the following data:

(A) Name and AQMD facility identification number (if applicable) of the stationary source;

(B) For each ~~metalworking fluid~~Metalworking Fluid and ~~direct contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricant:

(i) Manufacturer, a manufacturer product number, ID, or code that uniquely identifies the VOC-containing fluid, and a fluid category;

(ii) Grams of VOC per ~~liter~~ Liter of ~~material~~Material;

The VOC Listing shall be updated within seven (7) calendar days from the date of receipt of a new ~~metalworking fluid~~Metalworking Fluid or ~~direct contact lubricant~~ Direct-Contact Lubricant at the facility.

(2) An owner or operator shall record the following information on a monthly usage log in a format specified by the ~~District~~ Executive Officer or in an equivalent format:

(A) Name and AQMD identification number of the facility;

(B) Manufacturer product number, ID, or code from the VOC Listing;

(C) Amount of each VOC-containing fluid purchased on a monthly basis;

(D) Initials of the person entering the data; and

(E) Date the data was entered.

(3) An owner or operator of a stationary source shall maintain and make available to a ~~District~~ South Coast AQMD representative upon request all of the information necessary to verify the amount of ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact

Lubricants used at the facility including, but not limited to purchase records identifying the supplier's name, date, and amount purchased.

(4) In lieu of ~~meeting~~ complying with paragraphs (g)(1), (g)(2) and (g)(3), records may be maintained pursuant to Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, for all applications subject to this rule.

(5) Any person using an emissions control system as a means of complying with this rule shall maintain daily records of all key system parameters, including hours of operation, temperatures, pressures and flow rates, that are necessary to ensure control efficiency requirements.

~~(6) Manufacturers utilizing the provision of subparagraph (d)(2)(B) shall maintain notification letters for five (5) years, which shall be made available to the Executive Officer or designee upon request.~~

~~(7) Manufactures or suppliers of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants shall maintain records to verify data used to determine VOC content in preparing their annual quantity and emissions report. The records shall be maintained for five (5) years and made available upon request by the Executive Officer. Such records shall include:~~

~~(A) Laboratory reports; or~~

~~(B) VOC content calculations.~~

(h) Test Methods and Procedures

The following test methods and procedures shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. ~~-~~Other applicable test methods may be used if they are determined to be equivalent and approved in writing by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(1) Determination of VOC Content

(A) ASTM E 1868 - 10 Standard Test Method for Loss-On-Drying by Thermogravimetry. Quality assurance and quality control procedures shall be conducted using South Coast AQMD Additional Requirements to ASTM Standard Test Method E 1868-10 for Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants. ~~-~~Water content shall be determined by ASTM D 4017 (Standard Test Method for Water in Paints and Paint Materials by Karl Fischer Method) if applicable to the specific sample. The exempt solvent content shall be determined by South Coast AQMD Method 303 (Determination

of Exempt Compounds) contained in the South Coast AQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual; or,

(B) Exempt Perfluorocarbon Compounds

The following classes of compounds:

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine,

will be analyzed as ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds for compliance with subdivision~~paragraph~~ (d), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulation. In addition, the manufacturers ~~must~~ shall identify the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD approved test methods used to quantify the amount of each ~~exempt compound~~Exempt Compound.

(2) Determination of Flash Point

ASTM D93 - 07 Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.

(3) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System

(A) The capture efficiency of an emission control system shall be determined by verifying the use of a Permanent Total Enclosure (PTE) and 100% capture efficiency as defined by U.S. EPA Method 204 "Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure." Alternatively, if a U.S. EPA Method 204 defined PTE is not employed, capture efficiency shall be determined using a minimum of three sampling runs subject to data quality criteria presented in U.S. EPA technical guidance document "Guidelines for Determination Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Individual capture efficiency test runs subject to the U.S. EPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:

(i) The Temporary Total Enclosure (TTE) approach of U.S. EPA Method 204 through 204F; or

(ii) The South Coast AQMD "Protocol for Determination of Volatile ~~organic~~ Organic Compounds (VOCs) Capture ~~efficiency~~Efficiency."

(B) The efficiency of the control device and the VOC content measured and calculated as carbon in the control device exhaust gases shall be determined by U.S. EPA's Test Method 18, or California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 422 for the determination of emissions of Exempt Compounds and U.S. EPA's Test Methods 25, 25A, South Coast AQMD Method 25.1 for the determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon, or South Coast AQMD Method 25.3 for the determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources, as applicable.

(C) The overall efficiency of an emission control system shall be determined using the following equation:

Overall Efficiency

= (Capture Efficiency) x (Control Equipment Efficiency)/100

(i) Exemptions

(1) Paragraph (d)(2) and subdivision (f) shall not apply to ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants subject to the California Air Resources Board consumer products regulation found in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning at Section 94507.

~~(2) Until January 1, 2011, paragraph (d)(1) shall not apply to metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants subject to the California Air Resources Board consumer products regulation found in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, beginning at Section 94507.~~

(~~3~~2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants ~~sold in this District for shipment outside of this District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging~~ that are expressly and exclusively offered for sale, sold, or manufactured for use outside of the South Coast AQMD or that are for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

(4~~3~~) The provisions of subdivisions (d) and (f) of this rule shall not apply to ~~metalworking fluids~~Metalworking Fluids and ~~direct-contact lubricants~~Direct-Contact Lubricants subject to VOC limits in other Regulation XI rules.

(5~~4~~) The provisions of subdivision (d) shall not apply to the following operations:

(A) Lapping;

(B) Sinker EDM;

(C) Avionics and ~~assembled aircraft~~Assembled Aircraft;

(D) Space ~~vehicle~~ Vehicle components; and

(E) Fluids utilizing the control device option in subdivision (e)~~;~~.

~~(F) Until January 1, 2011, metal protecting fluids used in association with a military specification, military standard, Department of Defense document or Production Part Approval Process (PPAP). The specifications for the part shall be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.~~

(6~~5~~) The provisions of subdivision (g) shall not apply to any Super Compliant Material(s). This exemption shall only apply to facilities that demonstrate that total permitted and non-permitted facility VOC emissions do not exceed 4 tons in any calendar year, including emissions from the Super Compliant Material, as shown by annual purchase records.

~~(7) Paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) shall not apply to the use of dimethyl carbonate used as a cooling solvent in computed numerically controlled (CNC) machines where permeable media are used to maintain a vacuum that holds the part in place during cutting provided that the equipment existed at the time of rule adoption, is enclosed and an exhaust fan discharges the exhaust air from the equipment outside of the building.~~

(6) Paragraph (d)(2) shall not apply to any manufacturer or supplier of Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant provided the product was sold to an independent distributor that was informed in writing by the manufacturer or supplier that the Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant is not to be used in the South Coast AQMD. Manufacturers utilizing this provision shall maintain notification letters for five (5) years, which shall be made available to the Executive Officer or designee upon request.

(7) Subparagraph (d)(2)(A) shall not apply to any manufacturer or supplier of Metalworking Fluid or Direct-Contact Lubricant collected and directed to an emission control system pursuant to subdivision (e).

(8) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to repair, maintenance, or research operations.

ATTACHMENT G

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants

April 2026

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY EX-1

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND
INTRODUCTION 1-1
BACKGROUND 1-1
REGULATORY HISTORY 1-3
AFFECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT 1-3
PUBLIC PROCESS 1-4

CHAPTER 2: PCBTF/T-BAC TOXICITY
INTRODUCTION 2-1
BACKGROUND ON PCBTF AND T-BAC 2-1
COMPARING PCBTF AND T-BAC TOXICITY TO OTHER COMPOUNDS 2-1
STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS ON PCBTF AND T-BAC 2-2
METALWORKING FLUIDS AND DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANTS MANUFACTURER SURVEY/QUESTIONNAIRE 2-3

CHAPTER 3: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144
INTRODUCTION 3-1
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE 3-1
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144 3-1

CHAPTER 4: IMPACT ASSESSMENTS
INTRODUCTION 4-1
EMISSION REDUCTIONS 4-1
COSTS 4-1
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT 4-1
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) ANALYSIS 4-1
DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 40727 4-1
- Necessity 4-2
- Authority 4-2
- Clarity 4-2
- Consistency 4-2
- Non-Duplication 4-2
- Reference 4-2

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS 4-2

APPENDIX A: RESPONSES TO PUBLIC WORKSHOP COMMENTS A-1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants (Rule 1144) was adopted in March 2009 to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the use of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. Proposed Amended Rule 1144 (PAR 1144) addresses the toxicity of certain compounds that could be used in metalworking fluids and lubricants formulations.

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determined that *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) and *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) have toxic endpoints, including carcinogenicity. Historically, manufacturers have been using these two chemicals to formulate coatings and adhesives that comply with VOC content limits in South Coast AQMD rules due to their VOC exemption status. While these two compounds are not currently used by metalworking fluid and lubricant manufacturers, manufacturers could use these two compounds as VOC exempt options in future reformulations. Under South Coast AQMD regulations, t-BAc is exempt from the definition of a VOC for certain product categories in a few source-specific rules, not including Rule 1144. In contrast, pCBtF is exempt from the definition of VOC for all uses, including products regulated under Rule 1144. PAR 1144 partially implements the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measure CTS-01 to phase out pCBtF and t-Bac and assess opportunities for VOC emission reductions.

To ensure metalworking fluids and lubricants manufacturers do not develop new products with pCBtF and t-BAc, PAR 1144 establishes an end date of July 1, 2027, for manufacture of any metalworking fluid or direct-contact lubricant. Following this final manufacturing period, there is a one-year sell-through period and then an additional one-year use-through period. These additional phases ensure that manufacturers, distributors, and end users are provided with adequate time to transition to products without pCBtF and/or t-Bac, if needed. After the phase-out timeline provided, Rule 1144 products would be prohibited from containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc in excess of 0.01 percent by weight. PAR 1144 will be fully implemented after July 1, 2029. Since PAR 1144 does not alter VOC limits, and manufacturers subject to this rule have been found to not use pCBtF or t-BAc in their products, PAR 1144 is not expected to result in VOC emission reductions or increases.

PAR 1144 was developed through a robust public process. A Working Group meeting was held on August 12, 2025, that presented multiple South Coast AQMD rules, including Rule 1144, that proposed the prohibitions of pCBtf and t-BAc. Another Working Group meeting was held on November 20, 2025, where staff presented results from a manufacturer survey on pCBtf and t-BAc use in metalworking fluids and lubricants and proposed rule concepts. A Public Workshop for PAR 1144 was held on January 28, 2026.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

REGULATORY HISTORY

AFFECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

PUBLIC PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants (PAR 1144) is a source-specific rule that was adopted to reduce VOC emissions from the use of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants at industrial facilities. Rule 1144 establishes VOC content limits for eight different types of fluids that include vanishing oils, various metalworking fluids, and direct-contact lubricants. Rule 1144 is being amended to address health concerns related to pCBtF and t-BAc, which were identified by OEHHA as having toxic health endpoints.

BACKGROUND

Nationally, an estimated 1.2 million workers are employed in machine finishing, machine tooling, and other metalworking and metal-forming operations that use lubricants, metalworking fluids, or rust inhibitors. The U.S. Census (2022) estimates 11.3 percent of the fabricated metal industry are located in California, and the South Coast Air Basin accounts for approximately 55 percent of the industry, more than 3,300 establishments. Of these establishments, the U.S. Census (2022) estimates that 77 percent have fewer than twenty employees.

Typical industries using lubricants, metal working fluids, and rust inhibitors include:

- Aerospace
- Machine Shop (Job Shop)
- Steel Mills
- Auto Rebuild
- Screw Machine
- Steel Tubes (Pipes)
- Steel Springs
- Captive

Captive machine shops are machine shops located inside of another type of business (aerospace, automotive, etc.) that supports the business but are not the primary aspect of that business. Metalworking shops tend to be small businesses that generally do not use paints, coating, inks or adhesives; routinely use very low VOC content cleaning solvents; and have limited interaction with the South Coast AQMD. Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, exempts machining equipment that use lubricants, metalworking fluids, and rust inhibitors with VOC contents less than 50 grams per liter (g/l) or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg. Nearly all lubricants, metalworking fluids and rust inhibitors, including those with a high-VOC content, have a VOC composite of 5 mm Hg or less. Thus, metalworking shops rarely have permits from the South Coast AQMD.

Lubricants, metalworking fluids and rust inhibitors are complex mixtures of oils, emulsifiers, anti-weld agents, corrosion inhibitors, extreme pressure additives, buffers (alkaline reserve), biocides, and other additives. Some products contain extreme pressure (EP) additives containing chlorinated, sulfurized, or phosphorus-type extreme pressure ingredients. There are numerous formulations, ranging from straight oils (such as petroleum oils) to water-based fluids, which

include soluble oils and semi-synthetic/synthetic fluids. In general, higher oil content provides better lubricity while higher water content allows more rapid cooling.

Development of Health Risk Understanding for pCBtF and t-BAc

In 1994, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted pCBtF an exemption from the definition of a VOC (59 FR 50693)[1]. Similarly, in 2004, U.S. EPA added t-BAc to its list of VOC-exempt solvents (69 FR 69298)[2]. The initial exemptions were granted based on the chemicals' negligible photochemical reactivity. These exemptions were subsequently incorporated into South Coast AQMD rules. In 2005, a limited VOC exemption for t-BAc was added to Rule 1151 – Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations (Rule 1151), exempting its use when calculating the VOC content in color and clear coat applications. In 2014, pCBtF was added to the list of VOC-exempt compounds under Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Rule 102).

However, emerging toxicological data prompted a reevaluation of the pCBtF and t-BAc exemptions. In 2015, OEHHA released a draft HRA for t-BAc, indicating it may be more toxic than previously understood. In response, the resolution adopting the 2016 amendments to Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings (Rule 1113) directed South Coast AQMD staff to reassess the exemption for t-BAc. Staff developed a white paper in 2017 and presented findings to Stationary Source Committee (SSC), which recommended that toxicity concerns should take precedence over VOC emission reductions if t-BAc was confirmed to be a carcinogen. The most recent Health Risk Assessments (HRA), which estimate lifetime health risks associated with exposure, were adopted for t-BAc in August 2018[3] and for pCBtF in August 2020[4]. As a result of these findings and determinations by OEHHA, removing the VOC exemption status of pCBtF and t-BAc is necessary to reduce toxic risk to the general public.

Phase Out of pCBtF and t-BAc

Currently, pCBtF is universally VOC-exempt for all rules, while t-BAc retains its limited exemption in Rule 1113 for specific uses needed for product formulation, such as industrial maintenance and non-sacrificial anti-graffiti coatings. To implement the phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc, South Coast AQMD staff began amending VOC rules in 2022, beginning with Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications (Rule 1168), for which modeling confirmed pCBtF and t-BAc would pose health risks to sensitive receptors near adhesive application projects, specifically for roofing projects. Further, staff concluded that both pCBtF and t-BAc exhibit toxicities comparable to chemicals that are already prohibited in some VOC rules; therefore, staff proposed prohibiting their use. Since Rule 1168, staff also amended Rule 1151 – Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operation; Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations; and Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products to prohibit the use of pCBtF and t-BAc, and are currently working to address their use in all other South Coast AQMD VOC rules.

[1] Federal Register :: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds-Exclusion of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride
[2] Federal Register :: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds-Exclusion of t-Butyl Acetate
[3] Notice of Adoption of Cancer Inhalation Unit Risk and Slope Factors and Cancer Oral Slope Factor for Tert-Butyl Acetate - OEHHA
[4] Notice of Adoption of Cancer Inhalation Unit Risk Factor for p-Chloro-α,α,α-Trifluorotoluene - OEHHA

2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The 2022 AQMP adopted on December 2, 2022, sets forth a path for improving air quality and meeting federal air pollution standards by striving for zero-NOx emission technologies across all sectors and lower VOC emissions where feasible. The 2022 AQMP included Control Measure CTS-01 Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants (CTS-01), which seeks to address the toxicity concerns of pCBtF and t-BAc and assess opportunities for VOC emission reductions.[5] PAR 1144 partially implements CTS-01 from the 2022 AQMP.

REGULATORY HISTORY

Rule 1144 was adopted on March 6, 2009, and was amended on July 9, 2010. The amendment was primarily focused on adding VOC limits to metalworking fluids and lubricants. Adding those VOC limits was delayed at the time the rule was initially proposed because existing test methods were found to be unreliable for semi-volatile materials typically found in metalworking fluids and lubricants. The amendment also fully implemented control measure CTS-01 Emission Reduction from Lubricants in the 2007 AQMP.

AFFECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Rule 1144 is applicable to all persons who manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, or use metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction. Certain parts of the rule, such as paragraph (d)(2) and subdivision (f) do not apply to metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants subject to California Air Resources Board's (CARB's) consumer products regulation found in Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

The provisions of subdivision (d) do not apply to the following operations:

(A) Lapping
(B) Sinker EDM
(C) Avionics and assembled aircraft
(D) Space vehicle components
(E) Fluids utilizing the control device option in subdivision (e)

Due to the nature of this rule and applicability, metalworking shops tend to be small businesses that generally do not use paints, coatings, inks or adhesives; routinely use low VOC cleaning solvents; and rarely have permits with South Coast AQMD. Over an estimated 3,300 facilities may be subject to Rule 1144.

PUBLIC PROCESS

The current rule amendment process began in August 2025. Staff conducted two Working Group Meetings with the first held on August 12, 2025, and the second one on November 20, 2025. The Working Group is composed of representatives from businesses, environmental groups, public agencies, and consultants. The purpose of Working Group meetings is to discuss proposed concepts and work through the details of South Coast AQMD's proposal. Additionally, a Public

[5] 2022 Air Quality Management Plan - Chapter 4: Control Strategy and Implementation

Workshop was held on January 28, 2026. The purpose of the Public Workshop is to present the proposed amended rule language to the general public and stakeholders and to solicit comments. Staff also conducted individual meetings with industry stakeholders and distributed a survey/questionnaire to metalworking fluid and lubricant manufacturers requesting information on usage of pCBtF and/or t-BAc as part of this rulemaking process. Table 1-1 summarizes the key topics discussed at each of the public meetings for PAR 1144.

Table 1-1 ─ Public Meeting Dates and Topics

Meeting Title	Date	Topics
Working Group Meeting #1	August 12, 2025	• Introduction to Proposed Prohibitions for Multiple Rules, including Rule 1144 • Manufacturer Survey
Working Group Meeting #2	November 20, 2025	• Rule Background and Objectives • VOC and Exempt Compounds • Manufacturer Survey Results • Initial Proposed Prohibition Timeline
Public Workshop	January 28, 2026	• Preliminary Draft Rule Language • Preliminary Impact Assessments

CHAPTER 2: PCBTF/T-BAC TOXICITY

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF PCBTF AND T-BAC

COMPARING PCBTF AND T-BAC TOXICITY TO OTHER COMPOUNDS

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS ON PCBTF AND T-BAC

METALWORKING FLUIDS AND DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANTS MANUFACTURER SURVEY/QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

pCBtF and t-BAc are two solvents that are exempt from the federal definition of a VOC due to their low photochemical reactivity, but recently became a focus of public health concern. Health risk assessments for pCBtF and t-BAc identified elevated cancer potency factors, inhalation unit risks, and acute reference exposure levels (acute REL) compared to other regulated compounds. In response, South Coast AQMD evaluated the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants regulated under Rule 1144 and developed PAR 1144 rule proposals to address toxicity without increasing VOC emissions.

BACKGROUND ON PCBTF AND T-BAC

In 1994, U.S. EPA exempted pCBtF from the federal definition of a VOC due to its negligible photochemical reactivity. In 2014, South Coast AQMD incorporated this exemption by adding pCBtF to Rule 102, which designates VOC-exempt compounds. As a result, pCBtF is currently not considered a VOC unless otherwise specified under any South Coast AQMD rule.

In 2004, U.S. EPA added t-BAc to its list of VOC-exempt compounds. However, South Coast AQMD did not provide a full exemption for t-BAc under Rule 102 due to concerns regarding potential toxicity. Instead, limited exemptions were granted for t-BAc through source-specific rules, such as Rule 1113.

The 2013 amendments to Rule 1113 included a resolution that directed staff to review the exemption for t-BAc due to renewed toxicity concerns. In 2017, South Coast AQMD staff presented preliminary findings to the Stationary Source Committee (SSC) on t-BAc, including concerns regarding pCBtF, which OEHHA had not yet assessed at that time.

Based on staff recommendations, the SSC directed staff to remove the existing t-BAc exemption in Rules 1113 and 1151 once OEHHA finalized their assessment. The SSC also requested that OEHHA review the potential toxicity of pCBtF and that South Coast AQMD staff remove the pCBtF exemption, as resources allow, if pCBtF is deemed a potential carcinogen. OEHHA finalized the health risk assessment for t-BAc in 2018, concluding that it had a higher cancer potential than previously estimated. In 2020, the pCBtF health risk assessment was finalized by OEHHA, which indicated pCBtF is a potential carcinogen. Staff's actions to date to prohibit pCBtF and t-BAc include amending: Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications (Rule 1168) on November 4, 2022; Rule 1151 on November 1, 2024, Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations (Rule 1171) on June 6, 2025, and Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products (Rule 1107) on December 5, 2025.

COMPARING PCBTF AND T-BAC TOXICITY TO OTHER COMPOUNDS

Staff considered several approaches to address the toxicity concerns for pCBtF and t-BAc, ranging from removing the VOC-exempt status to a complete prohibition of use. To inform that decision, staff considered how other compounds with potential toxic endpoints have historically been addressed. Under Rule 102, VOC-exempt compounds are categorized as either Group I or Group

II. Group II compounds, while still considered exempt VOCs, may be prohibited from use in specific source rules due to health or safety concerns.

Two key toxicological metrics were considered in this analysis: the cancer potency factor and the acute REL. Cancer potency factor is a measure used to estimate the risk of cancer associated with exposure to a carcinogenic substance and represents the increased cancer risk per unit of exposure over a lifetime measured in milligrams of a substance per kilogram of body weight per day. REL is the maximum concentration level of a substance in the air that is not expected to have adverse health effects in humans over a specified exposure duration measured in micrograms per cubic meter of air. RELs can be established for acute (short-term), 8-hour, or chronic (long-term). For context and comparison, the cancer potency factors and acute RELs for five compounds are summarized in Table 2-1 – Cancer Potency Factor Comparison and Table 2-2 – Acute REL Comparison, respectively.

Table 2-1 ─ Cancer Potency Factor Comparison

Compound	Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day)
Perchloroethylene (perc)	0.021
Dimethyl Carbonate (DMC)	0.0035
t-BAc	0.0047
pCBtF	0.03
Ethylene Oxide (EtO)	0.31

For the five compounds shown in Table 2-1, pCBtF has the second highest cancer potency factor, with EtO being the only compound with a greater associated cancer risk due to exposure. The cancer potency factor of pCBtF is almost 50 percent higher than perchloroethylene's, a currently prohibited Group II Exempt Compound.

Table 2-2 shows the available acute RELs for the same five compounds. t-BAc has the lowest REL, meaning the highest risk among the compounds. The cancer potency factor for pCBtF is much higher than t-BAc, perc, and DMC, but it has no established acute REL.

Table 2-2 ─ Acute REL Comparison

Compound	Acute REL ($\mu g/m^3$)
perc	20,000
DMC	14,000
t-BAc	10,000
pCBtF	N/A
EtO	N/A

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS ON PCBTF AND T-BAC

The preceding comparison of pCBtF and t-BAc to other toxic compounds that are prohibited from use in VOC rules, including Rule 1144, supports a prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc. OEHHA's assessment of pCBtF and t-BAc shows these compounds to be as toxic as many chemicals currently prohibited; therefore, staff recommends prohibiting the use of pCBtF and t-BAc.

METALWORKING FLUIDS AND DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANTS MANUFACTURER SURVEY/QUESTIONNAIRE

In August 2025, staff conducted a manufacturer survey that was followed up by a questionnaire to understand the extent to which pCBtF and t-BAc are used to comply with the VOC limits in Rule 1144. The survey had the following questions:

Table 2-3 ─ Metalworking Fluid and Direct-Contact Lubricant Manufacturer Survey

Requested Information	
Product Information including the following:	
1.	Product Code & Name
2.	Applicable Category
3.	t-BAc WT% & pCBtF WT%
4.	VOC of Material
5.	Waterborne or Solvent-Based
6.	Total Annual Volume (gal) sold for use in South Coast AQMD or California
7.	PW-MIR (g O_3/g Product) and Safety Data Sheet

PW-MIR = Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity

The questionnaire had the following questions:

1. *Does your facility or represented company manufacture any products that contain Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and/or Tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc)?*

2. *If yes to #1, please state the name of the product(s) and provide documentation that includes the amount of pCBtF and/or t-BAc in each product.*

3. *If yes to #1, is there a readily available replacement under consideration? If yes, please provide the name of the replacement chemical(s).*

In total, five manufacturers and two organizations that represent multiple manufacturers responded to the survey. All survey/questionnaire responses reported that they were not manufacturing products that included pCBtF or t-BAc.

Survey responses indicate that pCBtF and t-BAc are not being used in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants.

CHAPTER 3: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of PAR 1144 is to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc as solvents in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants due to toxicity and public health concerns.

The following information explains new provisions and any modifications to provisions that have been incorporated. PAR 1144 also includes deletions to obsolete rule language (e.g. past effective dates) and editorial changes for clarity.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE

PAR 1144 retains the following subdivisions:

a) Purpose
b) Applicability
c) Definitions
d) Requirements
e) Control Equipment
f) Administrative Requirements
g) Recordkeeping Requirements
h) Test Methods and Procedures
i) Exemptions

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144

Subdivision (b) – Applicability

For clarity, the statement that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to repair, maintenance, or research operations is moved to the Exemptions subdivision under new paragraph (i)(8).

Subdivision (c) ─ Definitions

While no new or modified definitions are proposed, PAR 1144 adds titles of other rules mentioned such as Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

Subdivision (d) – Requirements

PAR 1144 updates Table A – Fluid Categories and VOC Limits to remove past effective dates and reflect the most current effective VOC limits for each category.

To harmonize with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules, PAR 1144 also includes a new provision in subparagraph (d)(1)(B) to clarify that for any metalworking fluid and/or direct-contact lubricant intended for use in multiple categories listed in Table A, the lowest applicable VOC limit shall apply. Addition of this provision is not expected to alter current compliance or enforcement of the VOC content requirements of this rule, provided the metalworking fluid and/or direct-contact lubricant is properly labeled and represented for its intended use.

To provide further clarity, the two provisions in paragraph (d)(2) specifying the conditions where the prohibition of sale in subparagraph (d)(2)(A) does not apply (formerly subparagraphs (d)(2)(B) and (d)(2)(C)) are moved to the Exemptions subdivision under paragraphs (i)(6) and (i)(7).

PAR 1144 also broadens paragraph (d)(2) to include all prohibitions, not simply those related to sale, and adds new subparagraphs (d)(2)(B) through (d)(2)(E) to facilitate the prohibition of pCBtf, t-BAc, and other toxic compounds in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants.

In these new subparagraphs, staff proposes a phase-out approach. Though the manufacturer questionnaire responses indicate that pCBtF and t-BAc are not being used in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants, a phase-out timeline allows sufficient time to comply for companies that did not respond to the survey and/or may be developing products containing pCBtF or t-BAc, and is consistent with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules where prohibitions on these two compounds are included. Metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants that exceed 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc can continue to be manufactured until July 1, 2027. This percent level by weight is to account for potential trace levels of pCBtF and t-BAc. Any products manufactured on or prior to July 1, 2027 with pCBtF and/or t-BAc, can continue to be sold until July 1, 2028. After July 1, 2028, the sale or redistribution for the purpose of sale for use within South Coast AQMD is strictly prohibited. The final step to phase out pCBtF and t-BAc is a one-year use-though timeline, which allows any owner or operator to use any existing inventory of metalworking fluids or lubricants containing greater than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc, until July 1, 2029. After July 1, 2029, products containing greater than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc cannot be used at facilities subject to the provisions of this rule. This prohibition does not restrict transport or storage of these products when they are not used or intended for use within the South Coast AQMD.

To ensure that no other exempt-status chemicals with known toxicities are manufactured or used in metalworking fluids or direct-contact lubricants, PAR 1144 includes a prohibition on the manufacture, distribution, or sale for use within South Coast AQMD, or use of products containing greater than 0.01 percent by weight of Group II Exempt Compounds after July 1, 2027.

PAR 1144 deletes paragraph (d)(3) as the sell through provisions for metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants not meeting the applicable VOC content limits have expired.

Subdivision (f) – Administrative Requirements

PAR 1144 streamlines this subdivision by removing redundant administrative requirements and rule language referencing past effective dates, including paragraph (f)(3) which required manufacturer or supplier submittal of annual quantity and emission reports until year 2013. What remains is requiring the display of VOC content and date of manufacture (or equivalent code) on the product container (formerly paragraph (f)(2)).

Subdivision (g) – Recordkeeping Requirements

Paragraph (g)(6), which requires manufacturers to maintain notification letters provided to independent distributors informing them that specific metalworking fluids and direct-contact

lubricants are not to be used in the South Coast AQMD, was moved to new paragraph (i)(6) for additional clarity as this recordkeeping requirement only applies to this provision. PAR 1144 also deletes paragraph (g)(7) for consistency with the deletion of paragraph (f)(3).

Subdivision (i) - Exemptions

PAR 1144 updates this subdivision by removing obsolete rule language for three provisions. Former paragraph (i)(2) and subparagraph (i)(4)(F) (formerly subparagraph (i)(5)(F)) had temporary exemptions, lasting through January 1, 2011, from some or all of the rule requirements for metalworking fluids and lubricants subject to the CARB consumer products regulation and metal protecting fluids used in association with military or Department of Defense specifications; therefore those exemptions have expired and are now deleted.

For harmonization with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules, PAR 1144 updates paragraph (i)(2) (formerly paragraph (i)(3)) to clarify that the provisions of this rule do not apply to metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants that are offered for sale, sold, or manufactured within South Coast AQMD but are only for use outside of South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction, or that are to be shipped to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

In addition to moving former subparagraph (d)(2)(B) to new paragraph (i)(6), this provision exempting manufacturers and suppliers from the sale prohibition on a product with excess VOC content provided they give written notification that the product is not to be used in South Coast AQMD, is broadened to include all prohibitions specified in paragraph (d)(2) for pCBtF, t-BAc, and Group II exempt compound containing products. This would extend the additional compliance assurance for manufacturers and suppliers to their products that may contain these compounds in excess of 0.01 percent in the event a product intended for use outside of the South Coast is sold to an independent distributor who then distributes or sells it for use within South Coast AQMD.

Paragraph (i)(7) was also deleted due to dimethyl carbonate no longer being used as a cooling solvent in computed numerically controlled (CNC) machines.

Lastly, as discussed previously in this chapter, the Exemptions subdivision now includes the three provisions that were specified in earlier subdivisions of the rule that, for clarity purposes, best belong in this subdivision.

CHAPTER 4: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION
EMISSION REDUCTIONS
COSTS
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)
DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Impact assessments were conducted as part of PAR 1144 rule development to assess the environmental and socioeconomic implications. These impact assessments include a socioeconomic impact assessment and a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis. Draft findings and comparative analyses were prepared pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40727 and 40727.2, respectively.

EMISSION REDUCTIONS

PAR 1144 establishes a compliance schedule to phase out metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants containing greater than 0.01 percent by weight pCBtF and t-BAc, without changing the established VOC emission limits. Furthermore, due to responses received from the manufacturer survey/questionnaire that these two compounds are not currently being used in metalworking fluid and lubricant products, no product reformulation is expected. In addition, VOC emissions in metalworking fluids are already extremely low based on previous survey data and further VOC emission reductions were not pursued. Therefore, no increase or decrease in VOC emissions are expected as a result of PAR 1144.

COSTS

Staff met with industry stakeholders and learned that, at least for those companies that responded to the manufacturer survey/questionnaire, they can meet the existing VOC emission limits since these companies are not using pCBtF or t-BAc in their products. Since no product reformulations are expected, no cost impacts are anticipated.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A socioeconomic impact assessment is not required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 because PAR 1144 will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and thus, will not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1144) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062, and if the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE 40727

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference, as defined in that section, based on

relevant information presented at the Public Hearing, this written analysis, and the rulemaking record. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity – PAR 1144 is needed to phase out pCBtF and t-BAc to reduce potential toxicity in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants as specified by the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01.

Authority – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations from Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 39650 *et. seq.*, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 41508.

Clarity – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that PAR 1144 is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by them.

Consistency – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that PAR 1144 is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, federal or state regulations.

Non-Duplication – The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that PAR 1144 does not impose the same requirement as any existing state or federal regulation, and the proposed amendments are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference – In adopting this regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board references the following statutes, which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, enforces, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Section 40001, and 40702.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Under Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation. The comparative analysis is relative to existing federal requirements, existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules, and other air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable to VOC regulations for metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants in industrial facilities. Neither state nor federal regulations regulate VOC emissions from metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants in industrial facilities, so there is no comparison to analyze.

APPENDIX A – RESPONSES TO PUBLIC WORKSHOP COMMENTS

Comments from Public Workshop

Comment #1: John Burke, a representative for Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Association (ILMA), requested a copy of the preliminary draft rule language without strikeout and underline. He also inquired how many people attended the Public Workshop.

Staff Response: A clean version (without strikeout/underline) of the preliminary draft rule language can be found on the Proposed Amended Rule 1144 webpage located at the following link: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1144.

Regarding the Public Workshop attendance, there were 31 attendees.

Comment #2: Moses Huerta, City of Paramount resident, asked when the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) studies were completed for pCBtf and t-BAc and if they are available to view.

Staff Response: In August 2015, OEHHA released a draft document summarizing the carcinogenicity and development of an inhalation cancer unit risk factor for t-BAc, and the document was finalized and published in August 2018. This document and other supporting documentation for t-BAc can be found here: https://oehha.ca.gov/air/crnr/notice-adoption-cancer-inhalation-unit-risk-and-slope-factors-and-cancer-oral-slope-factor-tert.

In October 2019, OEHHA released a draft document summarizing the carcinogenicity and development of an inhalation cancer unit risk factor for pCBtF, and the document was finalized and published in August 2020.

This document and other supporting documentation for pCBtF can be found here: https://oehha.ca.gov/air/crnr/notice-adoption-cancer-inhalation-unit-risk-factor-p-chloro-aaa-trifluorotoluene.

Comment #3: Patrick Gieske, from Seymour of Sycamore, asked if there is a possibility of looking at maximum incremental reactivity (MIR) as a measure for VOC control in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. He also asked if this rule has a low vapor pressure (LVP) VOC exemption.

Staff Response: MIR is a regulatory metric that quantifies the maximum amount of ozone formed per unit mass of a specific VOC under optimal atmospheric conditions. A higher MIR value indicates a greater potential for that VOC to contribute to ground-level ozone formation. Staff does not find it necessary to incorporate MIR in this rule since, based on received surveys, no pCBtF or t-BAc is being used in metalworking fluids or direct-contact lubricants, and thus no reformulation is needed. Generally, MIR is used for products that require reformulation and do not have substitute solvents readily available to be used.

The LVP VOC exemption is a regulatory provision that excludes certain high-boiling or low-volatility organic compounds from being counted towards the total VOC limit in VOC containing products for compliance purposes. While CARB has an LVP VOC exemption for consumer products, South Coast AQMD does not for Rule 1144 metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants. South Coast AQMD uses ASTM E 1868 – 10 Standard Test Method for Loss-On-Drying by Thermogravimetry that was developed by stakeholders when this rule was created to determine VOC content. There are some exempt solvents that are listed in South Coast AQMD Rule 102, but staff does not anticipate much use of exempt solvents since many of the products subject to this rule are water-based and therefore already contain low VOC levels.

ATTACHMENT H

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

PROJECT TITLE: **PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1144 – METALWORKING FLUIDS AND DIRECT-CONTACT LUBRICANTS**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/search/recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To:	County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:**	South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants

Project Location: The proposed project is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (South Coast AQMD) jurisdiction, which includes the four-county South Coast Air Basin (all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties), and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin and the non-Palo Verde, Riverside County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project: Rule 1144 limits volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the use of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants at industrial facilities. The primary objective of Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1144 is to partially implement control measure CTS-01: Further Emission Reductions From Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants of the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan to phase out the use of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) in metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants due to toxicity and public health concerns. PAR 1144 includes: 1) a prohibition pertaining to the manufacture, sale, and use of metalworking fluids and lubricants with more than trace levels of pCBtF and t-BAc at future effective dates; 2) sell-through and use-through provisions to ensure that manufacturers, distributors, and end users are provided with adequate time to transition to products without pCBtF and/or t-BAc, if needed; 3) prohibitions of other toxic compounds in metalworking fluids and lubricants; and 4) revisions for clarity and harmonization with other South Coast AQMD VOC rules, streamlined administrative requirements, minor editorial changes and removal of outdated rule provisions. Implementation of the proposed project is not expected to result in a change in VOC emissions relative to baseline conditions because compliant formulations of metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants that do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc are currently available and capable of meeting the established VOC emission limits. The primary benefit of phasing out pCBtF and t-BAc is the reduced risk of exposure to these toxic chemicals by workers, nearby receptors and the public.

Public Agency Approving Project:	**Agency Carrying Out Project:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	South Coast Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:
CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption

Reasons why project is exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PAR 1144) pursuant to: 1) CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA; and 2) CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because: 1) PAR 1144 is not expected to result in a change in VOC emissions relative to baseline conditions; and 2) compliant formulations that do not contain pCBtF and t-BAc are commercially available and the sell-through and use-through provisions provide sufficient time to find suitable replacements, which will prevent stranded assets and the generation of waste. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change): South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: April 3, 2026		
CEQA Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Sina Taghvaee, Ph.D.	(909) 396-2192	staghvaee@aqmd.gov
PAR 1144 Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Jose Enriquez	(909) 396-2640	jenriquez1@aqmd.gov

Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** *(Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)*

Kevin Ni
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rule Development, and
Implementation

Attachment I

Proposed Amended Rule 1144
Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants



Source: U.S. Lubricants

Governing Board Meeting

April 3, 2026

South Coast AQMD

Background

Rule 1144 adopted in March 2009 and amended in July 2010

Limits emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from metalworking fluids and direct-contact lubricants

Applies to ~3,300 facilities, most of which do not have South Coast AQMD permits

Proposed Amended Rule 1144 addresses toxicity concerns with *para*-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc)



Picture Source: Cerebral Overload

Use of pCBtF and t-BAc in Metalworking Fluids and Lubricants



Picture Source: eWorkOrders

- Current rules allow pCBtF and t-BAc to be used as exempt solvents to meet lower VOC limits
- OEHHA determined both solvents are carcinogenic, thus South Coast AQMD has recommended their phase-out
- Survey of metalworking fluid and lubricant manufacturers showed pCBtF and t-BAc are not being used in their products
  - Responses received represent majority of industry manufacturers but not all responded
  - Indicates early prohibition of pCBtF and tBAc is feasible

Proposed Phase-Out Timeline for pCBtF and t-BAc

Final Manufacture Date:
July 1, 2027

Final Sale Date:
July 1, 2028

Final Use Date:
July 1, 2029

- Timeline allows sufficient time to comply for companies that:
  - Did not respond to survey
  - May be developing products containing pCBtF or t-BAc

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and CEQA

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- PAR 1144 will not affect air quality or emission limitations and will not result in any significant socioeconomic impacts
- No socioeconomic impact assessment is required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc is health protective, and compliant formulations are currently available
- No significant adverse environmental impacts expected
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Staff is not aware of any key issues

Staff Recommendations

Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1144 is exempt from CEQA; and

Amend Rule 1144 – Metalworking Fluids and Direct-Contact Lubricants