



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 JUNE 5, 2026

A meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, June 5, 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.

Reasonable Accommodations for Remote Participation by Members of this Brown Act Body

All public meetings held pursuant to the Brown Act must adhere to certain procedures to assist in processing requests for reasonable accommodations for remote participation by Board and Committee Members, and Members of other Brown Act bodies, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12132) and Government Code section 54953.8. Specifically, Board and Committee Members, or other Members of a Brown Act body, who have a disability within the meaning of the ADA, may request a reasonable accommodation to participate remotely in a public meeting in lieu of in-person attendance. Such requests must be made pursuant to the procedure set forth in South Coast AQMD Administrative Code Section 30.17 (Policy for Reasonable Accommodation and Remote Participation) and must be submitted in writing to the Chair of the Board or Committee, or Chair of the other Brown Act Body, copying the Clerk of the Boards and the Deputy Executive Officer of Administrative and Human Resources. In the event that the Chair requests an accommodation, that request must also be submitted to the Vice Chair for approval.

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 28)

Note: Consent and Board Calendar items held for discussion will be moved to Item No. 29.

Items 1 and 2 – Action Items/No Fiscal Impact

1. Approve Minutes of May 1, 2026 Board Meeting **Thomas/3268**
2. Set Public Hearings August 7, 2026 to Consider **Nastri/3131**
Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast
AQMD Rules and Regulations:
 - A. Determine That South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 NAAQS Are Exempt from CEQA; Adopt South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 NAAQS; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan **Rees/2856**

The South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) include the redesignation requests and maintenance plans for the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS and the second maintenance plan for the 1987 PM10 NAAQS for the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The Basin is in “moderate” nonattainment for the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. Over the past two decades, air quality in the Basin has significantly improved, and current PM2.5 levels now meet these standards. This plan requests that U.S. EPA redesignate the Basin to attainment for the 1997 NAAQS and includes maintenance plans demonstrating continued attainment through 2039. In addition, U.S. EPA approved the Basin’s first maintenance plan for the 1987 24-hour PM10 standard in 2013. This plan includes the required second maintenance plan to ensure continued attainment of the PM10 standard through 2033. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans are exempt from the requirements of the

California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Adopting the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans; 3) Directing staff to submit the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, May 15, 2026)

- B. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1302 - Definitions, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1302

Krause/2706

Rule 1302 defines terms used in Regulation XIII – New Source Review, which sets forth the federal and state mandated pre-construction review program for new, modified, or relocated sources for non-RECLAIM air contaminants. Proposed Amended Rule 1302 will amend the definition of Essential Public Service to include composting operations under specific circumstances, thus allowing qualified operations to draw from credits in the Priority Reserve. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1302 – Definitions, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1302. (To Be Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, June 26, 2026)

- C. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Containments, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1401

Krause/2706

Proposed amendments to Rule 1401 will update the list of toxic air containments to reflect new compounds identified by OEHHA or existing compounds with new risk thresholds. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Containments, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1401. (To Be Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, June 26, 2026)

Items 3 through 14 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Execute Contract to Evaluate Emissions of Hydrogen-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines

Katzenstein/2219

Hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines represent a lower emission alternative to conventional engines and may play an important role in reducing emissions from the transportation sector. Key advantages of hydrogen engine technology include having mechanical similarity to traditional engines, high efficiency, potential to support hydrogen market growth, and ability to reduce criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. The University of California, Riverside's Center for

Environmental Research and Technology (UCR/CE-CERT), together with the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and PHINIA, Inc. have proposed a comprehensive research project to evaluate emissions from a prototype hydrogen engine vehicle under both laboratory and real-world operating conditions. This action is to execute a contract with UCR/CE-CERT, in an amount not to exceed \$122,000, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) to evaluate the emissions profile of the hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine vehicle. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

4. Adopt Resolution and Accept Terms and Conditions, Execute Agreement, Recognize Revenue, Transfer Funds, and Reimburse General Fund to Deploy Zero-Emission Municipal Vehicles

Katzenstein/2219

CARB awarded South Coast AQMD \$35,110,390 for the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) project to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region under its Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program. The TEAM project is a deployment initiative to address the unique challenges municipalities face in electrifying their fleets. These actions are to: 1) adopt a Resolution and accept grant terms and conditions for TEAM per CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program solicitation; 2) authorize the Executive Officer to execute and amend the agreement with CARB for TEAM; 3) recognize, upon receipt, up to \$35,110,390 from CARB into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67); 4) Transfer up to \$10,565,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) for cost share; and 5) reimburse the General Fund of up to \$2,449,315 for administrative costs to implement TEAM from the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67). (Reviewed: Technology Committee, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

5. Execute Contracts to Develop and Demonstrate Two Repowered Class 6/7 Medium-Duty Battery Electric Trucks

Katzenstein/2219

Medium-duty trucks are well suited to a broad range of vocational applications and are increasingly transitioning to zero-emission (ZE) technologies. Although several new Class 6/7 ZE truck options are commercially available there is growing demand for a lower-cost alternative. Repowered battery-electric vehicle options can provide a lower-cost alternative compared to original equipment manufacturer ZE trucks. This action seeks authorization to execute a contract with Evolectric, Inc. to develop and demonstrate two repowered Class 6/7 battery electric trucks for refrigeration and high-power utility applications, in an amount not to exceed \$791,674 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31). (Reviewed: Technology Committee, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

6. Execute Contracts to Implement INVEST CLEAN Program

Katzenstein/2219

In July 2024, U.S. EPA awarded South Coast AQMD a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant of nearly \$500 million for the Infrastructure, Vehicles, and Equipment Strategy for Climate, Equity, Air Quality, and National Competitiveness (INVEST CLEAN). In June and August 2025, an RFP for battery electric locomotives and three Program Announcements (PAs), for charging infrastructure, heavy-duty trucks, and cargo handling equipment were released and subsequently closed in December 2025 and January 2026. Projects have been evaluated and eligible projects were selected based on completeness and criteria detailed in the RFP and PAs, with additional consideration of the grant funds' geographical distribution. This action is to execute contracts from the U.S. EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Special Revenue Fund (90) to implement INVEST CLEAN in the amount not to exceed \$249,797,891, including up to \$38,397,891 for charging infrastructure deployment, \$20,600,000 for battery electric cargo handling equipment, and \$190,800,000 for battery electric locomotives. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

7. Execute Contracts to Deploy Supporting Infrastructure for Zero-Emission Trucks

Katzenstein/2219

In December 2023, the Board recognized an award of \$76,250,003 from the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) under the 2022 Port and Freight Infrastructure Program (PFIP), of which \$35,372,904 was to demonstrate a short-line hydrogen fuel cell locomotive with Wabtec Corporation, and \$40,877,099 was to deploy direct current fast chargers and hydrogen refueling dispensers for heavy-duty trucks with Prologis Mobility, LLC. Recently, Prologis Mobility, LLC. withdrew their projects awarded under this grant and staff has worked with CalSTA to move these funds to other freight infrastructure projects that South Coast AQMD has received under several program announcements. This action is to execute contracts with Greenlane Infrastructure LLC., Pilot Travel Centers LLC., Zeem Solutions, LLC., KRD Logistics, Inc., and Tesla, Inc. to install charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure, for a total of up to \$38,931,000, from the CalSTA Special Revenue Fund (89), upon CalSTA's final approval. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

8. Appropriate Funds, Issue Solicitation, Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Continued Implementation of Inflation Reduction Act Grant

Low/2269

South Coast AQMD previously received a federal grant award from U.S. EPA under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant in the amount of \$1,210,708 to fund air monitoring network upgrades. These actions are to

appropriate IRA Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant funds up to \$150,000 into the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 Budgets, issue an RFP and execute a contract for the development of software for the Laboratory weigh room, and authorize the Executive Officer to amend a contract for the development of the Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Equipment Testing and Education Center. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

9. Authorize Purchase of Oracle PeopleSoft Software and Support

Moskowitz/3329

South Coast AQMD uses Oracle's PeopleSoft Integrated Financial/Human Resources System. The software package provides purchasing, accounting, asset management, financial management, project reporting, payroll and human resources functionality for South Coast AQMD. The maintenance support for this system expires August 29, 2026. This action is to obtain approval for a three-year contract with Oracle America, Inc. in the amount not to exceed \$1,255,000. Funds for the first year's purchase are included in Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget and will be included in subsequent fiscal year budget requests. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

10. Approve New and Revised Class Specifications; Amend Salary Resolution and Teamsters MOU to Establish New and Revised Class Specifications and, as Needed, to Revise Salaries; Amend FY 2025-26 Budget By Adding and Deleting Positions

Olvera/2309

Based upon a review of operational needs, staff is recommending changes to class specifications in the Finance Division and the Legal Office. This item proposes to revise the Fiscal Assistant and Senior Fiscal Assistant class specifications and to create a new class specification related to this series for Finance, and proposes to revise the Legal Office positions of Legal Secretary and Administrative Secretary/Legal. This item would also establish salaries for the proposed Account Clerk I, Account Clerk II, and Senior Account Clerk class specifications. In addition, staff is recommending adding and deleting positions in the Monitoring and Analysis Division to address operational needs. Sufficient funding exists in the FY 2025-26 Budget, and funding will be included in future budgets. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

11. Amend Administrative Code to Revise Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy and Executive Officer's Settlement Authority

Olvera/2309

This item is to amend South Coast AQMD's Administrative Code Section 112 – Board Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy to remove obsolete language and to clarify the

compensation provisions. This item also proposes to amend Section 160.7 - Authority for Settlement of Claims and Lawsuits to increase the Executive Officer's settlement authority from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and to authorize funding from the General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balance. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

12. Authorize Cooperative Purchasing Agreement for Printing Equipment and Multi-Function Devices

Olvera/2309

South Coast AQMD's printing equipment and multi-function devices contract is set to expire on June 30, 2026. This action is to execute a new five-year lease and maintenance agreement with Xerox Corporation, from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2031, for a total amount not to exceed \$863,880, utilizing a cooperative purchase program. The agreement provides for two color production printers, one black and white production printer system, a cutter, and 29 walk-up floor multi-function devices. Funding is included in the FY 2026-27 budget and will be requested in successive fiscal years. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

13. Establish List of Prequalified Agencies for Temporary Employment Services

Olvera/2309

On March 5, 2026, the Executive Officer approved the release of an RFQ for temporary employment services. This action is to establish a list of prequalified agencies that will be used, as needed, to obtain temporary employment services for a three-year period from July 1, 2026, to June 30, 2029. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

14. Approve Allocation of Funds as Approved by MSRC

McCallon

The MSRC approved a funding allocation of \$5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities project to deploy zero emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region. The MSRC seeks Board approval of the funding allocation as part of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee, May 21, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

Items 15 through 21 – Information Only/Receive and File

15. Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report

Tanaka/3327

This report highlights the April 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 April 1 through April 30, 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 April 1, 2026 through April 30, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is attached with the penalty report. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, May 15, 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 April 1, 2026 and April 30, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, May 15, 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. Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in June **Jain/2804**
This report summarizes the RFQs/RFPs for budgeted services over \$100,000 scheduled to be released for advertisement for the month of June. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, May 8, 2026)
21. 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, May 8, 2026)

Items 22 through 28 – Reports for Committees, MSRC, and CARB

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

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|-----|---|---|-------------------------|
| 23. | Legislative Committee (Receive & File) | Chair: Perez | Tanaka/3327 |
| | <p><u>Agenda Item</u></p> <p>AB 2647 (Calderon)
Energy: nuclear powerplants: assessment.</p> <p>SB 1075 (Reyes)
Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.</p> | <p><u>Recommendation/Action</u></p> <p>Watch</p> <p>Work with Author</p> | |
| 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. | Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (Receive & File) | Board Rep.: Cacciotti | Katzenstein/2219 |
| 28. | California Air Resources Board Monthly Report (Receive & File) | Board Rep.: Lock Dawson | Thomas/3268 |
| 29. | <u>Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar</u> | | |

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 30. | <p>Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1136; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan <i>(This item was continued from the May 1, 2026 Board Meeting by operation of Governing Board Procedures, Administrative Code §30.10)</i></p> <p>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 and April 17, 2026)</p> | Krause/2706 |
|-----|--|--------------------|

31. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015

Krause/2706

Proposed Amended Rules 2011 and 2012 will allow an additional pathway for reporting emissions data for SO_x and NO_x RECLAIM sources, respectively. Proposed Amended Rule 2015 will revise the publication date and streamline the RECLAIM annual audit report. The proposed amendments also include minor editorial corrections and revisions for clarity. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, April 17, 2026)

32. Determine That Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Adopt Rule 444.1 and Amend Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222

Krause/2706

Proposed Rule 444.1 will establish requirements for air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste and will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices. Proposed Amended Rules 401, 404, and 405 will include an exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to allow the use of these technologies in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction provided certain criteria are met. Proposed Amended Rule 219 will exempt some ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles not subject to Title V from permitting requirements. Proposed Amended Rule 222 will require ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles exempt from permitting in Proposed Amended Rule 219 to be registered. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Rule 444.1 –Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and

Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Adopting Rule 444.1 and Amending Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, April 17, 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., 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;
- Jason Konopisos and Tara Norris v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 26-2117 (appealing U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 2:25-cv-05683); appeal of order dismissing case with prejudice;
- Cruz Lopez Parra v. South Coast Air Quality Management District & John David Eckert, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. 25NNCV00710; 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, Case 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).

- Center for American Public Health Association v. EPA, United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, No. 26-1037 (and consolidated cases) (amicus brief).

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.

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 Section 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

OEHA = 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.

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Haga clic en el icono de interpretación el globo terráqueo en la parte inferior de la pantalla

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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.

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Directions for Spanish Language TELEPHONE line only:

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- 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.

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- El número de identificación de la reunión es 161 104 2947
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 [Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 1

MINUTES: Governing Board Monthly Meeting

SYNOPSIS: Attached are the Minutes of the May 1, 2026 Board Meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve the May 1, 2026 Board Meeting Minutes.

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

FT

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 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

Senator Vanessa Delgado (Ret.)
Senate Rules Committee Appointee

Supervisor Curt Hagman
County of San Bernardino

Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell
County of Los Angeles

Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
City of Los Angeles

Supervisor Janet Nguyen (Left at 10:50 a.m.)
County of Orange

Mayor Brenda Olmos
Cities of Los Angeles County – Western Region

Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos
Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

Mayor Carlos Rodriguez (Arrived at 9:09 a.m.)
Cities of Orange County

Absent: Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Cities of Riverside County

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 9:03 a.m.

- Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Senator Delgado
- Roll Call

Mayor Rodriguez arrived after roll call.

- Opening Comments

Supervisor Nguyen recognized South Coast AQMD staff for their continued engagement with the County of Orange on grant funding efforts that will help in the transition to lower emission equipment. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 8:48.

Supervisor Mitchell shared photos and described a recent visit with the youth-led organization Greenhouse South LA, where she toured their 100-year-old Craftsman home in South Central that has been transformed into a fully electrified model promoting sustainable living and serving as a community hub for education, workforce development, and environmental justice programs. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 9:24.

Chair Cacciotti shared photos and described recent visits to a commercial bakery near Little Tokyo, the San Pedro Ports, Marathon Refinery, and a South Coast AQMD fenceline monitoring system. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 12:04.

Executive Officer Wayne Nastri announced the staff recommendation to continue Agenda Item No. 31 (PAR 1136) to the June Board Meeting, confirmed that applicants selected for this year's Summer Internship Program had been notified, with two cohorts starting in May and June, and highlighted an upcoming staff volunteer effort with Habitat for Humanity and Project Build to support Altadena families rebuilding after the Eaton fire. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 15:11.

Hearing no objections from the Board, Chair Cacciotti moved to continue Agenda Item No. 31. The public was invited to provide public comments on Agenda Item No. 31 during the General Public Comment Period for matters not on the agenda.

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

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

Tomas Castro, Climate Action Campaign
Sapna Peruvemba, Public Health graduate student

Casey Gaughan, Loma Linda University medical student and Medical Students
for a Sustainable Future
Jennifer De Tejada, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
(CCA EJ) and SoCal Clean Manufacturing Coalition
Candice Youngblood, EarthJustice and SoCal Clean Manufacturing Coalition
Elle Hawthorne, Pomona College student
Quinn Bolster, Inland Empire student
Miranda Elder, Pomona College student
Amy Li, Pitzer College student, Pitzer 5C Environmental Justice and
Pitzer EcoReps
Madeline Huq, Pitzer College student
Clarissa Aquino, Pitzer College student
Heaven Denham, University of California, Riverside (UCR) student
Monica Orozco, University of Southern California student
Nysa Jain, University of Southern California student
Emily Nguyen, UCLA pre-med student
Tyler Green, California State University, Long Beach student and Climate Action
Campaign

The above speakers expressed support for strengthening Rules 1146 and 1146.1 to prioritize emission reductions in environmental justice communities most impacted by industrial pollution. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 17:54.

Chris Chavez, Coalition for Clean Air, expressed support for PAR 1136 phasing out pCBtF and t-BAC and urged changing the existing one gallon per day usage to a one pound of VOC emissions per day. He also echoed other speakers' support for advancing Rules 1146 and 1146.1. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 54:07.

Marven Norman, CCA EJ, shared his perspective that PAR 1136 is close to completion but still needs a little more work and he expressed support for Rules 1146 and 1146.1. Mr. Norman also raised concerns regarding increased gas prices and suggested expanding participating dealerships, especially in the Inland Empire, in the Clean Cars 4 All Program, to improve community access to the program. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 55:31.

[Dan Titus, American Coalition for Sustainable Communities, was experiencing a poor connection with his device and was unable to provide comments.] For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:03:40.

Thomas Jelenić, Pacific Merchant Shipping Association (PMSA), commented on the recently scheduled May 14 Ports Cooperative Agreement Public Meeting and expressed concern that the June timeline for bringing the CAAP Plus measures to the Board will not be met and urged that the measures be brought before the Board no later than August. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 28:52.

Rita Loof, RadTech International #31
Brijesh Nigam, Orgchem, LLC

The above speakers questioned staff's characterization of UV/EB/LED coatings as high VOC. Ms. Loof expressed concern that staff did not follow the Board's April 3 directive to analyze RadTech's proposal and present an option at the April 17 Stationary Source Committee. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 37:09 & 50:25.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, commented on recent United Nations and international conferences focused on phasing out fossil fuels and advocated for public solar power to meet climate goals. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 41:44.

Bill Quinn, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
Curt Coleman, Southern California Air Quality Alliance
Bill La Marr, California Small Business Alliance

The above speakers expressed support for the PAR 1136 proposal to phase out two carcinogenic compounds—pCBtF and t-BAc—and to maintain the one gallon per day low use exemption. They urged to keep the rule focused on its original intent and cautioned against introducing late proposals that would impose operational burdens on facilities. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 52:26, 58:37, & 59:29.

Jennifer De Tejada, CCAEJ, urged the Board not to allow further exemptions that could lead to increased VOC emissions and recommended tabling the item to allow for further discussion and engagement with impacted communities. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 140:12.

Doug Raymond, Waterlox Coatings Corporation consultant, expressed support for PAR 1136, noting the effectiveness of reactivity-based approaches for reducing VOC emissions, and commended staff for their collaborative efforts. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 57:27.

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

Written Comments Submitted in Support of Rules 1146 and 1146.1 and Zero-Emission Standards for Boilers

- Clarissa Aquino, Pitzer College (2 items)
- Anabel Audoly, Claremont McKenna College student
- Russel Babbitz, West Covina resident
- Rachel Cox, Costa Mesa resident
- Heaven Denham, University of California-Riverside
- Susie Duff, Malibu resident
- Tyler Green, California State University-Long Beach

- Nysa Jain, University of Southern California student
- Dennis Landi, Bellflower resident
- G. Matthews-Marcelin, Carson resident
- Monica Orozco, University of Southern California
- Sydney Tai, Pomona College student
- Associated Students of Claremont McKenna College Resolution
- Associated Students of Pomona College Resolution
- Scripps Associated Students Resolution
- Associated Students of UCR Senate Resolution No. SR-F25-002
- Resolution 6 of the 62nd Session of the Pitzer College Student Senate (62-R-6)

Written Comments Submitted Regarding Incentives for Industrial Equipment

- One letter signed by the following organizations: Adrian Martinez, and Vanessa Rivas Villanueva, Earthjustice; Jacob Klein and Teresa Cheng, Industrious Labs; Ayn Craciun, Anthony Agama, and Tomas Castro, Climate Action Campaign; Richard Parks, Redeemer Community Partnership; Dylan Plummer and Mandeera Wijetunga, Sierra Club; and Jennifer De Tejada and Joaquin Castillejos, CCAEJ

Written Comments Submitted Opposing PAR 1136

- Rita Loof, RadTech International
- Jim Raymont, EIT 2.0 LLC

Written Comments Submitted Supporting PAR 1136

- Bill Quinn, California Council for Environmental & Economic Balance



CONSENT AND BOARD CALENDAR

Items 1 and 2 – Action Items/No Fiscal Impact

1. Approve Minutes of April 3, 2026 Board Meeting
2. Set Public Hearings June 5, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:
 - A. Determine That Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Adopt Rule 444.1 and Amend Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222
 - B. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions, Proposed

Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015

Items 3 through 14 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Adopt Resolution and Recognize Funds for Climate Heat Impact Response Program and Reimburse General Fund for Administrative Costs
4. Execute Contract to Deploy Zero-Emission Ship Assist Tugboats
5. Transfer Funds Between Major Objects and Issue Purchase Order for AQ-SPEC Program
6. Recognize Revenue and Appropriate Funds for PM2.5 Air Monitoring Program, Issue Solicitation and Purchase Orders for Air Monitoring Equipment
7. Recognize Revenue for Mobile Monitoring Near Operational Logistics Use Developments
8. Transfer and Appropriate Funds for Development of Grant Management System for Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions Mitigation Program
9. Approve Compensation Adjustments for Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants for FY 2026-27
10. Issue RFP for Legislative Representation in Sacramento
11. Authorize Purchase of Virtual Meeting Software Support
12. Establish List of Prequalified Vendors to Provide Computer, Network, Printer, Hardware and Software
13. Execute Agreement with California High-Speed Rail Authority Setting Forth Framework for Development of Future Contract to Reduce Construction Emissions and Satisfy General Conformity for Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section of California High-Speed Rail Project
14. Approve Contract Modification as Approved by MSRC

Items 15 through 20 – Information Only/Receive and File

15. Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report
16. Hearing Board Report
17. Civil Filings and Civil Penalties Report
18. Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects
19. Rule and Control Measure Forecast
20. Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management

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

21. Administrative Committee
22. Legislative Committee
23. Mobile Source Committee
24. Stationary Source Committee
25. Technology Committee
26. Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee
27. California Air Resource Board Monthly Report *(was not available for inclusion)*
28. Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar

There were no items deferred.



Disclosures

Supervisor Nguyen recused herself from Agenda Item No. 2B because of a financial interest in Amazon, which is materially affected by this item and she abstained from Agenda Item No. 13. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:04:06.

Mayor Olmos recused herself from Agenda Item No 2B because of a financial interest in Raytheon, which is materially affected by this item. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:04:40.

General Counsel Bayron Gilchrist announced that Councilmember Nazarian does not have a financial interest in Agenda Item No. 4 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Councilmember for the City of Los Angeles, which is involved in this item. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:08:16.



The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item Nos. 1-27. The following individual addressed the Board.

Tyler Green [*Comments were moved to the General Public Comment Period for matters not on the agenda.*] For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:05:14.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item Nos. 1-27.

Written Comments Submitted Regarding Support for Agenda Item No. 4

- One letter signed by the following organizations: Regina Hsu, Earthjustice; Marven E. Norman, CCAEJ; Sylvia Betancourt, Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma; Cristhian Tapia-Delgado, Pacific Environment; Peter M. Warren, San Pedro & Peninsula Homeowners Coalition; and Jennifer Maria Cardenas, Sierra Club

Written Comments Submitted by Dan Titus, American Coalition for Sustainable Communities (ACSC) Regarding Agenda Item No. 25 – Received 4/28/26: Final Submission of Evidence – May 1, Budget Hearing , May 1, 2026, Item #25 (dated 4/28/26); Received 4/30/26: Addendum Technical Specifications for Item #25: May 1, 2026

Late Written Comments Submitted by Dan Titus, ACSC, – Received 5/1/26 : Technical Failure During Testimony and Formal Request for Inclusion of Technical Addendum for Item #25; Received 5/4/26: Addendum: Technical Specifications for Item 25: May 1, 2026 (dated 4/30/26), Final Submission of Evidence – May 1, 2026, Item #25 (dated 4/28/26), and Supplemental Evidence: DRI Records Response Regarding Atmospheric Modeling (Item 25)



Mayor Rodriguez expressed support for Agenda Item No. 8 and asked about the status of the request for another public meeting on the WAIRE Mitigation Program. Staff responded that the workshop has been scheduled for May 13. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:07:02.

Board Action (Items 1-27)

MOVED BY MITCHELL AND SECONDED BY HAGMAN TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NOS. 1 THROUGH 27, INCLUDING:

ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 26-10 RECOGNIZING FUNDS AND ACCEPTING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE FY 2025-2026 CLIMATE HEAT IMPACT RESPONSE PROGRAM (CHIRP);

RECEIVE AND FILE THE REPORTS FOR THE BOARD COMMITTEES, MSRC, AND CARB; AND

APPROVE THE RECOMMENDATION ON LEGISLATION AS SET FORTH BELOW.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Delgado, Hagman, McCallon, Mitchell, Nazarian, Nguyen (except Items 2B and 13), Olmos (except Item 2B), Padilla-Campos, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: Nguyen (Item 13 only)

RECUSE: Nguyen and Olmos (Item 2B only)

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Perez, and Rutland

Legislation/Agenda Item	Recommendation
AB 1661 (Bryan): Oil and gas: low-production wells: Baldwin Hills Conservancy: Equitable Community Repair and Reinvestment Account	Support
AB 2175 (Garcia): Electrical corporations: definition: electrical and gas service: microgrids	Work With Author
AB 2239 (Carrillo): Infrastructure-constrained energization areas: energization timelines: environmental review.	Work With Author
SB 1270 (Richardson) Wildfire mitigation program: financial assistance to counties.	Support



STAFF PRESENTATION/BOARD DISCUSSION/RECEIVE & FILE

29. Permitting Enhancement Program Status Update (Presentation in Lieu of Board Letter)

Jason Aspell, Deputy Executive Officer/Engineering & Permitting, gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 29. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:09:41.

Mayor Rodriguez commended staff on the progress made and asked clarifying questions regarding permit processing timelines, the nature of the bottlenecks and the size of the backlog, and how increased permitting activity affects the overall progress of the backlog. He also encouraged continued stakeholder engagement and requested more detailed information in future presentations to provide clearer context. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:24:24.

Mr. Aspell responded by describing the general goals for processing applications, tracking backlog reduction efforts, factors that contribute to delays, and ongoing efforts to improve efficiency and address older applications. Staff committed to including a detailed breakdown by each category type in future presentations and noted that productive stakeholder input continues through the Permit Streamlining Task Force Subcommittee.

Supervisor Nguyen expressed concerns regarding delays in permit processing, particularly for County of Orange Title V applications, and asked about efforts to prioritize long-standing permits. She suggested exploring strategies to reduce delays and move applications through more quickly. Mr. Aspell discussed ongoing efforts to manage permit processing priorities, address bottlenecks, and improve processing efficiency through staffing and operational adjustments. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:32:45.



The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 29. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Bill Pearce, Boeing

Bill Quinn, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance and Permit Streamlining Task Force member

The above speakers thanked Chair Cacciotti for continuing the Permit Enhancement Program (PEP) that Senator Delgado initiated, and expressed support for the progress and improvements made to date.

Steve Jepsen, Clean Water SoCal

Allison Torres, Eastern Municipal Water District and Clean Water SoCal

The above speakers thanked Chair Delgado for initiating PEP, the Board for supporting the initiative, and staff for their efforts. They expressed appreciation for staff acknowledging that long permit processing timelines remain an issue for the water and wastewater sector, as well as plans to improve the Waste Management permit team. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:39:55 & 1:41:51.

Harvey Eder [*Mr. Eder was advised that his comments were not relevant to Agenda Item No. 29, and his remarks were concluded*]. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:42:59.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 29.

Vice Chair McCallon requested that future PEP updates to the Stationary Source Committee include the detailed information Mayor Rodriguez requested for future progress reports to the Board. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:44:03.

(This was a receive and file item; no action was required from the Board.)



(Supervisor Nguyen left the meeting at 10:50 a.m.)

PUBLIC HEARINGS

30. 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

Sujata Jain, Chief Financial Officer, gave the staff presentation on the Executive Officer's Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, and Proposed Budget for FY 2026-27;

and Michael Krause, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer/Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, gave the staff presentation on the proposed amendments to Regulation III. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:45:21.

Brown Act Disclosure: John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer/Administrative & Human Resources, orally reported that the proposal for Agenda Item No. 30 impacts executive compensation and seeks approval for an adjustment to Executive Management salaries. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:44:51.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 30. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Steve Jepsen, Clean Water SoCal

Allison Torres, Eastern Municipal Water District

Cindy Parsons, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

The above speakers expressed concern that Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Reporting (CTR) facilities face increased first-quarter reporting deadlines from multiple regulatory bodies. They appreciated the proposed extension for Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) submittals and emissions fee payments but request a May 1 deadline be considered for CTR abbreviated reporting. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:05:59, 2:07:40, & 2:10:51.

Staff clarified why extending the deadline for the simpler abbreviated reports is not warranted. Staff also explained the flexible approach allowed for the submittal deadline over the past couple of years to accommodate stakeholders and why that flexibility must now be balanced with the Finance department's budget timeline needs. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:07:10 & 2:12:00.

Curt Coleman, Southern California Air Quality Alliance and Budget Advisory Committee member, commented on his concerns regarding the impacts of source testing evaluations on permit processing, as well as staffing resources and workload associated with performing these evaluations. He also requested that staff provide a report to the Stationary Source Committee addressing these issues and noted that staff had agreed to provide the information. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:08:57.

Bill Quinn, California Council for Environmental & Economic Balance and Budget Advisory Committee member, expressed support for the budget and fee proposals, as well as the 10-day extension for AER submittals. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:09:58.

Harvey Eder addressed equity as a policy objective. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:12:53.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 30.

Written Comments Submitted Opposing Permit Fee Increases

- Saeed Manshadi, Vincent Petroleum

Written Comments Submitted by Dan Titus, ACSC, - Received 4/4/26: Demand for Immediate Inclusion of Chemical Speciation in 2026-27 Budget Monitoring Protocols (dated 4/4/26) and Joint Notice/Formal Report and Notice of Potential Liability Regarding FY 2026-27 Budget (April 3) and April 9, 2026 AB 617 Community Steering Committee (dated 4/1/26); Received 4/7/26: Formal Administrative Filing : Notice of Liability and Request for Record Inclusion (dated 4/6/26); Received 4/21/26: Formal Notice of Data Deficiency & Mandatory Budgetary Remedy FY 2026-27 (dated 4/21/26)



Board Member Padilla-Campos asked clarifying questions about funding for several South Coast AQMD computer-based systems that are under development. Staff explained the funding sources and the approaches being used to develop those systems. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:14:19.

Mayor Rodriguez asked whether the CAAP Plus measures fit within the Proposed Goals and Priority Objectives, when updates on the CAAP Plus measures would be provided, and how concerns raised by the wastewater sector regarding the AER submittal deadline could be addressed within the proposed actions. Executive Officer Nastri explained how the CAAP Plus measures align with existing goals, the reporting process for the CAAP Plus measures and planned update at this year's Board retreat, and the rationale for the recommended AER reporting deadline. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:16:17.

Board Action (Item 30)

MOVED BY MCCALLON AND SECONDED BY MITCHELL TO
APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 30 AS RECOMMENDED AND:

1. ADOPT RESOLUTION 26-11:
 - A. DETERMINING THAT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION III – FEES, WHICH INCLUDE PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 301 – PERMITTING AND ASSOCIATED FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 303 – HEARING BOARD FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 304 – EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND AMBIENT AIR ANALYSES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 304.1 – ANALYSES FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 306 – PLAN FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 307.1 – ALTERNATIVE FEES FOR AIR TOXICS EMISSIONS INVENTORY, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 308 – ON-ROAD MOTOR VEHICLE MITIGATION OPTIONS FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 309 – FEES FOR REGULATION XVI AND REGULATION XXV, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 311 – AIR QUALITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (AQIP) FEES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 313 – AUTHORITY TO ADJUST FEES

AND DUE DATES, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 314 – FEES FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 315 – FEES FOR TRAINING CLASSES AND LICENSE RENEWAL, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 316 – FEES FOR RULE 2305, AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 316.2 – FEES FOR RULE 2306, ARE EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT; AND

B. AMENDING REGULATION III – FEES, WHICH INCLUDES PROPOSED AMENDED RULES 301, 303, 304, 304.1, 306, 307.1, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, AND 316.2.

2. APPROVE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S PROPOSED GOALS AND PRIORITY OBJECTIVES, AND PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FY 2026-27;
3. REMOVE FROM RESERVES AND DESIGNATIONS ALL AMOUNTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FY 2025-26 BUDGET;
4. APPROVE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE MAJOR OBJECTS FOR FY 2026-27 OF:

Salary and Employee Benefits	\$188,944,295
Services and Supplies	33,426,169
Capital Outlays	825,000
Transfers Out	<u>2,000,000</u>
Total	<u>\$225,195,464</u>

5. APPROVE REVENUES FOR FY 2026-27 OF \$223,895,464;
6. APPROVE THE DELETION OF FOUR NET AUTHORIZED/FUNDED POSITIONS AS DETAILED IN THE FY 2026-27 BUDGET; AND
7. APPROVE A PROJECTED JUNE 30, 2027 FUND BALANCE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Classification ¹	Reserves/Unreserved Designations	Amount
Committed	Reserve for Encumbrances	\$22,500,000
Nonspendable	Reserve for Inventory of Supplies	80,000
Assigned	Designated for Enhanced Compliance Activities	883,018
Assigned	Designated for Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Obligations	2,952,496
Assigned	Designated for Permit Streamlining	234,159
Assigned	Designated for Self-Insurance	2,000,000
Assigned	Designated for Unemployment Claims	80,000
Total Reserved & Unreserved Designations		\$28,729,673
Unassigned	Undesignated Fund Balance	\$88,534,302

¹The fund balance classifications of Committed, Nonspendable, Assigned, and Unassigned are established by the Government Accounting Standards Board 54.

8. APPROVE THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SALARY RESOLUTION ARTICLE 7 – DESIGNATED DEPUTY ANNUAL SALARIES.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

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

NOES: None

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Nguyen, Perez, and Rutland



31. Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1136; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan (**This item was continued from the April 3, 2026 Board Meeting**)

Staff recommended that this item be continued to the June 5, 2026 Board Meeting.

32. Annual Report on South Coast AQMD Vacancies, and Recruitment and Retention Efforts for 2025

John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer/Administrative & Human Resources, gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 32. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:23:27.

The following South Coast AQMD employees gave presentations to the Board on behalf of their respective bargaining units: Jennifer Nessler, Teamsters Local 986; and Lane Garcia, South Coast Professional Employees Association. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:26:10 & 2:34:11.

Mr. Olvera described the ongoing process for reviewing classifications in collaboration with the Teamsters and commented on some of the proposed classification changes that have been completed or currently under evaluation. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:30:55.

Board Member Padilla-Campos inquired about a target date for completing the classification revisions, and Supervisor Mitchell asked how to ensure regular classification and salary reviews to avoid long gaps in updates. Mr. Olvera explained what sets the progress and timelines of the classification studies and the factors that determine the priorities. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:31:42 & 2:32:28.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 32. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, expressed appreciation for the presentations and commented on wages and equity for low- and middle-income workers, the importance of networking with renewable energy industries, and noted his long-

standing union membership. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:39:40.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 32.

(This was a receive and file item; no action was required from the Board.)

33. Approve Amendments to Executive Agreements with Executive Officer and General Counsel and Appropriate Funding for the FY 2026-27 Budget

John Olvera provided an oral report on Agenda Item No. 33. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:41:02.

In response to Vice Chair McCallon's inquiry, Mr. Olvera publicly disclosed the proposed increases to the compensation packages for the Executive Officer and General Counsel. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 2:41:33.

Brown Act Disclosure: John Olvera orally reported that the proposal for Agenda Item No. 33 impacts executive compensation, disclosed the proposed increases to the compensation packages, and noted that it seeks approval of an amendment to the executive agreements with the Executive Officer and the General Counsel. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:41:02.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 33. There being no requests to speak, the public comment period was closed.

Board Action (Item 33)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY MITCHELL TO
APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 33 AS RECOMMENDED AND:

1. APPROVE AMENDMENTS TO EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE GENERAL COUNSEL FOR COMPENSATION INCREASES. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ARE SHOWN IN ATTACHMENTS A AND B, RESPECTIVELY; AND
2. APPROPRIATE \$99,872 INTO THE FY 2026-27 BUDGET FROM THE GENERAL FUND UNDESIGNATED (UNASSIGNED) FUND BALANCE TO FUND THE COSTS OF THE AMENDMENTS.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

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

NOES: None

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Nguyen, Perez, and Rutland



34. Amend Administrative Code and Adopt Resolution to Comply with SB 707 Requirements

General Counsel Gilchrist gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 34. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 2:44:34.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 34. There being no requests to speak, the public comment period was closed.

Board Action (Item 34)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY OLMOS TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 34 AS RECOMMENDED AND:

1. AMEND SECTION 30 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (SOUTH COAST AQMD GOVERNING BOARD MEETING PROCEDURES) TO INCORPORATE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF SB 707 RELATING TO DISRUPTION OF TELEPHONIC OR INTERNET SERVICE, REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, AND DISRUPTIVE MEETING CONDUCT.
2. ADOPT RESOLUTION 26-12 RELATING TO THE REVISED TELECONFERENCING REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE SUBSIDIARY BODIES.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

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

NOES: None

ABSENT: Lock Dawson, Nguyen, Perez, and Rutland



CLOSED SESSION

The Board recessed to closed session at 11:47 a.m. to discuss the following items.

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION, It is necessary to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code § 54956.9(a) and § 54956.9(d)(1) to consider pending litigation:

- Cruz Lopez Parra v. South Coast Air Quality Management District & John David Eckert, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. 25NNCV00710.

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – INITIATING LITIGATION, It is also necessary to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code § 54956.9(a) and § 54956.9(d)(4) to consider initiation of litigation (one case).

Following closed session, General Counsel Bayron Gilchrist announced that a report of any reportable actions taken in closed session will be provided to the Clerk of the Board.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned by General Counsel Gilchrist at 12:32 p.m.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board on May 1, 2026.

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

Date Minutes Approved: _____

Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair

ACRONYMS

CAAP – Clean Air Action Plan
CARB = California Air Resources Board
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
FY = Fiscal Year
MSRC = Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee
PAR = Proposed Amended Rule
pCBtf = para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride
t-Bac = tert-Butyl Acetate
UV/EB/LED = Ultraviolet/Electron Beam/Light Emitting Diodes

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 2

PROPOSAL: Set Public Hearings August 7, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:

A. Determine That South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 NAAQS Are Exempt from CEQA; Adopt South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 NAAQS; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

The South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) include the redesignation requests and maintenance plans for the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS and the second maintenance plan for the 1987 PM10 NAAQS for the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The Basin is in “moderate” nonattainment for the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS. Over the past two decades, air quality in the Basin has significantly improved, and current PM2.5 levels now meet these standards. This plan requests that U.S. EPA redesignate the Basin to attainment for the 1997 NAAQS and includes maintenance plans demonstrating continued attainment through 2039. In addition, U.S. EPA approved the Basin’s first maintenance plan for the 1987 24-hour PM10 standard in 2013. This plan includes the required second maintenance plan to ensure continued attainment of the PM10 standard through 2033. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Adopting the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans; 3) Directing staff to submit the South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, May 15, 2026)

B. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1302 - Definitions, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1302

Rule 1302 defines terms used in Regulation XIII – New Source Review, which sets forth the federal and state mandated pre-construction review program for new, modified, or relocated sources for non-RECLAIM air contaminants. Proposed Amended Rule 1302 will amend the definition of Essential Public Service to include composting operations under specific circumstances, thus allowing qualified

operations to draw from credits in the Priority Reserve. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1302 – Definitions, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1302. (To Be Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, June 26, 2026)

C. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Containments, Is Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rule 1401

Proposed amendments to Rule 1401 will update the list of toxic air containments to reflect new compounds identified by OEHHA or existing compounds with new risk thresholds. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Containments, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1401. (To Be Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, June 26, 2026)

The complete text of the Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans, 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 July 7, 2026.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

Set Public Hearings August 7, 2026 to: 1) Determine that the Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 are exempt from CEQA, adopt the Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans and submit for inclusion into the SIP; 2) Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1106 is exempt from CEQA, amend Rule 1106 and submit for inclusion into the SIP; 3) Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1302, is exempt from CEQA, and amend Rule 1302; 4) Determine that Proposed Amended Rule 1401 is exempt Proposed Amended Rule 1401 is exempt from CEQA and amend Rule 1401.

Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

FT

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 3

PROPOSAL: Execute Contract to Evaluate Emissions from Hydrogen-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines

SYNOPSIS: Hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines represent a lower emission alternative to conventional engines and may play an important role in reducing emissions from the transportation sector. Key advantages of hydrogen engine technology include having mechanical similarity to traditional engines, high efficiency, potential to support hydrogen market growth, and ability to reduce criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. The University of California, Riverside's Center for Environmental Research and Technology (UCR/CE-CERT), together with the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and PHINIA, Inc. have proposed a comprehensive research project to evaluate emissions from a prototype hydrogen engine vehicle under both laboratory and real-world operating conditions. This action is to execute a contract with UCR/CE-CERT, in an amount not to exceed \$122,000, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) to evaluate the emissions profile of the hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine vehicle.

COMMITTEE: Technology, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract with the University of California, Riverside's Center for Environmental Research and Technology (UCR/CE-CERT) to assess emissions and performance characteristics of a hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine in an amount not to exceed \$122,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

Wayne Natri.
Executive Officer

Background

The combustion fossil fuel in conventional engines remains a significant source of criteria pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin. Due to the high cost and complexities associated with the transition of fleets to zero-emissions, the transportation sector still relies heavily on traditional gasoline and diesel-fueled engines. Hydrogen-fueled engines retain the familiarity of conventional engines while offering the potential to achieve ultra-low NO_x and VOC emissions, with the additional benefit of zero carbon emissions. Their use can also potentially help increase additional demand for hydrogen as transportation fuel, which may in turn support the broader deployment of other hydrogen-dependent applications. The use of hydrogen-fueled engines is not a new concept, as several early studies have demonstrated that a hydrogen-fueled engine can achieve low emissions. Recently, there has been renewed interest in hydrogen-fueled engines with technological advancements that could achieve both ultra-low emissions and high efficiency similar to conventional engines.

PHINIA Inc., a global automotive components provider, is developing a hydrogen fuel injection system to help meet current and future applicable emissions regulations in the automotive industry. PHINIA Inc. engineered a diesel engine to run on hydrogen fuel that can transfer to medium- and heavy-duty applications to meet the most stringent emissions standards while maintaining high efficiency. To better understand its real-world emissions and efficiency, assessing any adverse NO_x and PM impact in the application of hydrogen-fueled engines is crucial. The proposed study will help to understand the efficiency and emission impacts from a hydrogen-fueled engine. Results from this study will provide an understanding of how recent advancements in hydrogen-fueled engines may benefit the South Coast Air Basin and assist in advancing its clean air goals.

Proposal

UCR/CE-CERT will evaluate emissions on a prototype hydrogen-fueled engine installed in a Stellantis delivery van chassis. The van has been converted by PHINIA to run on hydrogen with a new fueling system and vehicle calibrations to meet the most stringent emissions and efficiency standards. The vehicle will undergo laboratory testing at UCR/CE-CERT's Light-Duty Laboratory Chassis Dynamometer where it will be exercised over the standard certification test cycles under controlled laboratory conditions. In addition to the regulated pollutants, UCR/CE-CERT will investigate driving and engine operating conditions that may potentially affect the formation of particulate emissions.

In addition to the laboratory testing, the vehicle will undergo on-road emissions testing using the latest gaseous and PM portable emissions measurement systems provided in-kind by AVL Test Systems, Inc. and Sensors, Inc. To replicate real-world driving scenarios, the on-road testing will perform routes that will have urban

(city), rural, and highway driving, along with elevation changes throughout the South Coast Air Basin. UCR/CE-CERT will be also working with Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District to conduct similar on-road testing in the Sacramento area. PHINIA will provide the necessary engineering support as well as the hydrogen fuel required for this study.

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. This request for sole source award is made under provision B.2.d.: Other circumstances exist which in the determination of the Executive Officer require such waiver in the best interests of the South Coast AQMD. Specifically, these circumstances are B.2.d.(8): Research and development efforts with educational institutions or nonprofit organizations.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

To achieve National Ambient Air Quality Standards and protect public health, NO_x and PM emission reductions are needed from mobile sources. This proposed project can also have co-benefits of reducing GHG emissions. The proposed study will help to better understand the air quality and public health impact of the latest hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine. Supporting the expanded application of hydrogen in the commercial and industrial sector is consistent with the Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2026 Plan Update under the category of “Conduct Emission Studies on Biofuels, Alternative Fuels and Other Related Environmental Impacts” and the 2022 AQMP. This study focuses on evaluating the efficiency of a prototype hydrogen-fueled ICE in the transportation sector while investigating air quality and health impacts.

Resource Impacts

South Coast AQMD’s support for the evaluation of emissions of hydrogen-fueled engines with UCR/CE-CERT shall not exceed \$122,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

Funding Source	Funding Amount	Percent
PHINIA Inc. (In-Kind)	\$70,000	23%
AVL Test Systems, Inc. (In-Kind)	\$30,000	10%
Sensors, Inc. (In-Kind)	\$30,000	10%
Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD*	\$57,745	18%
South Coast AQMD (<i>requested</i>)	\$122,000	39%
Total	\$309,745	100%

***Pending final approval**

Sufficient funds are available from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31), established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean 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.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 4

PROPOSAL: Adopt Resolution and Accept Terms and Conditions, Execute Agreement, Recognize Revenue, Transfer Funds, and Reimburse General Fund to Deploy Zero-Emission Municipal Vehicles

SYNOPSIS: CARB awarded South Coast AQMD \$35,110,390 for the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) project to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region under its Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program. The TEAM project is a deployment initiative to address the unique challenges municipalities face in electrifying their fleets. These actions are to: 1) adopt a Resolution and accept grant terms and conditions for TEAM per CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program solicitation; 2) authorize the Executive Officer to execute and amend the agreement with CARB for TEAM; 3) recognize, upon receipt, up to \$35,110,390 from CARB into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67); 4) Transfer up to \$10,565,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) for cost share; and 5) reimburse the General Fund of up to \$2,449,315 for administrative costs to implement TEAM from the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67).

COMMITTEE: Technology, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Adopt the attached Resolution and accept the grant terms and conditions for Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) per the CARB Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program solicitation;
2. Authorize the Executive Officer to execute and amend the agreement with CARB for the TEAM project;
3. Recognize, upon receipt, up to \$35,110,390 from CARB into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67);

4. Transfer up to \$10,565,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) for TEAM project cost share by South Coast AQMD; and
5. Reimburse the General Fund up to \$2,449,315 for administrative costs to implement the TEAM project from the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AK:MW:FX:SC:MW

Background

On October 26, 2023, South Coast AQMD submitted a proposal for the TEAM project in response to a competitive solicitation of the CARB's FY 2021-2022 and FY 2022-2023 Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects under the "Municipal Green Zone" category. On February 17, 2026, CARB notified South Coast AQMD of the preliminary award of \$35,110,390.

The TEAM project is a deployment initiative to address the unique challenges municipalities face in transitioning to zero-emission fleets. Municipal fleets vary widely in size, purpose, and operational needs and generally have a wide variety of vehicle categories such as refuse trucks, street sweepers, utility trucks, shuttle buses, and emergency vehicles. Many of these are subject to CARB's Advanced Clean Fleet regulation.

Proposal

The TEAM project will deploy a wide variety of zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, as listed in Table 1 below, prioritizing vehicle categories that are in the early deployment stage and/or can generate relatively higher emission reductions. The TEAM Project will also fund chargers to support the deployment, where needed, develop a fleet transition planning guide, and conduct workforce training and community outreach. Up to one year of demonstration will be conducted to assess project performance and identify deployment and operational challenges. The CARB Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects (ATDPP) program requires 1:1 match for CARB's funding, which will be provided by participating municipalities and South Coast AQMD. Staff will solicit participation from counties and cities in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The final vehicle deployment scope will be defined and presented to the Governing Board at a later date.

Table 1: Vehicle Classes and Examples

Vehicle Class	Vehicle Type Examples
2B	Service truck, delivery van
3	Service truck, vocational truck, utility truck
4	Vocational truck, shuttle bus
5	Vocational truck, refuse rear loader
6	Box truck, police command vehicle
7	Vocational truck, box truck
8	Refuse truck, fire truck, semi-truck

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

The TEAM project supports accelerating the deployment of zero-emission vehicles and charging infrastructure, aligning with the emission reduction measures for mobile sources in the 2022 AQMP. Successful completion of the TEAM project will deploy zero-emission vehicles and infrastructure with municipal fleets and further enhancement of workforce on zero-emission technologies to progress towards attainment of NAAQS in the South Coast Air Basin by eliminating PM and NOx emissions from these fleets.

Resource Impacts

The execution of the grant agreement with CARB will include the cost-share contributions presented in Table 2. Total funding for the TEAM project to be received from CARB will not exceed \$35,110,390 to cover vehicle deployment and implementation costs, including up to \$2,449,315 for administrative costs.

Table 2: Funding Sources

Sources	Amount
CARB	\$35,110,390 ^{1,2}
Participating Municipalities	\$44,710,075
South Coast AQMD (<i>requested</i>)	\$10,565,000 ^{3,4}
Total	\$90,385,465

¹ Including \$32,661,075 for projects, and \$2,449,315 for South Coast AQMD administrative cost

² Required match share to the CARB funding is \$35,110,390

³ Funding sources: Clean Fuels

⁴ Potentially reduced by MSRC contribution once approved

Sufficient funds will be available from CARB in the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) and the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Fund (23) to execute agreements for the TEAM Project. Sufficient funds are available from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) to transfer up to \$10,565,000 for the South Coast AQMD project cost share into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) for the

TEAM Project. The contribution from municipalities participating in the TEAM project is estimated at up to \$44,710,075.

Attachment
Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 26-

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Board Recognizing Funds and Accepting Grant Funds from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects Program

WHEREAS, under Health & Safety Code §40400 et seq., the 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 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 and off-road vehicles, as well as emissions from other equipment, including infrastructure, and participated extensively in projects intended to demonstrate new technologies for on-road and off-road vehicles with the intention of reducing emissions of air pollutants; and

WHEREAS, in July 2023, CARB released the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects solicitation (“Solicitation”) that included a focus on municipal green zones to support zero-emission projects across a wide range of municipal operations in a city, municipality, or group of cities that currently use combustion technologies; and

WHEREAS, the Solicitation was open to local air districts, California-based public entities (e.g., public agencies, municipalities, counties, cities, special districts), and California-based non-profit organizations; and

WHEREAS, on October 26, 2023, the South Coast AQMD submitted the “California Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities” (TEAM) proposal in response to the Solicitation. The TEAM project aims to deploy and demonstrate zero-emission medium- and heavy- duty vehicles with municipalities, conduct workforce training and community outreach, and collect data; and

WHEREAS, on February 17, 2026, CARB notified South Coast AQMD of the preliminary award of \$35,110,390 for the TEAM project; and

WHEREAS, CARB requires applicants to submit a resolution of its Governing Board prior to execution of the grant agreements that commit the agency to comply with the requirements of the Solicitation, accept the funds, and commit to cost-share provided by South Coast AQMD and its project partners.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Governing Board, in regular session assembled on June 5, 2026, does hereby accept the TEAM grant award and recognizes up to \$35,110,390 in CARB funds to deploy and demonstrate zero emission municipal vehicles and supporting chargers, and conduct workforce training and public outreach.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governing Board agrees to comply with the terms in the FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 Grant Solicitation for the Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program and commits to a total cost share of up to \$55,275,075, including up to \$10,565,000 from South Coast AQMD, and up to \$44,710,075 from its project partners at the time that South Coast AQMD executes grant agreements with CARB.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Officer is authorized and directed to take all steps necessary to carry out this Resolution, including making modifications to the grant agreements with CARB, as needed, to implement the TEAM Project.

Date

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Board

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 5

PROPOSAL: Execute Contracts to Develop and Demonstrate Two Repowered Class 6/7 Medium-Duty Battery Electric Trucks

SYNOPSIS: Medium-duty trucks are well suited to a broad range of vocational applications and are increasingly transitioning to zero-emission (ZE) technologies. Although several new Class 6/7 ZE truck options are commercially available there is growing demand for a lower-cost alternative. Repowered battery-electric vehicle options can provide a lower-cost alternative compared to original equipment manufacturer ZE trucks. This action seeks authorization to execute a contract with Evolectric, Inc. to develop and demonstrate two repowered Class 6/7 battery electric trucks for refrigeration and high-power utility applications, in an amount not to exceed \$791,674 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

COMMITTEE: Technology, May 15, 2026; Recommend for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract with Evolectric, Inc. to develop and demonstrate two repowered Class 6/7 battery electric trucks for both refrigeration and high-powered utility applications in an amount not to exceed \$791,674 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AK:MW:VP:SC

Background

Medium-duty trucks are well suited for a wide range of vocational applications, including last-mile delivery, retail logistics, refrigerated transport, and utility and service fleet operations. Although new zero-emission (ZE) medium-duty battery electric trucks are commercially available, there remains a need for a lower-cost ZE option with flexible powertrain and body configurations that can accommodate this broad range of

applications. ZE repowered trucks, such as those being developed by Evolectric, Inc. (Evolectric), offer a practical near-term solution. Repowering existing diesel trucks to battery-electric eliminates tailpipe emissions while avoiding the substantially higher cost of full vehicle replacement. Evolectric's repower approach can be adapted to meet the powertrain requirements of a range of vocational applications, offering a streamlined, one-stop solution. The company has already demonstrated technical feasibility of this approach and is currently repowering Class 4/5 trucks on the Isuzu platform.

Proposal

Evolectric proposes to develop and demonstrate two repowered Class 6/7 medium-duty battery electric trucks based on the widely used Freightliner M2 platform. For the first vehicle, Evolectric will partner with Sonsray Fleet Services, a division of Sonsray, Inc., to develop a repowered configuration featuring a ZE transportation refrigeration unit powered by the truck's main battery pack. The second vehicle will incorporate Evolectric's electric Power Take-Off system, also powered by the main battery pack, to serve high-power-demand vocational applications such as towing, roll-off, and bucket truck operations. SBR Express, Inc. (SBR) and TCI Transportation Services, Inc. (TCI) have each agreed to conduct a six-month pilot deployment, evaluation, and data collection effort. Both vehicles will also include vehicle-to-grid capability and support University of California, Riverside College of Engineering - Center for Environmental Research and Technology's (UCR/CE-CERT) Sustainable Integrated Grid Initiative research.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four principal provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. The request for a sole source award for the Evolectric contract is made pursuant to Provision B.2.d.(1), which applies to projects involving cost sharing by multiple sponsors. The proposed project includes cost share contributions from Evolectric, SBR, TCI and UCR/CE-CERT.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

The South Coast Air Basin is designated as an "extreme" nonattainment area for ozone under the Federal Clean Air Act. Successful development and demonstration of repowered Class 6/7 trucks will support increased adoption of ZE vehicles and help reduce ozone and PM2.5 air pollution. The project aligns with the Technology Advancement Office Clean Fuels Program 2026 Plan Update under the "*Electric/Hybrid Technologies*" category.

Resource Impacts

The proposed project to develop repowered Class 6/7 trucks has a total cost of \$1,317,674. South Coast AQMD's contribution to this project shall not exceed \$791,674 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31).

Funding Source	Funding Amount	Percent
Evolectric	\$375,000	28
SBR/TCI	\$76,000	6
UCR/CE-CERT	\$75,000	6
South Coast AQMD (<i>requested</i>)	\$791,674	60
Total	\$1,317,674	100%

Sufficient funds are available from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31), which was established as a special revenue fund resulting from the state-mandated Clean 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.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 6

PROPOSAL: Execute Contracts to Implement INVEST CLEAN Program

SYNOPSIS: In July 2024, U.S. EPA awarded South Coast AQMD a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant of nearly \$500 million for the Infrastructure, Vehicles, and Equipment Strategy for Climate, Equity, Air Quality, and National Competitiveness (INVEST CLEAN). In June and August 2025, an RFP for battery electric locomotives and three Program Announcements (PAs), for charging infrastructure, heavy-duty trucks, and cargo handling equipment were released and subsequently closed in December 2025 and January 2026. Projects have been evaluated and eligible projects were selected based on completeness and criteria detailed in the RFP and PAs, with additional consideration of the grant funds' geographical distribution. This action is to execute contracts from the U.S. EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Special Revenue Fund (90) to implement INVEST CLEAN in the amount not to exceed \$249,797,891, including up to \$38,397,891 for charging infrastructure deployment, \$20,600,000 for battery electric cargo handling equipment, and \$190,800,000 for battery electric locomotives.

COMMITTEE: Technology, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

Authorize the Executive Officer to execute contracts to implement INVEST CLEAN in an amount not to exceed \$249,797,891 from the U.S. EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Special Revenue Fund (90) as follows:

1. Up to \$38,397,891 for charging infrastructure deployment as listed in Table 1;
2. Up to \$20,600,000 for battery electric cargo handling equipment as listed in Table 2; and
3. Up to \$190,800,000 for battery electric locomotives as listed in Table 3.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

Background

The Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117-169) created the U.S. EPA CPRG program to provide \$4.6 billion in grants to states, local governments, tribes, and territories to develop climate action plans and to implement projects to reduce GHG emissions, criteria pollutants, and hazardous air pollution. CPRG required regional cooperation within Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and encouraged multi-jurisdictional partnerships for both planning and implementation efforts.

In April 2024, South Coast AQMD submitted the regional CPRG proposal entitled Infrastructure, Vehicles, and Equipment Strategy for Climate, Equity, Air Quality, and National Competitiveness (INVEST CLEAN). INVEST CLEAN is an initiative to help transform the Southern California goods movement corridor to zero-emission (ZE) technology by implementing four measures to replace Class 8 trucks, cargo handling equipment, deploy locomotives, and install charging infrastructure. The INVEST CLEAN geographic region spans the Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim and Riverside – San Bernardino – Ontario MSAs.

In July 2024, U.S. EPA awarded South Coast AQMD the full proposal request of \$499,997,415 for INVEST CLEAN, which is the largest CPRG award out of the 25 projects funded nationwide. INVEST CLEAN is a transformational initiative aimed at overcoming barriers to transitioning the Southern California goods movement and logistics corridor to ZE technologies. The Project includes four measures, which are:

- (1) Heavy Duty Charging Infrastructure Deployment Incentive Program: install electrical charging equipment for heavy-duty trucks.
- (2) Battery Electric Freight Vehicle Deployment Incentive Program: replacement of Class 8 trucks with battery electric trucks.
- (3) Battery Electric Cargo Handling Equipment Deployment Incentive Program: replacement of yard tractors and top handlers with battery electric units.
- (4) Battery Electric Locomotive Pilot Program: replacement of switcher locomotives with battery electric switchers and the installation of supporting infrastructure.

In June and August 2025, an RFP for Battery Electric Locomotives and Program Announcements (PAs) for Charging Infrastructure, Battery Electric Freight Trucks, and Cargo Handling Equipment were released and subsequently closed in December 2025 and January 2026. The Locomotives RFP generated approximately \$371 million in grant proposals. The three PAs generated approximately \$315 million in grant applications.

All the applications received have been evaluated in accordance with the RFP and PAs. The projects were selected based on their ability to meet eligibility requirements and scoring criteria, emission reduction goals, and balanced geographic distribution to the two MSAs.

Proposal

Staff is proposing to award up to \$249,797,891 from the U.S. EPA CPRG Special Revenue Fund (90) as follows:

Charging Infrastructure Deployment Awards (Table 1):

Staff recommends awarding the projects listed in Table 1, in an amount up to \$38,397,891 from the U.S. EPA CPRG Special Revenue Fund (90). The projects listed in Table 1 are based on project readiness, readiness in demonstrating compliance with federal, state, and local laws, location meeting goods movement charging needs, projected utilization, public accessibility, and reasonableness of cost. There are sufficient funds allocated for charging infrastructure measures; therefore, applications submitted by the application deadline that remain will continue to be evaluated and may be awarded if deemed eligible and complete for a later award.

Battery Electric Cargo Handling Equipment Awards (Table 2):

Staff recommends awarding the projects listed in Table 2, for up to \$20,600,000, from the U.S. EPA CPRG Special Revenue Fund (90). The projects listed in Table 2 are distributed based on the applications received to target areas most heavily impacted by goods movement, while ensuring geographic distribution to balance funding across the two MSAs.

Battery Electric Locomotive Awards (Table 3):

Staff recommends funding the projects listed in Table 3, in an amount up to \$190,800,000 from the U.S. EPA CPRG Special Revenue Fund (90). The projects listed in Table 3 are based on cost-effectiveness, project approach and implementation, readiness of supporting infrastructure, strategy to achieve on-going reductions, impact on sensitive receptors, emission reduction plan/methodology, applicant experience with battery-electric technology, and proposal completeness.

Back Up List (Table 4):

Staff recommends that the projects listed in Table 4 be used as back up projects in the event project(s) fall through and cannot be implemented. The back up list includes projects in an amount up to \$72,401,117.

Recommended awards for proposals received under the Battery Electric Freight Vehicle (Measure 2) PA will be identified in a future Board action.

Geographic distribution

Based on the recommended awards, there is a geographic distribution of 45.81% and 54.19% of awarded funds in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA territories, respectively.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

The projects identified in this Board letter will achieve emission reductions beyond

existing rules and regulations and will occur throughout their lifetimes, yielding long-term emission reductions and public health benefits. Recommended awards are estimated to result in annual emission reduction of 586 tons/year of NOx, 14 tons/year of PM2.5, and 15 tons/year of diesel particulate matter.

Resource Impacts

Funding for these eligible projects will not exceed \$ 249,797,891 from the U.S. EPA CPRG Special Revenue Fund (90).

RFP/PA	Total Funds Awarded
Charging Infrastructure Deployment (Measure 1)	\$38,397,891
Battery Electric Cargo Handling Equipment (Measure 3)	\$20,600,000
Battery Electric Locomotive (Measure 4)	\$190,800,000
Total	\$ 249,797,891

Attachments

Table 1: Charging Infrastructure Deployment Awards

Table 2: Battery Electric Cargo Handling Equipment Awards

Table 3: Battery Electric Locomotive Awards

Table 4: Backup List

Table 1 - Charging Infrastructure Deployment Awards (Measure 1)*

Company Name	Award Amount**	MSA
SGX Construction Services, Inc.	\$ 2,520,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
WattEV California Inc.	\$ 7,559,997	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
San Bernardino International Airport Authority	\$ 1,095,501	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
West Basin Container Terminal LLC	\$ 4,452,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
County of Orange (OC Waste & Recycling)	\$ 756,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
EV Mega Fast Charge LLC	\$ 4,536,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Prologis Mobility LLC	\$ 282,870	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Prologis Mobility LLC	\$ 1,181,664	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Village Fuel Stop, Inc.	\$ 1,963,833	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Tesla, Inc.	\$ 4,422,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Totten Tubes, Inc	\$ 838,809	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Arizona Knight-Transportation, Inc.	\$ 2,405,217	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
United Natural Foods West, Inc.	\$ 3,360,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Parkcrest Construction, Inc.	\$ 3,024,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Total	\$ 38,397,891	

*Awards are contingent upon the applicant meeting all EPA requirements (i.e. Davis Bacon and Related Acts, environmental statutes, Build America Buy America) prior to invoicing

**Award amount may not exceed the value listed and eligible costs determined during invoicing

Table 2 - Battery Electric Cargo Handling Equipment Awards (Measure 3)*

Company Name	Award Amount**	MSA
Anita's Mexican Foods Corp.	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
APM Terminals Pacific LLC	\$ 3,900,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
ITS Technologies & Logistics, LLC	\$ 3,600,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Distribution Services of California, LLC	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Central Transport LLC	\$ 600,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Franco Logistics, Inc.	\$ 300,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Fujitrans U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 600,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Gibson Overseas, Inc.	\$ 300,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Imperial CFS, Inc.	\$ 300,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Jacques Moret Inc.	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
J.B. Hunt Transport LLC	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Keystone Freight Corp.	\$ 600,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Arizona Knight-Transportation, Inc.	\$ 600,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Motivational Marketing, LLC	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Splash Transport, Inc.	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Transportation Commodities, Inc.	\$ 3,300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
LGSI Equipment of Indiana, LLC	\$ 300,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Warehouse Services No. 4 LLC	\$ 300,000	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
West Basin Container Terminal LLC	\$ 4,100,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Total	\$ 20,600,000	

*Some awards are pending application supplemental information

**Award amount may not exceed the value listed and eligible costs determined during invoicing

Table 3 - Battery Electric Locomotive Awards (Measure 4)*

Company Name	Award Amount**	MSA
Alameda Belt Line	\$ 65,761,183	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Ardent Mills, LLC	\$ 10,565,601	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Cemex, Inc.	\$ 31,793,651	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Pacific Harbor Line, Inc.	\$ 26,870,185	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Trona Railway Company LLC	\$ 46,439,500	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Watco Companies, L.L.C.	\$ 9,369,880	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Total	\$ 190,800,000	

*Awards are contingent upon applicant meeting all EPA requirements (i.e. Davis Bacon and Related Acts, environmental statutes, Build America Buy America) prior to invoicing

**Award amount may not exceed the value listed and eligible costs determined during invoicing

Table 4 – Back Up List *

Measure	Company Name	Award Amount**	MSA
3	APM Terminals Pacific LLC	\$ 5,100,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
3	Central Transport LLC	\$ 600,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
3	West Basin Container Terminal LLC	\$ 8,100,000	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
4	Alameda Belt Line	\$ 58,601,117	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
	Total	\$ 72,401,117	

* Some applicants are pending application supplementals. Awards are conditional upon applicant meeting all EPA requirements (i.e. Davis Bacon and Related Acts, environmental statutes, Build America Buy America) prior to invoicing

**Award amount may not exceed the value listed and eligible costs determined during invoicing

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 7

PROPOSAL: Execute Contracts to Deploy Supporting Infrastructure for Zero-Emission Trucks

SYNOPSIS: In December 2023, the Board recognized an award of \$76,250,003 from the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) under the 2022 Port and Freight Infrastructure Program (PFIP), of which \$35,372,904 was to demonstrate a short-line hydrogen fuel cell locomotive with Wabtec Corporation, and \$40,877,099 was to deploy direct current fast chargers and hydrogen refueling dispensers for heavy-duty trucks with Prologis Mobility, LLC. Recently, Prologis Mobility, LLC. withdrew their projects awarded under this grant and staff has worked with CalSTA to move these funds to other freight infrastructure projects that South Coast AQMD has received under several program announcements. This action is to execute contracts with Greenlane Infrastructure LLC., Pilot Travel Centers LLC., Zeem Solutions Long Beach Depot LLC., KRD Logistics, Inc., and Tesla, Inc. to install charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure, for a total of up to \$38,930,570, from the CalSTA Special Revenue Fund (89), upon CalSTA's final approval.

COMMITTEE: Technology, May 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

Authorize the Chair to execute five contracts from the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) Special Revenue Fund (89) with:

1. Greenlane Infrastructure LLC., for up to \$17,455,500 to deploy charging infrastructure;
2. Pilot Travel Centers LLC., for up to \$7,000,000 to deploy hydrogen fueling infrastructure;
3. Zeem Solutions Long Beach Depot LLC., for up to \$7,475,000 to deploy charging infrastructure;
4. KRD Logistics, Inc., for up to \$4,000,000 to deploy charging infrastructure; and
5. Tesla, Inc., for up to \$3,000,000 to deploy charging infrastructure.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

Background

To achieve National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, the 2022 AQMP included measures that focused on the deployment of zero-emission (ZE) infrastructure to enable the widespread adoption of ZE vehicles and equipment. In December 2023, the Board recognized an award of \$76,250,003, which included project and administrative funds, from the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) under the 2022 Port and Freight Infrastructure Program (PFIP) and approved execution of contracts with Wabtec Corporation and Prologis Mobility, LLC to deploy a fuel cell locomotive and install chargers and hydrogen fueling dispensers at seven locations. Neither contract was executed as both Wabtec Corporation and Prologis Mobility, LLC withdrew.

In May 2026, the Board approved the replacement of the Wabtec Corporation fuel cell locomotive demonstration project with the deployment of four ship assist tugboats from Arc Boat Company. Recently, Prologis Mobility LLC also withdrew their CalSTA/PFIP project after determining that they would not meet CalSTA/PFIP deadlines. Subsequently, proposals were received under the INVEST CLEAN and Carl Moyer solicitations, which were evaluated and found to meet PFIP funding criteria, and are expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

Proposal

Staff proposes to execute contracts with the following five entities to construct and deploy ZE charging and fueling infrastructure using the PFIP grant. The project details are described below:

Greenlane Infrastructure, LLC (Greenlane)

Greenlane is an industry leader in providing publicly accessible electric-vehicle charging centers exclusively for medium- and heavy-duty ZE vehicles. Greenlane's electric infrastructure projects are part of a megawatt corridor charging network for Class 4-8 trucks that seek to close the gap in truck charging infrastructure in Southern California. Three public charging locations at the Port of Long Beach, Colton, and Blythe were selected to support drayage and long-haul goods movement trucks at major trade corridors. These charging stations will be equipped with a combination of 1.2 megawatt and 560kW chargers. The Blythe station will serve as a critical connecting hub on the Interstate 10 corridor, linking Southern California with the logistic hub in Phoenix, Arizona.

Location	Project Detail	CalSTA Award	Other Cost Share	Total Project Cost
Blythe	5 Chargers (400-1,200kW)	\$6,060,000	43%	\$10,637,000
Port of Long Beach	6 Chargers (400-1,200kW)	\$2,000,000	59%	\$4,844,000
Colton	2 Chargers (840-1200kW), 4MWH battery storage, 830kWDC Solar	\$9,396,500	22%	\$12,091,000

Pilot Travel Centers LLC (Pilot)

Pilot is a leading fuel provider with more than 60 years of experience in the design, construction, and operation of large-scale medium-heavy duty fueling facilities and is committed to providing ZE infrastructure to encourage advancements in clean transportation. Pilot will construct a publicly accessible hydrogen fueling station in Rialto, California for medium- and heavy-duty trucks. The hydrogen station will have two hydrogen dispensers, which will be on the same parcel of land as a newly built Pilot truck stop facility.

Location	Project Detail	CalSTA Award	Other Cost Share	Total Project Cost
Rialto	2 Hydrogen Dispensers	\$7,000,000	40% ¹	\$11,703,000

¹ Cost Share includes \$3,000,000 from MSRC to co-fund with CalSTA.

Zeem Solutions Long Beach Depot LLC (Zeem)

Zeem is a company focused on advancing electrification in commercial transportation, particularly for medium- and heavy-duty fleet operators. Zeem will deploy an additional twelve chargers to its existing Port of Long Beach charging site to expand capacity, enhance operational efficiency, and support the growing demand for ZE fleet operations. Zeem's charging site is a shared private charging site that will be publicly accessible to fleet operators that enter into a service agreement with Zeem.

Location	Project Detail	CalSTA Award	Other Cost Share	Total Project Cost
Port of Long Beach	12 Chargers (600-1,200kW)	\$7,475,000	33%	\$11,144,000

KRD Logistics, Inc. (KRD Logistics)

KRD Logistics is a transportation and logistics provider that supports the movement of goods through a range of freight and distribution services. KRD Logistics will deploy two shared-private electric vehicle charging sites in Long Beach. These locations will be publicly accessible to fleet operators that enter into a service agreement with KRD Logistics.

Location	Project Detail	CalSTA Award	Other Cost Share	Total Project Cost
32 nd St, Long Beach	4 Chargers (400-1,200 kW)	\$1,000,000	64%	\$2,763,000
Cota Ave, Long Beach	9 Chargers (400-1,200 kW)	\$3,000,000	46%	\$5,584,000

Tesla, Inc.

Tesla's Superchargers are strategically located along major highways and in urban centers, offering high-speed direct current (DC) charging that significantly reduces recharge times. Tesla, Inc. will deploy two publicly accessible electric vehicle charging sites in Gardena and Bloomington to support medium- and heavy-duty truck charging.

Location	Project Detail	CalSTA Award	Other Cost Share	Total Project Cost
Gardena	12 chargers (600kW)	\$1,000,000	9%	\$1,102,000
Bloomington	18 Chargers (600 kW)	\$2,000,000	8%	\$2,166,000

Benefits to South Coast AQMD

The South Coast Air Basin is classified as an extreme nonattainment area for ozone under the federal Clean Air Act. The ZE infrastructure will encourage ZE fleet turnover and will add publicly accessible charging and hydrogen fueling at key trade corridors for existing and future ZE fleets. Successful deployment of heavy duty ZE trucks will significantly reduce NOx, ozone, and PM2.5 pollution. The eight charging stations and one hydrogen station will reduce 66 tons of NOx emissions, 0.56 tons of PM emissions, and 17,595 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, annually.

Resource Impacts

The contracts with Greenlane, Pilot, Zeem, KRD Logistics, and Tesla will not exceed \$38,930,570 from the CalSTA Special Revenue Fund (89). A summary of the CalSTA allocations is provided in the table below.

Partner	CalSTA Amount
Greenlane	\$17,455,000
Pilot	\$7,000,000
Zeem	\$7,457,000
KRD Logistics	\$4,000,000
Tesla	\$3,000,000
Total	\$38,930,500

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 8

PROPOSAL: Appropriate Funds, Issue Solicitation, Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Continued Implementation of Inflation Reduction Act Grant

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD previously received a federal grant award from U.S. EPA under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant in the amount of \$1,210,708 to fund air monitoring network upgrades. These actions are to appropriate IRA Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant funds up to \$150,000 into the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 Budgets, issue an RFP and execute a contract for the development of software for the Laboratory weigh room, and authorize the Executive Officer to amend a contract for the development of the Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Equipment Testing and Education Center.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Appropriate funds up to \$150,000 from U.S. EPA for the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant funds into the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 Budgets (Org 47), as detailed in Attachment 1;
2. Authorize the Procurement Manager, in accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, to issue an RFP in an amount up to \$110,000, and based on results of the RFP, authorize the Executive Officer to execute a contract for the development of software to support the tasks performed in the Laboratory weigh room, as detailed in Table 1; and
3. Authorize the Executive Officer to execute an amendment to the contract for the Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Testing and Education Center (Contract #C25215), as detailed in Attachment 2.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

Background

Inflation Reduction Act

On August 16, 2022, Congress passed the IRA, which included provisions for U.S. EPA to fund air monitoring network upgrades for state and local air pollution control agencies. This funding, distributed through a noncompetitive grant process, supports activities such as the operation of criteria pollutant air monitoring networks mandated under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. This section authorizes U.S. EPA to provide grants for research and measurements related to the causes, effects, prevention and control of air pollution. To further support these efforts, U.S. EPA allocated \$1,210,708 for the IRA Multipollutant Air Monitoring grant beginning October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2029. The Board recognized these funds in January 2025.

Proposal

This action is to appropriate up to \$150,000 from U.S. EPA into the Monitoring and Analysis FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 Budgets (Org 47), as detailed in Attachment 1.

Development of Software for Laboratory Weigh Room

Staff is proposing to issue an RFP to solicit bids from contractors for the development of software for the PM2.5 Federal Reference Method program. The software will track filter numbers and weights, control the microbalance used for weighing, record conditioning and weighing dates/times, and export filter data to the sample database. Additionally, the software will continually capture the Laboratory weigh room temperature and relative humidity to ensure conditions meet U.S. EPA requirements. U.S. EPA will provide up to \$110,000 in grant funds to support the development of this software, as detailed in Table 1.

Development of Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Equipment Testing and Education Center

Staff issued an RFP to solicit bids from contractors for the development of an Air Monitoring Equipment Testing and Education Center located at South Coast AQMD's Diamond Bar headquarters. This center will serve as both a public education center and an air monitor and sensor testing location. A contractor was selected and Contract #C25215 was established for this project that met the technical and budget requirements of the RFP. During the site review and planning process, the electrical requirements for the center were identified to be greater than initially anticipated and out of scope for the issued RFP. Electrical upgrades would include larger electrical panels and a single-phase transformer which will incur an additional cost of \$40,000. U.S. EPA will provide up to \$640,000 in other grant funds to support the development of this center in Diamond Bar, as detailed in Attachment 2.

Resource Impacts

Upon Board approval, U.S. EPA IRA grant funding will fully support the budgeted objectives of the program.

Table 1
Proposed FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29 Budgets
Professional Services for IRA Multipollutant Grant

Description	Account Number	Estimated Amount*	Contracting Method
Development of Software for Laboratory Weigh Room	67450	\$110,000	Solicitation to Prequalified and/or Outside Vendors
Development of Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Station	67450	\$40,000	Modify Contract
Total		\$150,000	

*Expenditures may be appropriated to Services & Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Object, as warranted.

Attachments

Attachment 1: Proposed Expenditures for IRA Multipollutant Grant for FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or 2028-29

Attachment 2: Funding Totals for Modified Contract

Attachment 1
Proposed Expenditures for IRA Multipollutant Grant
for FY 2026-27, 2027-28 and/or-2028-29

Account Description	Account Number	Program Code	Estimated Expenditure*
Services & Supplies Major Object:			
Professional and Special Services	67450	47237	\$150,000
Total			\$150,000

*Expenditures may be appropriated to Services & Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Object, as warranted.

Attachment 2
Funding Totals for Modified Contract

Contract	Initial Funding	Proposed Addition	Total Funding
Development of Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Station (Contract #C25215)	\$600,000	\$40,000	\$640,000

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 9

PROPOSAL: Authorize Purchase of Oracle PeopleSoft Software and Support

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD uses Oracle's PeopleSoft Integrated Financial/Human Resources System. The software package provides purchasing, accounting, asset management, financial management, project reporting, payroll and human resources functionality for South Coast AQMD. The maintenance support for this system expires August 29, 2026. This action is to obtain approval for a three-year contract with Oracle America, Inc. in the amount not to exceed \$1,255,000. Funds for the first year's purchase are included in Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget and will be included in subsequent fiscal year budget requests.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Procurement Manager to issue a purchase order for three years of Oracle PeopleSoft software maintenance support from Oracle America, Inc. for the integrated Financial/Human Resources System for the period of August 30, 2026 through August 29, 2029, at a cost not to exceed \$1,255,000.

Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

RMM:HL:ms

Background

In April 1998, after an extensive competitive bidding process, South Coast AQMD purchased the Oracle PeopleSoft Financial/Human Resources System to enhance the functionality of the overall finance system. The Oracle PeopleSoft system eliminated duplicate effort, where possible, and integrated processes that access the same data. The software package provides purchasing, accounting, asset management, financial management, project reporting, payroll, and human resources functionality for South

Coast AQMD. Software support includes day-to-day technical support, software patches and bug fixes, and software upgrades. Software maintenance support for the Oracle PeopleSoft system expires August 29, 2026.

The system also uses Oracle database software. The Oracle database is used to store all of the data used in the software system. The database support includes day-to-day technical support, software patches and bug fixes, and software upgrades. Software maintenance support for Oracle database software also expires August 29, 2026.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies circumstances under which a sole source purchase award may be justified. These requests for a sole source award are made under provision VIII.B.2.c.(2) and (3). The services are available from only the sole source; involve the use of proprietary technology; and use key contractor-owned assets for project performance.

Proposal

Oracle America, Inc. is the sole manufacturer and provider of PeopleSoft and Oracle database software and therefore, the only source for software maintenance support licensing agreements. Staff recommends approval of a three-year contract for Oracle PeopleSoft software maintenance support at a cost not to exceed \$1,255,000.

Resource Impacts

Sufficient funds for the first of the three-year contract are included in Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget Services and Supplies Major Object, Professional and Specialized Services account.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 10

PROPOSAL: Approve New and Revised Class Specifications; Amend Salary Resolution and Teamsters MOU to Establish New and Revised Class Specifications and, as Needed, to Revise Salaries; Amend FY 2025-26 Budget By Adding and Deleting Positions

SYNOPSIS: Based upon a review of operational needs, staff is recommending changes to class specifications in the Finance Division and the Legal Office. This item proposes to revise the Fiscal Assistant and Senior Fiscal Assistant class specifications and to create a new class specification related to this series for Finance, and proposes to revise the Legal Office positions of Legal Secretary and Administrative Secretary/Legal. This item would also establish salaries for the proposed Account Clerk I, Account Clerk II, and Senior Account Clerk class specifications. In addition, staff is recommending adding and deleting positions in the Monitoring and Analysis Division to address operational needs. Sufficient funding exists in the FY 2025-26 Budget, and funding will be included in future budgets.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Approve class specifications in the Finance Division - Account Clerk I (revising the current Fiscal Assistant position), Account Clerk II (new), and Senior Account Clerk (revising the current Senior Fiscal Assistant position), as set forth in Attachment A;
2. Revise the class specifications for the Legal Secretary and Administrative Secretary/Legal positions in the Legal Office to create the Legal Assistant and Senior Legal Assistant positions, as set forth in Attachment B;
3. Amend Section 53 (TABLE OF CLASSES) of the Salary Resolution to reflect the new and revised class specifications; and amend Appendix B (OCM) of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between South Coast AQMD and Teamsters Local 986, and Section 54 (Management and Confidential) of the Salary Resolution to establish the salaries for the new and revised class specifications; as set forth in Attachment C;

4. Amend the FY 2025-26 Budget by adding a Monitor Operations Manager position and deleting a Program Supervisor position (ID No. 1739) in the Monitoring and Analysis Division budget; and
5. Appropriate \$119,000 to the FY 2026-27 Budget from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to fund the costs of new and revised class specifications, and the staffing additions and deletions.

Wayne Nasti
Executive Officer

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Background

Under the direction of the Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer, each division continually reviews and assesses staffing resources and functionality to determine whether changes should be made to increase efficiency and effectiveness of South Coast AQMD programs. Class specifications in the Finance Division and Legal Office were evaluated to determine whether their duties and positions were up to date with industry standards, as well as to make changes to address operational needs, recruitment efforts, and staff retention and development. The proposed revisions to Finance Division class specifications and proposed salary adjustments have been discussed, and agreed upon, with union representatives of the bargaining unit. In addition, this item proposes amendments to the FY 2025-26 Budget allocation of positions in the Monitoring and Analysis Division to better support operational needs.

Proposal

Finance Division

Fiscal Assistant staff provide a variety of clerical accounting responsibilities in the support of a fiscal recordkeeping system or purchasing invoicing system. The proposed revisions update the current Fiscal Assistant and Senior Fiscal Assistant class specifications with new titles to, respectively, Account Clerk I and Senior Account Clerk for consistency with industry standards. In addition, a new advanced-journey level Account Clerk II class specification is being added to this job series to better assign work assignments, and to also establish a new career ladder within the Finance Department. Incumbents in current class specifications will be placed in the appropriate new class specification.

Proposed salaries for these new and revised class specifications are set forth in Attachment C.

Legal Office

Legal Secretary staff provide a wide variety of difficult and complex legal secretarial duties. The proposed revisions include title changes to the Legal Secretary and Administrative Secretary/Legal positions to, respectively, Legal Assistant and Senior Legal Assistant to achieve consistency with industry standards. This proposal also revises the job duties for these class specifications to reflect current Legal operations and to delete outdated functions. In addition, the minimum requirements are being revised to enhance recruitment efforts to search for a well-qualified applicant pool. Incumbents in current class specifications will be designated into the revised class specification.

Monitoring and Analysis Division

Based upon review of operations for the Monitoring and Analysis Division, staff recommends adding a Monitoring Operations Manager position to the Advanced Monitoring Technologies unit to support rule development, implementation, and rule-based fence line air monitoring plan review. Specifically, the position would provide technical support and input during the rule development process, participate in cost analysis for rules, communicate to vendors and manufacturers, and oversee performance evaluation of monitoring equipment to determine applicability for rule implementation. The cost of the added position would be offset by the deletion of a Program Supervisor position from the division's budget.

Resource Impacts

Sufficient funding exists in the FY 2025-26 Budget. In addition, there is sufficient funding available in the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance to appropriate funding for the FY 2026-27 Budget to cover the costs of the new and revised class specifications, and the staffing additions and deletions. Funding will also be requested in subsequent fiscal year budgets.

Attachments

- A. Proposed class specifications for Account Clerk I (revising the current Fiscal Assistant position), Account Clerk II (new), and Senior Account Clerk (revising the current Senior Fiscal Assistant position)
- B. Proposed revised class specifications for the Legal Secretary and Administrative Secretary/Legal positions in the Legal Office to create the Legal Assistant and Senior Legal Assistant positions
- C. Proposed amendments to Section 53 (TABLE OF CLASSES) of the Salary Resolution to reflect the new and revised Class Specifications; and to Appendix B (OCM) of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between South Coast AQMD and Teamsters Local 986, and Section 54 (Management and Confidential) of the Salary Resolution to establish the salaries for the new and revised Class Specifications

ATTACHMENT A

Class Code
400



Fiscal Assistant I Account Clerk I

Bargaining Unit: Office, Clerical, & Maintenance

Salary Range

\$22.14 - \$31.48 Hourly
\$1,771.33 - \$2,518.78 Biweekly
\$3,837.89 - \$5,457.35 Monthly
\$46,054.70 - \$65,488.21 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Established Date 04/05/2004

Last Revised Date 10/29/2008

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, performs a variety of clerical accounting responsibilities in support of a fiscal recordkeeping system or purchasing invoicing system; operates automated office equipment; and does other work as required.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multi-position, journey-level class is characterized by the responsibility to perform a variety of clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing assignments of moderate difficulty, within established procedures and without close supervision. This class is distinguished from the Office Assistant class in that the Fiscal Assistant Account Clerk I performs office support duties that are primarily fiscal related, whereas the former class performs general office support work.

Essential Duties

Prepares, maintains, reviews, and processes fiscal documents related to accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, and purchasing invoicing records; compiles and recomputes bills, vouchers, invoices, requisitions, and purchase orders; reviews fiscal documents and processes claims against South Coast AQMD by checking for arithmetical accuracy; verifies claims against billing and other supporting documents, and determines adherence to prescribed clerical accounting practices and procedures.

Assists in the preparation and processing of South Coast AQMD payroll; compiles fiscal and statistical data to prepare standardized reports; posts transactions manually or by computer or data-entry terminal to subsidiary ledgers and journals; verifies and balances accounts and other fiscal records; contacts South Coast AQMD employees or vendors to obtain and/or clarify information concerning payroll, purchasing matters, claims or payments; traces, locates, and reconciles discrepancies and makes adjustments to appropriate accounts.

Operates a typewriter~~computer~~, calculator, and a variety of automated data processing office equipment; sorts, batches, and codes material for data entry; enters, updates, and retrieves information from a computerized recordkeeping system.

May assist in taking physical inventory of fixed assets or verifying the accuracy of stock and equipment accounts by balancing receipts, invoices, and statements; reconciles property listings or invoices and prepares statistical reports reflecting inventory; contacts vendors and or representatives to resolve invoicing differences.

Minimum Requirements

EITHER -I-

EXPERIENCE: One year as an Office Assistant.

-OR- II

EXPERIENCE: Two years performing clerical work.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college or university in fiscal recordkeeping, accounting, business math, or a closely related field, or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in any of the above-listed areas may substitute for up to one year of the experience required under Option II.

KNOWLEDGE OF: Accounting or purchasing recordkeeping methods and techniques; office practices and procedures to process and record fiscal transactions; arithmetical computations required to maintain and compile statistical or fiscal records.

ABILITY TO: Understand routine accounting or purchasing transactions; maintain files and recordkeeping systems; learn, interpret, and apply South Coast AQMD fiscal recordkeeping practices and procedures; post, balance, and review fiscal and statistical records; operate standard automated office equipment, including calculators, data-entry terminals, microcomputers, and typewriters; make accurate arithmetical computations; read, understand, and follow written and oral instructions; effectively communicate basic fiscal procedures and practices to the public and South Coast AQMD personnel; establish and maintain effective working relationships with South Coast AQMD personnel and others contacted in the course of work.

Class Code

**Account Clerk II****Bargaining Unit: Office, Clerical, & Maintenance****SALARY RANGE**

\$23.70 - \$33.71 Hourly

\$1,895.88 - \$2,696.73 Biweekly

\$49,292.76 - \$70,115.07 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District**Established Date TBD****Description**

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, performs difficult and complex accounting clerical work in the maintenance of fiscal recordkeeping system or purchasing invoicing system; operates automated office equipment.

The Account Clerk II is the second working level classification in the Account Clerk series and typically reports to a supervisory level position.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multi-position, advanced journey-level class is characterized by the responsibility to perform a variety of clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing assignments of moderate difficulty, within established procedures and without close supervision. This class is distinguished from the Account Clerk I class in that the latter class performs journey-level clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing work while the Account Clerk II performs the more complex and difficult clerical accounting or invoicing work.

The Account Clerk Series differs from the Office Assistant Series (general clerical) in that the former is primarily responsible for performance of job tasks involving mathematical skills, financial and statistical recordkeeping systems and related transactions. General clerical duties may also be performed; however, the primary focus of this series is performance of accounting or fiscal related support activities.

Positions are allocated at Account Clerk II level and new staff may be hired at any level, depending on their qualifications and the needs of South Coast AQMD. Individuals are hired, typically, at the level of Account Clerk I and are eligible for consideration for promotion to Account Clerk II upon successful performance of assigned duties for the required minimum period of time of one (1) year as an Account Clerk I.

ACCOUNT CLERK I is the journey-level class in the Office Clerical and Maintenance Account Clerk class series. Incumbents are expected to complete a variety of accounting assignments, working under general supervision.

Account Clerk I is characterized by the responsibility to perform a variety of clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing assignments of moderate difficulty, within established procedures and without close supervision. Account Clerk I is distinguished from Account Clerk II in that the latter is responsible for performing more difficult and complex work, with greater independence of action, and less supervision.

ACCOUNT CLERK II is the experienced, advanced journey-level class in the Office Clerical and Maintenance Account Clerk class series.

Account Clerk II is characterized by the responsibility for performing difficult and complex assignments requiring the use of judgment and initiative to develop solutions to problems and the interpretation and application of general policies and rules. Account Clerk II is distinguished from Senior Account Clerk by the latter class's performance of the more difficult clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing and leads, assists, and reviews the work of Account Clerks.

Positions are allocated/budgeted at the Account Clerk II level. Typically, individuals hired at Account Clerk I level are eligible for consideration for promotion to the Account Clerk II level upon successful performance of assigned duties for the required minimum period of time of one (1) year as an Account Clerk I.

Essential Duties

Prepares, maintains, reviews, and processes fiscal documents related to accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, and purchasing invoicing records; compiles and recomputes bills, vouchers, invoices, requisitions, and purchase orders; reviews fiscal documents and processes claims against South Coast AQMD by checking for arithmetical accuracy; verifies claims against billing and other supporting documents, and determines adherence to prescribed clerical accounting practices and procedures.

Assists in the preparation and processing of South Coast AQMD payroll; compiles fiscal and statistical data to prepare standardized reports; posts transactions manually or by computer or data-entry terminal to subsidiary ledgers and journals; verifies and balances accounts and other fiscal records; contacts South Coast AQMD employees or vendors to obtain and/or clarify information concerning payroll, purchasing matters, claims or payments; traces, locates, and reconciles discrepancies and makes adjustments to appropriate accounts.

Operates a computer, calculator, and a variety of automated data processing office equipment; sorts, batches, and codes material for data entry; enters, updates, and retrieves information from a computerized recordkeeping system.

May assist in taking physical inventory of fixed assets or verifying the accuracy of stock and equipment accounts by balancing receipts, invoices, and statements; reconciles property listings or invoices and prepares statistical reports reflecting inventory; contacts vendors and or representatives to resolve invoicing differences.

Minimum Requirements

-EITHER I -

EXPERIENCE: One (1) year as an Account Clerk I

-OR II -

EXPERIENCE: Two (2) years of recordkeeping, accounting, or financial clerical experience.

KNOWLEDGE OF: Accounting or purchasing recordkeeping methods and techniques; office practices and procedures to process and record fiscal transactions; arithmetical computations required to maintain and compile statistical or fiscal records.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college or university in fiscal recordkeeping, accounting, business math, or a closely related field, or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in any of the above-listed areas may substitute for up to one year of the experience required under Option II.

ABILITY TO: Understand routine accounting or purchasing transactions; maintain files and recordkeeping systems; learn, interpret, and apply South Coast AQMD fiscal recordkeeping practices and procedures; post, balance, and review fiscal and statistical records; operate standard automated office equipment, including calculators, data-entry terminals, microcomputers, and typewriters; make accurate arithmetical computations; read, understand, and follow written and oral instructions; effectively communicate basic fiscal procedures and practices to the public and South Coast AQMD personnel; establish and maintain effective working relationships with South Coast AQMD personnel and others contacted in the course of work.



Class Code
446

Senior Fiscal Assistant Account Clerk

Bargaining Unit: Office, Clerical, & Maintenance

Salary Range

\$23.89 - \$33.15	25.59-36.41 Hourly
\$1,911.40 - \$2,652.30	2,047.34-2,912.50 Biweekly
	\$4,141.36 - \$5,746.64 Monthly
\$49,696.30 - \$68,959.72	53,230.83-75,725.02 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Established Date 05/01/1991

Revised Date 11/04/2008

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, performs the more difficult clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing work involved in preparing, maintaining, and processing a variety of accounting and purchasing records; serves in a lead capacity, trains, and reviews the work performed by staff; operates automated office equipment; and does other work as required.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multi-position class is responsible for processing and maintaining the more difficult statistical and financial records requiring the search and abstraction of data and the explanation of detailed and complex fiscal recordkeeping practices and South Coast AQMD rules and procedures without close supervision. This class is distinguished from the Fiscal Assistant Account Clerk II class in that the latter class performs journey-level clerical accounting or fiscal purchasing work while the Senior Fiscal Assistant Account Clerk performs the more complex and responsible clerical accounting or invoicing work and leads, assists, and reviews the work of Fiscal Assistant Account Clerks.

Essential Duties

Performs the more complex clerical accounting or invoicing work involved in preparing, maintaining, and processing a variety of fiscal, and statistical related records.

Reviews and audits claims, checks, warrants, purchase orders, invoices, and supporting bills and other documents processed by staff for content, arithmetical accuracy, and compliance with recordkeeping practices and South Coast AQMD rules and procedures; applies established recordkeeping methods and practices in order to track and identify, post, review and balance various records, journals, registers, and logs.

Reviews the work of staff to ensure the accuracy and compliance with South Coast AQMD recordkeeping practices and procedures; trains and provides instruction to staff and resolves the more complex or unusual recordkeeping or invoicing transactions; may recommend reprioritizing assignments to ensure timely completion of work, as necessary.

Meets with South Coast AQMD employees or vendors to obtain and/or clarify information; searches manual and computerized records to abstract information to respond to questions regarding billings, payments, invoices, claims, and other clerical fiscal transactions; traces, locates, and reconciles discrepancies and makes adjusting entries or modifications to appropriate accounts; may process warrants to vendors and employees; may issue purchase order numbers to requisitions.

Prepares revenue for bank deposit by verifying check request for content; recalculates totals and balances; reconciles bank statements to various accounts.

Compiles and prepares statements and accounting and statistical reports; generates reports of all accounting transactions entered into the computer by staff.

May assist in taking physical inventory of fixed assets or verifying the accuracy of stock and equipment accounts by reviewing and balancing such to receipts, invoices, and other documents; reconciles property listings and prepares statistical reports on inventory.

May act in the absence of the Accounting Technician or the Purchasing Assistant as necessary.

Minimum Requirements

-EITHER-

EXPERIENCE: One year as a ~~Fiscal Assistant~~. Account Clerk II.

-OR II-

EXPERIENCE: Two years performing journey-level accounting duties involving computerized recordkeeping systems.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester or (27) quarter units from an accredited college or university in fiscal recordkeeping, accounting, business math, or a closely related field, or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in any of the above-listed areas may substitute for up to one year of the experience required under Option II.

KNOWLEDGE OF: Accounting or purchasing recordkeeping methods, forms, and techniques; office practices and procedures in processing and recording accounting or fiscal transactions; arithmetical computations required to compile, maintain, and review statistical or fiscal records and reports; modern office methods, techniques, and procedures; standard office machines and automated equipment.

ABILITY TO: Review the work of staff; prepare fiscal reports and maintain ledgers and journals; review, maintain, and process fiscal and statistical records; interpret and apply fiscal recordkeeping practices and procedures; read, understand, and follow written and oral instructions; effectively communicate detailed and complex fiscal recordkeeping practices and South Coast AQMD rules and procedures to the public and South Coast AQMD personnel; operate standard office machines, which may include adding machines, calculators, data entry terminals, micro computers and other automated equipment; establish and maintain effective working relationships with District personnel and others contacted in the course of work.

Notice of Administrative Correction

June 5, 2026 Governing Board Meeting

Agenda Item No. 10

This Notice of Administrative Correction is being issued to address a formatting error with the Legal Assistant classification documents approved by the Governing Board on June 5, 2026.

Attachment B, the Proposed Revised Class Specifications for the Legal Office, included formatting errors that resulted in incorrectly placed strikethrough and underlines. The attachment should have been identical to Attachment B to Agenda Item No.15 of the May 8, 2026 Administrative Committee meeting agenda package, which is attached for reference and can also be found here: [Administrative Agenda May 8, 2026](#).

The Notice of Administrative Correction shall be maintained with the official record of the June 5, 2026, Board agenda package. This administrative correction does not alter the actions taken by the Board. No other changes were made to Agenda Item No. 10 of the June 5, 2026, Board agenda package.

DATE: July 24, 2026

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Boards

ATTACHMENT B



CLASS CODE

168

Legal SecretaryAssistant

SALARY RANGE

\$31.60 - \$44.80 Hourly

\$2,527.77 - \$3,584.20 Biweekly

\$5,476.82 - \$7,765.76 Monthly

\$65,721.89 - \$93,189.07 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

ESTABLISHED DATE

February 03, 1989

REVISION DATE

~~October 29, 2008~~ June 5, 2026

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, performs a wide variety of specialized, responsible, difficult and complex legal secretarialassistant duties; and does other work as required. The Legal Assistant position involves the continual use of legal terminology and procedures, assists in processing and tracking a wide variety of legal documents, records and correspondence; and performs responsible and difficult specialized legal work in support of attorneys.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multiple-position Confidential class is distinguished from those in the general clerical and secretarialadministrative series by the specialized knowledge of legal subject matter and the high degree of confidentiality in handling legal secretarialassistant responsibilities. This class is ~~further~~ distinguished from the Administrative Secretary/Legal Senior Legal Assistant, as the latter is responsible for supervision and office management.

Essential Duties

Correct Version

~~Types from draft, rough notes, verbal instructions, shorthand notes or taped dictation, a variety of correspondence and legal documents.~~

~~-Types a variety of correspondence, forms, legal documents, reports, memoranda, resolutions and other written communications from written copy, detailed procedural guides or verbal instruction.~~

Initiates, composes, and formats legal documents accurately from drafts, verifies legal terms; proofreads legal drafts and final documents for grammar, accuracy, and spelling.

~~Compares dictated/prepared legal references with actual reference materials to ascertain that citations are accurate.~~

Independently prepares and transmits legal documents such as; Summons, Requests for Acknowledgment and Receipt, Requests for Dismissal and letters to Marshal/process servers for service; transmits documents to the court for filing, conforming and return.

Electronically files pleadings and other court forms through automated federal and state court systems; prepares copies for attorneys and judges; creates and maintains complex and confidential filing systems; opens and closes case files in case management systems prints, scans and/or archives documents, emails and records; assists with a variety of office administrative tasks.

Collects and organizes resource material involving complex or specialized legal considerations; organizes and maintains files of correspondence and legal documents including cross-reference index files.

~~Types/Prepares~~, files and serves all South Coast AQMD legal documents to be heard before the Hearing Board.

Dates and files routine correspondence for Hearing Board cases and notifies the Clerk of the Board and deputy counsels when continuances occur; maintains liaison with Clerk of the Board regarding calendar of hearings and cases.

Composes cover letters, on request, for transmission of rules and regulations, transcripts, litigation, contracts, etc.

Assists in composition of correspondence, pleadings and opinions; initiates correspondence as requested, composing letters for signature.

Correct Version

Maintains a calendar system reflecting filing dates, appointments and response dates for deputy counsels; makes routine appointments and notifies parties involved, confirming with correspondence as required.

Enters and maintains case information using case management software programs.

~~Answers telephone and provides information; refers caller to proper individual when not personally able to provide requested information.~~

Screens mail, calls, to determine the nature and urgency of the contact.

Processes various legal documents including court pleadings and correspondence, motions, briefs, etc. Assists attorneys in the preparation of materials, files, and scheduling of witnesses for Hearing Board and/or court proceedings.

May develop and recommend forms and procedures regarding functions and activities for the Legal Department.

Receives payment for penalties, makes appropriate notations in case files and forwards monies to the ~~Administrative Secretary/Legal~~Senior Legal Assistant.

~~As necessary, operates word processing equipment.~~

May relieve ~~Administrative Secretary/Legal~~Senior Legal Assistant of office administration activities, as necessary and required.

Performs other duties as assigned.

Minimum Requirements

EXPERIENCE:

-EITHER I-

Four years of progressively responsible clerical experience, three years of which may include transcribing, typing and processing of legal documents and reports.

~~Two years of experience performing a wide variety of difficult and complex legal secretariat duties in a legal office.~~

Correct Version

-OR II-

Three years of experience supporting attorneys in a legal environment performing a wide variety of difficult and complex legal assistant duties in a legal office, that include preparing and processing documents such as pleadings, briefs, legal memorandum, and other papers containing extensive legal terminology and legal procedures.

~~Four years of progressively responsible clerical experience, three years of which must have included transcribing, typing and processing of legal documents and reports.~~

-OR III-

Two years of working in the legal department of a public agency.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college or university in ~~secretarial~~administrative sciences, office practices, business education or closely related field with an emphasis on legal ~~secretarial~~secretarial-assistant course work; or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in legal ~~secretarial~~secretarial-assistant sciences, business education or a closely related field for one year of experience.

KNOWLEDGE OF: General basic legal processes and procedures; general office practices, operating procedures and clerical routines; legal terminology used in legal secretarial-assistant work; legal procedures and practices involved in composing, processing and filing a variety of legal documents and reports; standard legal references and their content; correct English usage, business English usage of a legal nature, grammar, spelling, vocabulary, and punctuation to prepare correspondence and proofread finished copy; modern office and recordkeeping practices; standard office machines and automated equipment; telephone, office and online etiquette; establish and maintain effective working relationships with professional staff, departmental representatives and outside agencies; and work independently, determining priorities to meet strict work deadlines.

ABILITY TO: Transcribe oral and written material accurately and expeditiously; prepare, format, and type legal documents and reports; understand and follow verbal and written instructions; communicate effectively in oral and written form with the public, South Coast AQMD employees, and others to obtain and transmit information and explain South Coast AQMD regulations and legal procedures; maintain accurate and complex case files and

Correct Version

records; operate standard office equipment and software; court filing procedures; process service procedures; maintain the confidentiality of all information pertaining to legal issues; and type a wide variety of legal documents with speed and accuracy machines which may include data entry terminals, microcomputers and word processors.

SKILLS: Sufficient skills to type 45 net words per minute is desired;; candidates may be required to take a typing test prior to being considered. take dictation at a rate of 80 words per minute may be required.



CLASS CODE

167

Administrative Secretary/Legal Senior Legal Assistant

SALARY

\$34.18 - \$48.45 Hourly

\$2,734.37 - \$3,876.39 Biweekly

\$5,924.46 - \$8,398.84 Monthly

\$71,093.55 - \$100,786.13 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

ESTABLISHED DATE

February 03, 1989

REVISION DATE

June 5, 2026

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, acts as office manager; supervises the secretarial/legal assistant and clerical support staff; acts as confidential secretary assistant to Legal Department management; performs a wide variety of non-routine legal secretarial assistant duties; and does other work as required.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multiple-position confidential class is distinguished from the Legal Secretary Assistant class by its supervisory and office management responsibilities and is further characterized by assuming more complex and technical clerical responsibilities. This classification is further distinguished by level of legal secretarial responsibility, amount of knowledge and judgment required in disposing of daily problems, and the extent to which the secretary assistant participates in the administrative duties of executive or Legal Department management, as assigned.

Essential Duties

Supervises the assignment of clerical workload to the secretarial/legal assistant and clerical staff; coordinates work overloads; assumes the most difficult and complex clerical responsibilities.

Manages caseload assignments, keeping records of Notices of Violation; after review, prepares dockets; determines appropriate allocation of Notices based on deputy counsels' workloads; develops and maintains records of deputy counsels' caseloads.

Correct Version

Receives payment for penalties, logging information in financial records and in Legal Department's bimonthly reports; routes penalty fines to Finance and reports settlements and amounts of settlements to Engineering and Compliance.

Drafts, for Legal Department management's or deputy counsels' review, interrogatories, requests for admissions, and motions, as needed.

Prepares statistical reports.

Oversees orderings of office supplies.

Tracks and cCoordinates responses to Public Records Act, Subpoena requests and Subpoenas Duces Tecum with paralegals.

Oversees Contract Assistant to ensure Logs in contracts are logged in and routed to appropriate attorney for review; ~~reviews for form and grammar~~, checks conflicts; checks to determine whether appropriate procedural review has been followed; utilizes CAMS to keeps master file.

Prepares -General Counsel (Legal) department contracts for professional and special services, law library materials, and online legal research platform. Maintains contract files, tracks approvals to completion, and provides fully executed contract to outside vendor.

Reviews and processes invoices from outside contractors, law library materials, court filing service, process servers and any other services utilized by the Legal Department.

Ensures payment of yearly bar dues, and District Court renewals for attorneys.

Reviews incoming correspondence and determines if backup data is necessary before forwarding.

Logs in Board letters; reviews and accounts for all Board letters prior to review by Legal Department management.

Types from draft, rough notes, handwritten and verbal instructions, ~~shorthand notes or taped dictation~~, a variety of correspondence and legal documents.

Compares ~~dictated~~ prepared legal references with actual reference materials to ascertain that citations are accurate.

Independently prepares and transmits legal documents such as: Summons, Requests for Acknowledgement and Receipt, Requests for Dismissal and letters to Marshal process

Correct Version

servers for service; transmits documents to the court for filing, (following Court direction as to filing manner, i.e. electronic or paper), conforming and return.

Collects and organizes resource material involving complex or specialized legal considerations; organizes and maintains files of correspondence and legal documents including cross-reference index files.

Composes cover letters, on request, for transmission of rules and regulations, transcripts, litigation, contracts, etc.

Assists in composition of correspondence, pleading and opinions; initiates correspondence as requested, composing letters for signature.

Prepares annual and three-year budget for the Legal Department.

Maintains a calendar system reflecting filing dates, appointments and response dates for Legal Department management; makes routine appointments and notifies parties involved with correspondence as required.

Answers telephone and provides information; refers caller to proper individual only when not personally able to provide requested information.

Reviews forms and procedures regarding legal function and activities.

As necessary, operates word processing equipment.

Relieves Legal Department management and legal staff of office administrative activities, as necessary and required.

Minimum Requirements

EXPERIENCE:

-EITHER I-

Two years experience as a Legal ~~Secretary~~Assistant

-OR II-

Four years of experience performing complex and highly responsible ~~secretarial~~legal assistant duties, two years of which must have included performing the complete range of legal ~~secretarial~~assistant duties.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college in secretarial sciences, office practices, business education or a closely related field with

Correct Version

an emphasis on legal secretarial course work; or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in legal secretarial sciences, business education or a closely related field may be substituted for one year of experience.

KNOWLEDGE OF: Legal requirements in drafting, filing and serving civil actions, ~~reviewing Points and Authorities and Shepardizing in State and Federal cases, and~~ legal procedures in Writ of Mandamus actions, as well as general litigation procedures; legal office administration; standard legal references and their content; and business English, modern office procedures and equipment.

ABILITY TO: Interpret and explain policies, procedures and regulations; ~~transcribe oral and prepare~~ written material accurately and expeditiously; organize and carry out projects with minimal instruction; compose correspondence independently, subject to attorney review; keep complex records and prepare reports on matters such as productivity, budgets, etc.; and meet public and high level officials in situations requiring tact and diplomacy.

SKILLS:- Sufficient skills to type 45 net words per minute is desired; candidates may be required to take a typing test prior to being considered.; ~~take dictation at a rate of 80 net words per minute may be required.~~

ATTACHMENT B



CLASS CODE

168

Legal SecretaryAssistant

SALARY RANGE

\$31.60 - \$44.80 Hourly

\$2,527.77 - \$3,584.20 Biweekly

\$5,476.82 - \$7,765.76 Monthly

\$65,721.89 - \$93,189.07 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

ESTABLISHED DATE

February 03, 1989

REVISION DATE

October 29, 2008June 5, 2026

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, performs a wide variety of specialized, responsible, difficult and complex legal secretarialassistant duties; and does other work as required. The Legal Assistant position involves the continual use of legal terminology and procedures, assists in processing and tracking a wide variety of legal documents, records and correspondence; and performs responsible and difficult specialized legal work in support of attorneys.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multiple-position Confidential class is distinguished from those in the general clerical and secretarialadministrative series by the specialized knowledge of legal subject matter and the high degree of confidentiality in handling legal secretarialassistant responsibilities. This class is further distinguished from the Administrative Secretary/Legal Senior Legal Assistant, as the latter is responsible for supervision and office management.

Essential Duties

Original Version

Types from draft, rough notes, verbal instructions, shorthand notes or taped dictation, a variety of correspondence and legal documents.

Types a variety of correspondence, forms, legal documents, reports, memoranda, resolutions and other written communications from written copy, detailed procedural guides or verbal instruction.

Initiates, composes, and formats legal documents accurately from drafts, verifies legal terms; proofreads legal drafts and final documents for grammar, accuracy, and spelling.

Compares dictatedprepared legal references with actual reference materials to ascertain that citations are accurate.

Independently prepares and transmits legal documents such as; Summons, Requests for Acknowledgment and Receipt, Requests for Dismissal and letters to Marshalprocess servers for service; transmits documents to the court for filing, conforming and return.

Electronically files pleadings and other court forms through automated federal and state court systems; prepares copies for attorneys and judges; creates and maintains complex and confidential filing systems; opens and closes case files in case management systems prints, scans and/or archives documents, emails and records; assists with a variety of office administrative tasks.

Collects and organizes resource material involving complex or specialized legal considerations; organizes and maintains files of correspondence and legal documents including cross-reference index files.

TypesPrepares, files and serves all South Coast AQMD legal documents to be heard before the Hearing Board.

Dates and files routine correspondence for Hearing Board cases and notifies the Clerk of the Board and deputy counsels when continuances occur; maintains liaison with Clerk of the Board regarding calendar of hearings and cases.

Composes cover letters, on request, for transmission of rules and regulations, transcripts, litigation, contracts, etc.

Assists in composition of correspondence, pleadings and opinions; initiates correspondence as requested, composing letters for signature.

Original Version

Maintains a calendar system reflecting filing dates, appointments and response dates for deputy counsels; makes routine appointments and notifies parties involved, confirming with correspondence as required.

Enters and maintains case information using case management software programs.

Answers telephone and provides information; refers caller to proper individual when not personally able to provide requested information.

Screens mail, calls, to determine the nature and urgency of the contact.

Processes various legal documents including court pleadings and correspondence, motions, briefs, etc. Assists attorneys in the preparation of materials, files, and scheduling of witnesses for Hearing Board and/or court proceedings.

May develop and recommend forms and procedures regarding functions and activities for the Legal Department.

Receives payment for penalties, makes appropriate notations in case files and forwards monies to the Administrative Secretary/Legal ~~Senior Legal Assistant~~.

As necessary, operates word processing equipment.

May relieve Administrative Secretary/Legal ~~Senior Legal Assistant~~ of office administration activities, as necessary and required.

Performs other duties as assigned.

Minimum Requirements

EXPERIENCE:

-EITHER I-

Four years of progressively responsible clerical experience, three years of which may include transcribing, typing and processing of legal documents and reports.

Two years of experience performing a wide variety of difficult and complex legal secretarial duties in a legal office.

Original Version

-OR II-

Three years of experience supporting attorneys in a legal environment performing a wide variety of difficult and complex legal assistant duties in a legal office, that include preparing and processing documents such as pleadings, briefs, legal memorandum, and other papers containing extensive legal terminology and legal procedures.

~~Four years of progressively responsible clerical experience, three years of which must have included transcribing, typing and processing of legal documents and reports.~~

-OR III-

Two years of working in the legal department of a public agency.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college or university in secretarialadministrative sciences, office practices, business education or closely related field with an emphasis on legal secretarial assistant course work; or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in legal secretarial assistant sciences, business education or a closely related field for one year of experience.

KNOWLEDGE OF: General basic legal processes and procedures; general office practices, operating procedures and clerical routines; legal terminology used in legal secretarialassistant work; legal procedures and practices involved in composing, processing and filing a variety of legal documents and reports; standard legal references and their content; correct English usage, business English usage of a legal nature, grammar, spelling, vocabulary, and punctuation to prepare correspondence and proofread finished copy; modern office and recordkeeping practices; standard office machines and automated equipment; telephone, office and online etiquette; establish and maintain effective working relationships with professional staff, departmental representatives and outside agencies; and work independently, determining priorities to meet strict work deadlines.

ABILITY TO: Transcribe oral and written material accurately and expeditiously; prepare, format, and type legal documents and reports; understand and follow verbal and written instructions; communicate effectively in oral and written form with the public, South Coast AQMD employees, and others to obtain and transmit information and explain South Coast AQMD regulations and legal procedures; maintain accurate and complex case files and

Original Version

records; operate standard office equipment and software; court filing procedures; process service procedures; maintain the confidentiality of all information pertaining to legal issues; and type a wide variety of legal documents with speed and accuracy machines which may include data entry terminals, microcomputers and word processors.

SKILLS: Sufficient skills to type 45 net words per minute is desired.; candidates may be required to take a typing test prior to being considered. take dictation at a rate of 80 words per minute may be required.



CLASS CODE

167

Administrative Secretary/LegalSenior Legal Assistant

SALARY

\$34.18 - \$48.45 Hourly

\$2,734.37 - \$3,876.39 Biweekly

\$5,924.46 - \$8,398.84 Monthly

\$71,093.55 - \$100,786.13 Annually

South Coast Air Quality Management District

ESTABLISHED DATE

February 03, 1989

REVISION DATE

June 5, 2026

Description

DEFINITION: Under general supervision, acts as office manager; supervises the secretariallegal assistant and clerical support staff; acts as confidential secretaryassistant to Legal Department management; performs a wide variety of non-routine legal secretarialassistant duties; and does other work as required.

CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS: This multiple-position confidential class is distinguished from the Legal SecretaryAssistant class by its supervisory and office management responsibilities and is further characterized by assuming more complex and technical clerical responsibilities. This classification is further distinguished by level of legal secretarial responsibility, amount of knowledge and judgment required in disposing of daily problems, and the extent to which the secretaryassistant participates in the administrative duties of executive or Legal Department management, as assigned.

Essential Duties

Supervises the assignment of clerical workload to the secretariallegal assistant and clerical staff; coordinates work overloads; assumes the most difficult and complex clerical responsibilities.

Manages caseload assignments, keeping records of Notices of Violation; after review, prepares dockets; determines appropriate allocation of Notices based on deputy counsels' workloads; develops and maintains records of deputy counsels' caseloads.

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Receives payment for penalties, logging information in financial records and in Legal Department's bimonthly reports; routes penalty fines to Finance and reports settlements and amounts of settlements to Engineering and Compliance.

Drafts, for Legal Department management's or deputy counsels' review, interrogatories, requests for admissions, and motions, as needed.

Prepares statistical reports.

Oversees orderings of office supplies.

Tracks and cCoordinates responses to Public Records Act, Subpoena requests and Subpoenas Duces Tecum with paralegals.

Oversees Contract Assistant to ensure Logs in contracts are logged in and routed to appropriate attorney for review; ; reviews for form and grammar, checks conflicts; checks to determine whether appropriate procedural review has been followed; utilizes CAMS to keeps master file.

Prepares General Counsel (Legal) department contracts for professional and special services, law library materials, and online legal research platform. Maintains contract files, tracks approvals to completion, and provides fully executed contract to outside vendor.

Reviews and processes invoices from outside contractors, law library materials, court filing service, process servers and any other services utilized by the Legal Department.

Ensures payment of yearly bar dues, and District Court renewals for attorneys.

Reviews incoming correspondence and determines if backup data is necessary before forwarding.

Logs in Board letters; reviews and accounts for all Board letters prior to review by Legal Department management.

Types from draft, rough notes, handwritten and verbal instructions, shorthand notes or taped dictation, a variety of correspondence and legal documents.

Compares dictated prepared legal references with actual reference materials to ascertain that citations are accurate.

Independently prepares and transmits legal documents such as: Summons, Requests for Acknowledgement and Receipt, Requests for Dismissal and letters to Marshal process

Original Version

servers for service; transmits documents to the court for filing, (following Court direction as to filing manner, i.e. electronic or paper), conforming and return.

Collects and organizes resource material involving complex or specialized legal considerations; organizes and maintains files of correspondence and legal documents including cross-reference index files.

Composes cover letters, on request, for transmission of rules and regulations, transcripts, litigation, contracts, etc.

Assists in composition of correspondence, pleading and opinions; initiates correspondence as requested, composing letters for signature.

Prepares annual and three-year budget for the Legal Department.

Maintains a calendar system reflecting filing dates, appointments and response dates for Legal Department management; makes routine appointments and notifies parties involved with correspondence as required.

Answers telephone and provides information; refers caller to proper individual only when not personally able to provide requested information.

Reviews forms and procedures regarding legal function and activities.

As necessary, operates word processing equipment.

Relieves Legal Department management and legal staff of office administrative activities, as necessary and required.

Minimum Requirements

EXPERIENCE:

-EITHER I-

Two years experience as a Legal SecretaryAssistant

-OR II-

Four years of experience performing complex and highly responsible secretarial legal assistant duties, two years of which must have included performing the complete range of legal secretarialassistant duties.

SUBSTITUTION: Completion of 18 semester (27 quarter) units from an accredited college in secretarial sciences, office practices, business education or a closely related field with

Original Version

an emphasis on legal secretarial course work; or completion of 360 hours of training from a recognized occupational training program in legal secretarial sciences, business education or a closely related field may be substituted for one year of experience.

KNOWLEDGE OF: Legal requirements in drafting, filing and serving civil actions, reviewing Points and Authorities and Shepardizing in State and Federal cases, and legal procedures in Writ of Mandamus actions, as well as general litigation procedures; legal office administration; standard legal references and their content; and business English, modern office procedures and equipment.

ABILITY TO: Interpret and explain policies, procedures and regulations; transcribe oral and prepare written material accurately and expeditiously; organize and carry out projects with minimal instruction; compose correspondence independently, subject to attorney review; keep complex records and prepare reports on matters such as productivity, budgets, etc.; and meet public and high level officials in situations requiring tact and diplomacy.

SKILLS: Sufficient skills to type 45 net words per minute is desired; candidates may be required to take a typing test prior to being considered.; take dictation at a rate of 80 net words per minute may be required.

ATTACHMENT C

Section 53. TABLE OF CLASSES

Accountant	**
Account Clerk I	29J
Account Clerk II	32C
Accounting Technician	37E
Administrative Analyst	**
Administrative Assistant - HR	**
Administrative Assistant I	33G
Administrative Assistant II	018
Administrative Secretary/Legal	**
Affirmative Action Officer	**
AQ Analysis & Compliance Supervisor	62F
AQ Chemist	53D
AQ Engineer I	53D
AQ Engineer II	55E
AQ Inspector	37E
AQ Inspector I	39C
AQ Inspector II	47H
AQ Inspector III	50L
AQ Instrument Specialist I	44G
AQ Instrument Specialist II	47H
AQ Specialist	55E
Asst. AQ Chemist	46F
Asst. AQ Engineer	49E
Asst. AQ Instrument Specialist	37E
Asst. AQ Specialist	49E
Asst. Computer Operator	32C
Asst. Database Administrator	**
Asst. Information Technology Specialist	35H
Asst. Programmer	40H
Atmospheric Measurements Manager	**
Budget and Grants Manager	**
Building Maintenance Manager	**
Building Supervisor	45K
Business Services Manager	**
Career Development Intern	**
Clean Fuels Officer	**
Clerk of the Boards	**
Community Relations Manager	**
Controller	**
Data Technician	35F
Database Administrator	**

Deputy Board Clerk I	34C
Deputy Board Clerk II	37H
Deputy District Counsel I	**
Deputy District Counsel II	**
Designated Deputy	**
District Storekeeper	36B
Engineering Technician	45B
Executive Assistant	**
Facilities Services Specialist	37L
Facilities Services Technician	41C
Financial Analyst	**
Financial Services Manager	**
Fiscal Assistant	29J
Fleet Services Supervisor	38J
Fleet Services Worker I	28D
Fleet Services Worker II	33B
General Maintenance Helper	28J
General Maintenance Worker	43A
Graphic Arts Illustrator I	34J
Graphic Arts Illustrator II	38J
Graphic Arts Manager	**
Health Effects Officer	**
Human Resources Analyst	**
Human Resources Manager	**
Human Resources Technician	**
Information Technology Manager	**
Information Technology Supervisor	14
Information Technology Specialist I	37L
Information Technology Specialist II	45D
Investigations Manager	**
Investigator I	
Investigator II	53D
Laboratory Technician	39E
Legal Secretary	**
Legal Assistant	**
Legislative Analyst	**
Legislative Assistant	**
Mail/Subscription Services Clerk	28D
Mail/Subscription Services Supervisor	36A
Meteorologist	54K
Meteorologist Technician	50D
Monitoring Operations Manager	**
Office Assistant	28D
Offset Press Operator	34J
Paralegal	45B
Payroll Technician	34F

Planning & Rules Manager	**
Principal AQ Chemist	62F
Principal AQ Instrument Specialist	54J
Principal Deputy District Counsel	**
Principal Office Assistant	39G
Print Shop Duplicator	29J
Print Shop Supervisor	40L
Procurement Manager	**
Program Supervisor	62F
Programmer	47B
Programmer Analyst	53B
Public Affairs Manager	**
Public Affairs Specialist	44H
Purchasing Assistant	38K
Purchasing Supervisor	48B
Quality Assurance Manager	**
Risk Manager	**
Source Testing Manager	**
Sr. Accountant	**
<u>Sr. Account Clerk</u>	<u>33G</u>
Sr. Administrative Assistant	**
Sr. AQ Chemist	56D
Sr. AQ Engineer	58D
Sr. AQ Engineering Manager	**
Sr. AQ Instrument Specialist	50L
Sr. Deputy Clerk	41A
Sr. Deputy District Counsel	**
Sr. Enforcement Manager	**
Sr. Fiscal Assistant	33G
Sr. Information Technology Specialist	53B
<u>Sr. Legal Assistant</u>	<u>**</u>
Sr. Meteorologist	58B
Sr. Office Assistant	32C
Sr. Paralegal	48B
Sr. Public Affairs Manager	**
Sr. Public Affairs Specialist	022
Sr. Staff Specialist	58B
Sr. Transportation Specialist	58B
Staff Assistant	34K
Staff Specialist	55E
Stenographer	23D
Stock Clerk	28D
Supervising AQ Engineer	62F
Supervising AQ Inspector	54J
Supervising Investigator	55G
Supervising Office Assistant	36A

Supervising Payroll Technician	**
Systems Analyst	**
Systems & Programming Manager	**
Systems & Programming Supervisor	**
Technical Information Center Librarian	46G
Technical Writer	43J
Technology Implementation Manager	**
Transportation Plan Reviewer	42F
Workers' Compensation & Safety Analyst	**

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2026
(Increases to steps 7-8)
**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
<u>Account Clerk I*</u>	<u>\$46,055</u>	<u>\$48,569</u>	<u>\$51,256</u>	<u>\$54,046</u>	<u>\$57,043</u>	<u>\$60,223</u>	<u>\$63,580</u>	<u>\$65,487</u>
<u>Account Clerk II*</u>	<u>\$49,293</u>	<u>\$52,014</u>	<u>\$54,873</u>	<u>\$57,904</u>	<u>\$61,073</u>	<u>\$64,479</u>	<u>\$68,073</u>	<u>\$70,116</u>
Accounting Technician	\$56,836	\$59,971	\$63,278	\$66,757	\$70,443	\$74,370	\$78,516	\$80,872
Administrative Assistant I	\$51,187	\$54,012	\$56,974	\$60,109	\$63,416	\$66,951	\$70,684	\$72,804
Administrative Assistant II	\$66,368	\$70,009	\$73,868	\$77,909	\$82,168	\$86,539	\$91,142	\$93,648
Air Quality Data Translator	\$46,916	\$49,465	\$52,186	\$55,080	\$58,111	\$61,350	\$64,770	\$66,714
Building Supervisor	\$71,648	\$75,610	\$79,778	\$84,152	\$88,768	\$93,717	\$98,941	\$101,910
Career Development Intern	\$40,484	\$42,369	\$44,254					
Contracts Assistant	\$51,187	\$54,012	\$56,974	\$60,109	\$63,416	\$66,951	\$70,684	\$72,804
Data Technician	\$53,943	\$56,905	\$60,040	\$63,312	\$66,826	\$70,551	\$74,484	\$76,719
Deputy Board Clerk I	\$52,048	\$54,907	\$57,939	\$61,108	\$64,484	\$68,079	\$71,874	\$74,030
Deputy Board Clerk II	\$61,830	\$65,215	\$68,824	\$72,618	\$76,599	\$80,869	\$85,378	\$87,939
District Storekeeper	\$54,839	\$57,870	\$61,039	\$64,415	\$67,963	\$71,752	\$75,752	\$78,024
Facilities Services Specialist	\$57,698	\$60,867	\$64,242	\$67,756	\$71,476	\$75,461	\$79,668	\$82,058
Facilities Services Tech	\$63,071	\$66,550	\$70,202	\$74,060	\$78,159	\$82,517	\$87,117	\$89,730
Fiscal Assistant	\$46,055	\$48,569	\$51,256	\$54,046	\$57,043	\$60,223	\$63,580	\$65,487
Fleet Services Supervisor	\$59,007	\$62,279	\$65,689	\$69,306	\$73,130	\$77,206	\$81,510	\$83,956
Fleet Services Worker I	\$44,264	\$46,709	\$49,258	\$51,980	\$54,839	\$57,896	\$61,123	\$62,957
Fleet Services Worker II	\$50,567	\$53,357	\$56,285	\$59,385	\$62,623	\$66,115	\$69,801	\$71,895
General Maintenance Helper	\$44,780	\$47,260	\$49,844	\$52,600	\$55,493	\$58,586	\$61,853	\$63,708
General Maintenance Worker	\$66,344	\$69,995	\$73,853	\$77,918	\$82,189	\$86,771	\$91,609	\$94,357
Legislative Assistant	\$71,793	\$75,761	\$79,911	\$84,316	\$88,867	\$93,593	\$98,571	\$101,282
Mail / Subsc Serv Clerk	\$44,264	\$46,709	\$49,258	\$51,980	\$54,839	\$57,896	\$61,123	\$62,957
Mail / Subsc Serv Supv	\$54,735	\$57,732	\$60,936	\$64,277	\$67,790	\$71,569	\$75,559	\$77,826
Office Assistant	\$44,264	\$46,709	\$49,258	\$51,980	\$54,839	\$57,896	\$61,123	\$62,957
Offset Press Operator	\$52,841	\$55,769	\$58,834	\$62,072	\$65,482	\$69,133	\$72,987	\$75,177
Payroll Technician	\$52,462	\$55,321	\$58,387	\$61,590	\$64,966	\$68,587	\$72,411	\$74,583
Principal Office Assistant	\$60,350	\$63,657	\$67,170	\$70,856	\$74,749	\$78,915	\$83,315	\$85,814

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2026

(Increases to steps 7-8)

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Print Shop Duplicator	\$46,055	\$48,569	\$51,256	\$54,046	\$57,043	\$60,223	\$63,580	\$65,487
Print Shop Supervisor	\$62,623	\$66,068	\$69,719	\$73,543	\$77,573	\$81,897	\$86,463	\$89,057
Purchasing Assistant	\$59,144	\$62,382	\$65,827	\$69,444	\$73,267	\$77,352	\$81,665	\$84,115
Purchasing Supervisor	\$76,299	\$80,501	\$84,910	\$89,595	\$94,521	\$99,790	\$105,353	\$108,514
<u>Senior Account Clerk*</u>	<u>\$53,236</u>	<u>\$56,175</u>	<u>\$59,263</u>	<u>\$62,537</u>	<u>\$65,959</u>	<u>\$69,637</u>	<u>\$73,519</u>	<u>\$75,725</u>
Senior Deputy Board Clerk	\$67,819	\$71,539	\$75,483	\$79,650	\$84,002	\$88,685	\$93,629	\$96,438
Senior Fiscal Assistant	\$51,187	\$54,012	\$56,974	\$60,109	\$63,416	\$66,951	\$70,684	\$72,804
Senior Office Assistant	\$49,293	\$52,014	\$54,873	\$57,904	\$61,073	\$64,479	\$68,073	\$70,116
Staff Assistant	\$53,013	\$55,941	\$59,007	\$62,244	\$65,689	\$69,351	\$73,218	\$75,414
Stock Clerk	\$44,264	\$46,709	\$49,258	\$51,980	\$54,839	\$57,896	\$61,123	\$62,957
Supervising Office Assistant	\$54,735	\$57,732	\$60,936	\$64,277	\$67,790	\$71,569	\$75,559	\$77,826

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2027
**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Account Clerk I*	\$47,436	\$50,026	\$52,794	\$55,668	\$58,754	\$62,029	\$65,487	\$67,452
Account Clerk II*	\$50,771	\$53,574	\$56,519	\$59,641	\$62,906	\$66,413	\$70,116	\$72,219
Accounting Technician	\$58,542	\$61,770	\$65,176	\$68,760	\$72,556	\$76,601	\$80,872	\$83,298
Administrative Assistant I	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$74,988
Administrative Assistant II	\$68,359	\$72,109	\$76,084	\$80,246	\$84,633	\$89,135	\$93,876	\$96,458
Air Quality Data Translator	\$48,323	\$50,949	\$53,752	\$56,732	\$59,854	\$63,191	\$66,714	\$68,715
Building Supervisor	\$73,798	\$77,878	\$82,171	\$86,677	\$91,431	\$96,528	\$101,910	\$104,967
Career Development Intern	\$41,699	\$43,640	\$45,581					
Contracts Assistant	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$74,988
Data Technician	\$55,561	\$58,612	\$61,841	\$65,212	\$68,831	\$72,667	\$76,719	\$79,020
Deputy Board Clerk I	\$53,610	\$56,555	\$59,677	\$62,941	\$66,418	\$70,121	\$74,030	\$76,251
Deputy Board Clerk II	\$63,685	\$67,172	\$70,889	\$74,797	\$78,897	\$83,295	\$87,939	\$90,577
District Storekeeper	\$56,484	\$59,606	\$62,870	\$66,347	\$70,001	\$73,904	\$78,024	\$80,365
Facilities Services Specialist	\$59,429	\$62,693	\$66,170	\$69,789	\$73,620	\$77,724	\$82,058	\$84,519
Facilities Services Tech	\$64,963	\$68,547	\$72,308	\$76,281	\$80,503	\$84,992	\$89,730	\$92,422
Fiscal Assistant	\$47,436	\$50,026	\$52,794	\$55,668	\$58,754	\$62,029	\$65,487	\$67,452
Fleet Services Supervisor	\$60,777	\$64,147	\$67,660	\$71,385	\$75,323	\$79,522	\$83,956	\$86,474
Fleet Services Worker I	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$64,846
Fleet Services Worker II	\$52,084	\$54,958	\$57,974	\$61,167	\$64,502	\$68,098	\$71,895	\$74,052
General Maintenance Helper	\$46,124	\$48,678	\$51,339	\$54,178	\$57,158	\$60,344	\$63,708	\$65,619
General Maintenance Worker	\$68,334	\$72,095	\$76,068	\$80,255	\$84,655	\$89,374	\$94,357	\$97,188
Legislative Assistant	\$73,946	\$78,034	\$82,308	\$86,846	\$91,533	\$96,401	\$101,528	\$104,320
Mail / Subsc Serv Clerk	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$64,846
Mail / Subsc Serv Supv	\$56,377	\$59,464	\$62,764	\$66,205	\$69,824	\$73,716	\$77,826	\$80,161
Office Assistant	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$64,846
Offset Press Operator	\$54,426	\$57,442	\$60,599	\$63,934	\$67,447	\$71,207	\$75,177	\$77,432
Payroll Technician	\$54,036	\$56,980	\$60,138	\$63,438	\$66,915	\$70,645	\$74,583	\$76,821
Principal Office Assistant	\$62,160	\$65,567	\$69,185	\$72,982	\$76,991	\$81,283	\$85,814	\$88,389

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2027
**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Print Shop Duplicator	\$47,436	\$50,026	\$52,794	\$55,668	\$58,754	\$62,029	\$65,487	\$67,452
Print Shop Supervisor	\$64,502	\$68,050	\$71,811	\$75,749	\$79,900	\$84,354	\$89,057	\$91,729
Purchasing Assistant	\$60,919	\$64,254	\$67,802	\$71,527	\$75,465	\$79,673	\$84,115	\$86,638
Purchasing Supervisor	\$78,588	\$82,916	\$87,457	\$92,283	\$97,356	\$102,784	\$108,514	\$111,769
<u>Senior Account Clerk*</u>	<u>\$54,833</u>	<u>\$57,860</u>	<u>\$61,041</u>	<u>\$64,413</u>	<u>\$67,938</u>	<u>\$71,726</u>	<u>\$75,725</u>	<u>\$77,997</u>
Senior Deputy Board Clerk	\$69,854	\$73,686	\$77,747	\$82,039	\$86,522	\$91,346	\$96,438	\$99,331
Senior Fiscal Assistant	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$74,988
Senior Office Assistant	\$50,771	\$53,574	\$56,519	\$59,641	\$62,906	\$66,413	\$70,116	\$72,219
Staff Assistant	\$54,603	\$57,619	\$60,777	\$64,112	\$67,660	\$71,432	\$75,414	\$77,677
Stock Clerk	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$64,846
Supervising Office Assistant	\$56,377	\$59,464	\$62,764	\$66,205	\$69,824	\$73,716	\$77,826	\$80,161

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2027
(Increase to step 8)
**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
<u>Account Clerk I*</u>	<u>\$47,436</u>	<u>\$50,026</u>	<u>\$52,794</u>	<u>\$ 55,668</u>	<u>\$58,754</u>	<u>\$62,029</u>	<u>\$65,487</u>	<u>\$69,138</u>
<u>Account Clerk II*</u>	<u>\$50,771</u>	<u>\$53,574</u>	<u>\$56,519</u>	<u>\$59,641</u>	<u>\$62,906</u>	<u>\$66,413</u>	<u>\$70,116</u>	<u>\$74,025</u>
Accounting Technician	\$58,542	\$61,770	\$65,176	\$68,760	\$72,556	\$76,601	\$80,872	\$85,381
Administrative Assistant I	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$76,863
Administrative Assistant II	\$68,359	\$72,109	\$76,084	\$80,246	\$84,633	\$89,135	\$93,876	\$98,869
Air Quality Data Translator	\$48,323	\$50,949	\$53,752	\$56,732	\$59,854	\$63,191	\$66,714	\$70,433
Building Supervisor	\$73,798	\$77,878	\$82,171	\$86,677	\$91,431	\$96,528	\$101,910	\$107,591
Career Development Intern	\$41,699	\$43,640	\$45,581					
Contracts Assistant	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$ 61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$76,863
Data Technician	\$55,561	\$58,612	\$61,841	\$ 65,212	\$68,831	\$72,667	\$76,719	\$80,996
Deputy Board Clerk I	\$53,610	\$56,555	\$59,677	\$ 62,941	\$66,418	\$70,121	\$74,030	\$78,157
Deputy Board Clerk II	\$63,685	\$67,172	\$70,889	\$ 74,797	\$78,897	\$83,295	\$87,939	\$92,842
District Storekeeper	\$56,484	\$59,606	\$62,870	\$ 66,347	\$70,001	\$73,904	\$78,024	\$82,374
Facilities Services Specialist	\$59,429	\$62,693	\$66,170	\$ 69,789	\$73,620	\$77,724	\$82,058	\$86,632
Facilities Services Tech	\$64,963	\$68,547	\$72,308	\$ 76,281	\$80,503	\$84,992	\$89,730	\$94,733
Fiscal Assistant	\$47,436	\$50,026	\$52,794	\$ 55,668	\$58,754	\$62,029	\$65,487	\$69,138
Fleet Services Supervisor	\$60,777	\$64,147	\$67,660	\$ 71,385	\$75,323	\$79,522	\$83,956	\$88,636
Fleet Services Worker I	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$ 53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$66,467
Fleet Services Worker II	\$52,084	\$54,958	\$57,974	\$ 61,167	\$64,502	\$68,098	\$71,895	\$75,903
General Maintenance Helper	\$46,124	\$48,678	\$51,339	\$ 54,178	\$57,158	\$60,344	\$63,708	\$67,260
General Maintenance Worker	\$68,334	\$72,095	\$76,068	\$ 80,255	\$84,655	\$89,374	\$94,357	\$99,618
Legislative Assistant	\$73,946	\$78,034	\$82,308	\$ 86,846	\$91,533	\$96,401	\$101,528	106,928
Mail / Subsc Serv Clerk	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$ 53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$66,467
Mail / Subsc Serv Supv	\$56,377	\$59,464	\$62,764	\$ 66,205	\$69,824	\$73,716	\$77,826	\$82,165
Office Assistant	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$ 53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$66,467
Offset Press Operator	\$54,426	\$57,442	\$60,599	\$ 63,934	\$67,447	\$71,207	\$75,177	\$79,368
Payroll Technician	\$54,036	\$56,980	\$60,138	\$ 63,438	\$66,915	\$70,645	\$74,583	\$78,741
Principal Office Assistant	\$62,160	\$65,567	\$69,185	\$ 72,982	\$76,991	\$81,283	\$85,814	\$90,599

APPENDIX B
OFFICE CLERICAL & MAINTENANCE
APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARIES, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2027
(Increase to step 8)
**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Print Shop Duplicator	\$47,436	\$50,026	\$52,794	\$55,668	\$58,754	\$62,029	\$65,487	\$69,138
Print Shop Supervisor	\$64,502	\$68,050	\$71,811	\$75,749	\$79,900	\$84,354	\$89,057	\$94,022
Purchasing Assistant	\$60,919	\$64,254	\$67,802	\$71,527	\$75,465	\$79,673	\$84,115	\$88,804
Purchasing Supervisor	\$78,588	\$82,916	\$87,457	\$92,283	\$97,356	\$102,784	\$108,514	\$114,564
<u>Senior Account Clerk*</u>	<u>\$54,833</u>	<u>\$57,860</u>	<u>\$61,041</u>	<u>\$64,413</u>	<u>\$67,938</u>	<u>\$71,726</u>	<u>\$75,725</u>	<u>\$79,947</u>
Senior Deputy Board Clerk	\$69,854	\$73,686	\$77,747	\$82,039	\$86,522	\$91,346	\$96,438	\$101,815
Senior Fiscal Assistant	\$52,723	\$55,632	\$58,683	\$61,912	\$65,318	\$68,960	\$72,804	\$76,863
Senior Office Assistant	\$50,771	\$53,574	\$56,519	\$59,641	\$62,906	\$66,413	\$70,116	\$74,025
Staff Assistant	\$54,603	\$57,619	\$60,777	\$64,112	\$67,660	\$71,432	\$75,414	\$79,619
Stock Clerk	\$45,591	\$48,110	\$50,736	\$53,539	\$56,484	\$59,632	\$62,957	\$66,467
Supervising Office Assistant	\$56,377	\$59,464	\$62,764	\$66,205	\$69,824	\$73,716	\$77,826	\$82,165

Section 54. MANAGEMENT AND CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SALARIES

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing January 1, 2026.

(Increases to steps 7-8)

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Classification	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Accountant	\$77,583	\$81,837	\$86,343	\$91,102	\$96,005	\$101,358	\$107,009	\$109,952
Administrative Analyst	\$97,375	\$102,747	\$108,407	\$114,355	\$120,628	\$127,354	\$134,455	\$138,153
Administrative Assistant - HR	\$53,573	\$56,529	\$59,629	\$62,910	\$66,371	\$70,072	\$73,979	\$76,013
Administrative Secretary/Legal	\$71,094	\$75,023	\$79,133	\$83,495	\$88,002	\$92,908	\$98,088	\$100,786
Affirmative Action Officer	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Assistant Database Administrator	\$90,680	\$95,678	\$100,926	\$106,495	\$112,350	\$118,615	\$125,228	\$128,672
Atmospheric Measurements Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Building Maintenance Manager	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Business Services Manager	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Clean Fuels Officer	\$126,397	\$132,706	\$139,339	\$146,297	\$153,652	\$162,219	\$171,264	\$175,974
Clerk of the Boards	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Community Relations Manager	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Controller	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Database Administrator	\$117,997	\$124,486	\$131,336	\$138,546	\$146,117	\$154,264	\$162,865	\$167,344
Deputy District Counsel I	\$93,626	\$98,781	\$104,225	\$109,957	\$116,050	\$122,520	\$129,351	\$132,909
Deputy District Counsel II	\$126,397	\$132,706	\$139,339	\$146,297	\$153,652	\$162,219	\$171,264	\$175,974
Executive Assistant	\$79,349	\$83,712	\$88,326	\$93,193	\$98,457	\$103,946	\$109,741	\$112,759
Financial Analyst	\$97,375	\$102,747	\$108,407	\$114,355	\$120,628	\$127,354	\$134,455	\$138,153
Financial Services Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Graphic Arts Manager	\$104,441	\$109,669	\$115,149	\$120,917	\$126,973	\$134,053	\$141,527	\$145,419
Human Resources Analyst	\$97,375	\$102,747	\$108,407	\$114,355	\$120,628	\$127,354	\$134,455	\$138,153
Human Resources Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Human Resources Technician	\$63,631	\$67,128	\$70,841	\$74,735	\$78,773	\$83,165	\$87,802	\$90,216
Information Technology Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Legal Secretary Assistant *	\$65,722	\$69,327	\$73,149	\$77,150	\$81,368	\$85,905	\$90,695	\$93,189
Legislative Analyst	\$82,666	\$87,209	\$92,003	\$97,051	\$102,422	\$108,132	\$114,162	\$117,301
Monitoring Operations Manager	\$114,932	\$120,664	\$126,685	\$133,030	\$139,736	\$147,527	\$155,753	\$160,036
Payroll Supervisor	\$97,375	\$102,747	\$108,407	\$114,355	\$120,628	\$127,354	\$134,455	\$138,153
Planning & Rules Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing January 1, 2026.

(Increases to steps 7-8)

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Classification	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Principal Deputy District Counsel	\$149,877	\$157,379	\$165,231	\$173,508	\$182,255	\$192,416	\$203,145	\$208,731
Procurement Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Public Affairs Manager	\$114,932	\$120,664	\$126,685	\$133,030	\$139,736	\$147,527	\$155,753	\$160,036
Quality Assurance Manager	\$126,397	\$132,706	\$139,339	\$146,297	\$153,652	\$162,219	\$171,264	\$175,974
Senior Accountant	\$85,514	\$90,237	\$95,176	\$100,440	\$105,703	\$111,597	\$117,819	\$121,059
Senior Administrative Assistant	\$71,094	\$75,023	\$79,133	\$83,495	\$88,002	\$92,908	\$98,088	\$100,786
Senior AQ Engineering Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Senior Deputy District Counsel	\$143,185	\$150,352	\$157,853	\$165,761	\$174,117	\$183,825	\$194,075	\$199,412
Senior Enforcement Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
<u>Senior Legal Assistant*</u>	<u>\$71,094</u>	<u>\$75,023</u>	<u>\$79,133</u>	<u>\$83,495</u>	<u>\$88,002</u>	<u>\$92,908</u>	<u>\$98,088</u>	<u>\$100,786</u>
Senior Public Affairs Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Source Testing Manager	\$126,397	\$132,706	\$139,339	\$146,297	\$153,652	\$162,219	\$171,264	\$175,974
Systems & Programming Supervisor	\$117,997	\$124,486	\$131,336	\$138,546	\$146,117	\$154,264	\$162,865	\$167,344
Systems Analyst	\$106,316	\$112,156	\$118,321	\$124,846	\$131,624	\$138,963	\$146,711	\$150,746
Technology Implementation Manager	\$139,015	\$145,973	\$153,255	\$160,934	\$169,046	\$178,471	\$188,422	\$193,604
Telecommunications Analyst	\$96,294	\$101,593	\$107,181	\$113,058	\$119,258	\$125,908	\$132,928	\$136,584
Workers Comp & Safety Analyst	\$77,583	\$81,837	\$86,343	\$91,102	\$96,005	\$101,358	\$107,009	\$109,952

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing January 1, 2027.

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Classification	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Accountant	\$79,135	\$83,474	\$88,070	\$92,924	\$97,925	\$103,385	\$109,149	\$112,151
Administrative Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$140,916
Administrative Assistant - HR	\$54,644	\$57,659	\$60,822	\$64,168	\$67,698	\$71,473	\$75,458	\$77,533
Administrative Secretary/Legal	\$72,515	\$76,524	\$80,716	\$85,165	\$89,762	\$94,766	\$100,050	\$102,801
Affirmative Action Officer	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Assistant Database Administrator	\$92,493	\$97,591	\$102,944	\$108,625	\$114,597	\$120,987	\$127,733	\$131,245
Atmospheric Measurements Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Building Maintenance Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Business Services Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Clean Fuels Officer	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$179,493
Clerk of the Boards	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Community Relations Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Controller	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Database Administrator	\$120,357	\$126,976	\$133,962	\$141,317	\$149,039	\$157,349	\$166,122	\$170,691
Deputy District Counsel I	\$95,498	\$100,757	\$106,309	\$112,156	\$118,371	\$124,971	\$131,938	\$135,567
Deputy District Counsel II	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$179,493
Executive Assistant	\$80,936	\$85,386	\$90,093	\$95,057	\$100,426	\$106,025	\$111,936	\$115,014
Financial Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$140,916
Financial Services Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Graphic Arts Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$148,327
Human Resources Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$140,916
Human Resources Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Human Resources Technician	\$64,904	\$68,470	\$72,258	\$76,229	\$80,348	\$84,828	\$89,558	\$92,021
Information Technology Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Legal Secretary Assistant *	\$67,036	\$70,714	\$74,612	\$78,693	\$82,996	\$87,624	\$92,509	\$95,053
Legislative Analyst	\$84,319	\$88,953	\$93,844	\$98,992	\$104,471	\$110,295	\$116,445	\$119,647
Monitoring Operations Manager	\$117,231	\$123,078	\$129,219	\$135,691	\$142,530	\$150,478	\$158,868	\$163,237
Payroll Supervisor	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$140,916
Planning & Rules Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing January 1, 2027.

*Amended June 5, 2026

Classification	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Principal Deputy District Counsel	\$152,875	\$160,527	\$168,536	\$176,979	\$185,900	\$196,265	\$207,208	\$212,906
Procurement Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Public Affairs Manager	\$117,231	\$123,078	\$129,219	\$135,691	\$142,530	\$150,478	\$158,868	\$163,237
Quality Assurance Manager	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$179,493
Senior Accountant	\$87,224	\$92,042	\$97,080	\$102,448	\$107,817	\$113,829	\$120,175	\$123,480
Senior Administrative Assistant	\$72,515	\$76,524	\$80,716	\$85,165	\$89,762	\$94,766	\$100,050	\$102,801
Senior AQ Engineering Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Senior Deputy District Counsel	\$146,049	\$153,359	\$161,011	\$169,077	\$177,599	\$187,502	\$197,956	\$203,400
Senior Enforcement Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Senior Legal Assistant*	<u>\$72,515</u>	<u>\$76,524</u>	<u>\$80,716</u>	<u>\$85,165</u>	<u>\$89,762</u>	<u>\$94,766</u>	<u>\$100,050</u>	<u>\$102,801</u>
Senior Public Affairs Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Source Testing Manager	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$179,493
Systems & Programming Supervisor	\$120,357	\$126,976	\$133,962	\$141,317	\$149,039	\$157,349	\$166,122	\$170,691
Systems Analyst	\$108,442	\$114,399	\$120,688	\$127,343	\$134,257	\$141,742	\$149,645	\$153,761
Technology Implementation Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$197,476
Telecommunications Analyst	\$98,219	\$103,625	\$109,325	\$115,319	\$121,644	\$128,426	\$135,587	\$139,316
Workers Comp & Safety Analyst	\$79,135	\$83,474	\$88,070	\$92,924	\$97,925	\$103,385	\$109,149	\$112,151

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing July 1, 2027.

(Increase to step 8)

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Accountant	\$79,135	\$83,474	\$88,070	\$92,924	\$97,925	\$103,385	\$109,149	\$115,235
Administrative Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$144,791
Administrative Assistant - HR	\$54,644	\$57,659	\$60,822	\$64,168	\$67,698	\$71,473	\$75,458	\$79,665
Administrative Secretary/Legal	\$72,515	\$76,524	\$80,716	\$85,165	\$89,762	\$94,766	\$100,050	\$105,628
Affirmative Action Officer	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Assistant Database Administrator	\$92,493	\$97,591	\$102,944	\$108,625	\$114,597	\$120,987	\$127,733	\$134,854
Atmospheric Measurements Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Building Maintenance Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Business Services Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Clean Fuels Officer	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$184,429
Clerk of the Boards	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Community Relations Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Controller	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Database Administrator	\$120,357	\$126,976	\$133,962	\$141,317	\$149,039	\$157,349	\$166,122	\$175,385
Deputy District Counsel I	\$95,498	\$100,757	\$106,309	\$112,156	\$118,371	\$124,971	\$131,938	\$139,295
Deputy District Counsel II	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$184,429
Executive Assistant	\$80,936	\$85,386	\$90,093	\$95,057	\$100,426	\$106,025	\$111,936	\$118,177
Financial Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$144,791
Financial Services Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Graphic Arts Manager	\$106,530	\$111,862	\$117,452	\$123,335	\$129,513	\$136,734	\$144,358	\$152,406
Human Resources Analyst	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$144,791
Human Resources Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Human Resources Technician	\$64,904	\$68,470	\$72,258	\$76,229	\$80,348	\$84,828	\$89,558	\$94,551
Information Technology Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Legal Secretary Assistant *	\$67,036	\$70,714	\$74,612	\$78,693	\$82,996	\$87,624	\$92,509	\$97,667
Legislative Analyst	\$84,319	\$88,953	\$93,844	\$98,992	\$104,471	\$110,295	\$116,445	\$122,937
Monitoring Operations Manager	\$117,231	\$123,078	\$129,219	\$135,691	\$142,530	\$150,478	\$158,868	\$167,726
Payroll Supervisor	\$99,323	\$104,802	\$110,575	\$116,643	\$123,041	\$129,901	\$137,144	\$144,791
Planning & Rules Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906

Effective the start of the pay period encompassing July 1, 2027.

(Increase to step 8)

**Amended June 5, 2026*

Position Title	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Principal Deputy District Counsel	\$152,875	\$160,527	\$168,536	\$176,979	\$185,900	\$196,265	\$207,208	\$218,761
Procurement Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Public Affairs Manager	\$117,231	\$123,078	\$129,219	\$135,691	\$142,530	\$150,478	\$158,868	\$167,726
Quality Assurance Manager	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$184,429
Senior Accountant	\$87,224	\$92,042	\$97,080	\$102,448	\$107,817	\$113,829	\$120,175	\$126,876
Senior Administrative Assistant	\$72,515	\$76,524	\$80,716	\$85,165	\$89,762	\$94,766	\$100,050	\$105,628
Senior AQ Engineering Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Senior Deputy District Counsel	\$146,049	\$153,359	\$161,011	\$169,077	\$177,599	\$187,502	\$197,956	\$208,994
Senior Enforcement Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
<u>Senior Legal Assistant*</u>	<u>\$72,515</u>	<u>\$76,524</u>	<u>\$80,716</u>	<u>\$85,165</u>	<u>\$89,762</u>	<u>\$94,766</u>	<u>\$100,050</u>	\$105,628
Senior Public Affairs Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Source Testing Manager	\$128,925	\$135,360	\$142,126	\$149,223	\$156,725	\$165,463	\$174,689	\$184,429
Systems & Programming Supervisor	\$120,357	\$126,976	\$133,962	\$141,317	\$149,039	\$157,349	\$166,122	\$175,385
Systems Analyst	\$108,442	\$114,399	\$120,688	\$127,343	\$134,257	\$141,742	\$149,645	\$157,989
Technology Implementation Manager	\$141,795	\$148,892	\$156,320	\$164,153	\$172,426	\$182,041	\$192,191	\$202,906
Telecommunications Analyst	\$98,219	\$103,625	\$109,325	\$115,319	\$121,644	\$128,426	\$135,587	\$143,147
Workers Comp & Safety Analyst	\$79,135	\$83,474	\$88,070	\$92,924	\$97,925	\$103,385	\$109,149	\$115,235

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 11

PROPOSAL: Amend Administrative Code to Revise Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy and Executive Officer Settlement Authority

SYNOPSIS: This item is to amend South Coast AQMD's Administrative Code Section 112 – Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy to remove obsolete language and to clarify the compensation provisions. This item also proposes to amend Section 160.7 - Authority for Settlement of Claims and Lawsuits to increase the Executive Officer's settlement authority from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and to authorize funding from the General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balance.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Amend South Coast AQMD's Administrative Code Section 112 – Board Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy, and Section 160.7 - Authority for Settlement of Claims and Lawsuits, as set forth in Attachment A.

Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

AJO

Background

The Board's administrative code of rules and procedures sets forth various processes, responsibilities, requirements, and reimbursements for South Coast AQMD Board Members, employees, and Board Assistants/Consultants. This proposal recommends amending two sections of the South Coast AQMD Administrative Code.

Administrative Code Section 112 - Board Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy (Administrative Code Section 112)

Board Member Assistants and Consultants provide technical and administrative support to Board Members. Administrative Code Section 112 provides, in part, the methodology and calculations for the compensation for Board Assistants and Consultants. In January 2026, the Board amended Section 112 to change the allocation and methodology used to determine the funding to Board Members for these purposes. The revised calculation methodology is based on each Board Member's appointment to Committees, Advisory Groups, and other Board Member assignments.

Administrative Code Section 160.7 - Authority for Settlement of Claims and Lawsuits (Administrative Code Section 160.7)

Administrative Code Section 160.7 authorizes the Executive Officer, on the recommendation of the General Counsel, to approve settlements of claims and lawsuits brought against South Coast AQMD, in an amount up to \$50,000. Proposed settlements exceeding this amount are required to be presented to the Governing Board for approval.

Proposal

This proposal is to amend Administrative Code Section 112 to remove obsolete language and to clarify the compensation provisions of the Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy. Specifically, there is language that references allocations from prior years, and there are calculations described that are inconsistent with the January 2026 amendments. In addition, because Board Assistants and Consultants compensation is based on an annual allocation of funds and monthly payments, the reference to the hourly rate is obsolete and will be deleted. To avoid confusion, it is proposed to delete these provisions, as set forth in Attachment A.

This item also proposes to amend Administrative Code section 160.7, to increase Executive Officer authority to settle claims and lawsuits. Specifically, the amendments change the approval authority from a \$50,000 limit to a \$100,000 limit. The proposed new threshold is consistent with Executive Officer authority to enter into contracts, as set forth in the Board's Procurement Policy and Procedure. In addition, the item amends Section 160.7 to authorize funding of settlements, subject to this provision, from the General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balance.

The proposal would provide efficiency to the litigation and case settlement process. There are occasions when court procedures or potential settlements require timely decisions, which are more difficult to achieve if the issue and the funding must be presented to the Board.

Resource Impacts

There are no specific budget resource impacts for this item. However, it is noted that this item authorizes the appropriation of General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balance funds to cover the costs for future settlements. It is anticipated that sufficient funding will be available in future General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balances to accommodate the recommended changes to Section 160.7.

Attachments

Attachment A: Proposed amendments to Administrative Code Sections 112 and 160.7

ATTACHMENT A

Section 112 – Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy

1. That an employee classification of Board Member Assistant be established, with the following scope of duties, minimum requirements, and compensation rates:

Scope of Duties: performs for Board Member a variety of tasks ranging from liaison with constituent public entities, other Board Members, the public, and ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD staff related to clerical functions. Typical functions may include preparing narrative and statistical reports, preparing correspondence, filing and maintaining records, arranging meetings and other group functions; monitoring various programs and projects; responding to inquiries from constituent public entities, South Coast AQMD Board Members, the public, and ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD staff.

Minimum requirements: evidence of the required training and experience shall be demonstrated by coursework in business administration or a related field, and/or sufficient experience performing data analysis and adjunct clerical functions for which familiarity with personal computers is desirable.

~~Maximum compensation rate: up to \$31.05 per hour effective January 1, 2015; \$31.51 per hour effective January 1, 2016; and \$31.99 per hour effective January 1, 2017, and as revised by the Governing Board.~~

2. That an employee classification of Board Member Consultant be established, with the following scope of duties, minimum requirements, and compensation rates:

Scope of Duties: performs for Board Member a variety of professional-level assignments in the development and formulation of policy, data analysis, reports, plans, assessments, and strategies for ~~SCAQMD~~ programs; provides advice and recommendations to the Board Member regarding matters subject to the Board Member's decision-making authority; may provide liaison with the public on behalf of the Board Member. Typical functions may include planning, organizing, and developing a wide variety of programs on the Board Member's behalf and evaluating the effectiveness of various approaches.

Minimum requirements: evidence of the required training and experience shall be demonstrated by graduation from an accredited college or university preferably with a major in an academic discipline related to the assignment and/or sufficient experience involving technical or analytical work at a professional level which would demonstrate the required knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the assignment.

~~Maximum compensation rate: up to \$55.90 per hour effective January 1, 2015; \$56.73 per hour effective January 1, 2016; and \$57.59 per hour effective January 1, 2017, and as revised by the Governing Board, except for the Board Chair's Assistant/Consultant.~~

3. That class specifications of Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant be added to ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD's Classification Plan at that maximum compensation rate and with the scope of duties and minimum requirements specified above.

4. That Board Member Consultants and Board Member Assistants may only be employed as South Coast AQMD contract employees. Board Consultants and Assistants who are employees of an entity with which the District contracts must follow the Administrative Code provisions applicable to employee Consultants.
5. Contracts for Board Consultants and Assistants shall be subject to Section 40 of ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD's Administrative Code—Code of Ethics, except that they shall adhere to the work rules and performance standards established by the Board Member to whom they report.
6. That a Board Member wishing to engage the services of a person to provide assistance shall submit to the Administrative Committee a Proposal identifying the person and setting forth his or her qualifications, scope of duties, and proposed compensation. The proposal shall include a listing of other employment and/or clients sufficient to determine whether the person has existing work that conflicts directly or indirectly with his or her duties and responsibilities for South Coast AQMD. The Administrative Committee shall review the Proposal ~~and determine if the proposed compensation rate is consistent with the required qualifications described above~~ and shall, with advice of General Counsel, make a case-by-case determination of whether a person proposed to provide assistance complies with the conflict-of-interest requirements of this Policy and is a Board Member Assistant or a Board Member Consultant. All Board Member Assistants and Consultants shall be contract employees. Board Member Assistants, and Board Member Consultants are exempt from ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD's Salary Resolution, Personnel Rules, and Administrative Code, except as specifically referenced in the said documents, this policy, or in his/her contract with ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD.
7. That the position of Board Member Consultant and Board Member Assistant be noticed for designation in ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD's Conflict of Interest Code listing classifications subject to the Code and the incumbent must disclose economic interests and comply with the Conflict of Interest provisions of the Political Reform Act.
8. That Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants serve at the pleasure of the Board Member to whom support services are provided and pursuant to the provisions of the contract executed between the Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant and ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD. ~~The Board Member served may determine whether his/her Board Member Consultant is to be paid on an hourly or a monthly basis. Board Member Assistants must be paid on an hourly basis. Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants who are contract SCAQMD employees and who are paid on an hourly basis shall receive overtime pay at the rate of 1.5 times the hourly rate specified in his or her contract for hours worked in excess of ten per day or forty per week provided the Board Member approves in advance in writing the working of any overtime by the Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant. Board Member Consultants paid on a monthly basis will be paid a pro rata share of their annual contract amount each month, provided the Board Member approves in writing, which will also cover all expense reimbursements authorized under the contract.~~
9. That the maximum support service-related expenditure ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD may make for the Chair and Vice-Chair is \$118,872 for FY 2016–17 and \$120,000 beginning FY

2026-27, and as revised by the Governing Board, not including business-related expenses. That the maximum support service-related expenditure SCAQMD South Coast AQMD may make for all other Board Members, not including business-related expenses shall be calculated prior to the beginning of each fiscal year based upon the Committee/Advisory/Other Group Assignment Points Methodology and Calculation, as described in Exhibit I. That the minimum support service-related expenditure SCAQMD South Coast AQMD may make for all other Board Members, is ~~\$39,624 for FY 2017-18 and~~ \$50,000 beginning FY 2026-27, and as revised by the Governing Board, not including business-related expenses. Expenses approved in advance that are associated with Board Member-approved attendance at mobile Board meetings and Board retreats will be reimbursed by SCAQMD South Coast AQMD upon presentation of expense receipts. Expenses approved in advance that are associated with Board Chair-approved attendance at mobile Board meetings and Board retreats will be reimbursed by SCAQMD South Coast AQMD upon presentation of expense receipts.

- i. Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants will be provided vehicle mileage reimbursement, at the rate set forth in Administrative Code section 110.4, for travel within the geographical boundaries of SCAQMD South Coast AQMD for travel directly related to their duties as a Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant.
 - ii. A Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant to the Board Member(s) serving as SCAQMD South Coast AQMD's CARB representative or as SCAQMD South Coast AQMD's representative to the California Fuel Cell Partnership (CaFCP) will be provided reimbursement for necessary expenses related to attending CARB or CaFCP workshops, hearings, meetings, or related events, subject to advance approval by the Board Chair.
 - iii. Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant meal and travel expenses shall follow the reimbursement procedures described in Section 120 of the Administrative Code.
 - iv. The Board Chair may also approve other Board Member Assistant/Consultant travel for SCAQMD South Coast AQMD-related activities provided such travel is requested by their associated Board Member and is reported to the Administrative Committee.
10. That Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants who work on average a minimum of 13 hours per week may elect, from among SCAQMD South Coast AQMD-sponsored health, dental, and vision insurance plans available to SCAQMD South Coast AQMD employees, SCAQMD South Coast AQMD-paid single-party coverage up to the dollar amount of the benefits cap approved by the Board for professional employees.
 11. That Board Member Assistants and Board Member Consultants may elect to participate in the deferred compensation plan SCAQMD South Coast AQMD sponsors for employees, as covered under section 457 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.
 12. The total compensation provided under a contract between the Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant and SCAQMD South Coast AQMD for any Board Member shall not exceed the amounts specified in paragraph 9 above. At such time as the compensation for services reaches said amounts, the contract for services shall be terminated and the employment relationship between the Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant

| and ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD shall be terminated.

13. That all present and future assistants to a Board Member (whether Board Member Assistant or Board Member Consultant and whether or not an independent contractor) shall be subject to this policy.

EXHIBIT I

Committee/Advisory/Other Group Assignment Methodology and Calculation

- 1.) Utilizes the Board Committee/Advisory Group/Other Group Assignment spreadsheet as maintained by the Executive Officer or his designee.
- 2.) Calculation is as follows and will apply beginning FY 2026-27:

Meeting Type	Role	Annual Amount	Notes
Governing Board	Member	\$36,000	
Committee or Advisory Group	Member	\$14,000	Board Member is assigned to 2 or Less Committees or Advisory Groups
Committee or Advisory Group	Member	\$26,000	Board Member is assigned to 3 or more Committees or Advisory Groups
Committee or Advisory Group	Chair of Committee	\$18,000	In addition to Committee or Advisory Group Member amount
Committee or Advisory Group	Vice Chair of Committee	\$8,000	In addition to Committee or Advisory Group Member amount
MSRC	Member	\$10,000	South Coast AQMD representative
CARB	Member	\$40,000	South Coast AQMD representative
Partnership	Member	\$8,000	Natural Gas or Fuel Cell Partnership

Note: Section 3 will be removed after FY 2025-26.

- 3.) The following calculation methodology will be used through the end of FY 2025-26:
 - a. Assumes various levels of effort per assignment, based on agenda size and routine/non-routine nature of agenda items (Board Meetings/CARB/CACFP - 3 points, Admin/Leg/etc. - 2 points, LGSBA/IOC/BLTAP - 1 point)
 - b. Assumes the following points based on assignment/role:
 - i. Governing Board Meetings (12 mtgs/Yr): 4 points per meeting for Chair, 2 points for Vice-Chair, 1 point per meeting for all other Governing Board Members
 - ii. Committee/Advisory Group/Other Group Meetings (1-12 mtgs/Yr, depending on Comm/Advisory/Other): 2 points per meeting for Chair, 1.5 points per meeting for Vice Chair, 1 point for all other Governing Board Members
 - iii. CARB Meetings (12 mtgs/Yr): 2 points per meeting for CARB representative
 - iv. CA Fuel Cell partnership (2 mtgs/Yr): 2 points per meeting for CAFCP representative

- v. For Committee/Advisory Group/Other Group assignments that may not have any actual meetings scheduled, it is assumed they will meet one time per year to reflect the possibility of a meeting (Refinery, Marine Port Committees, etc.)

Section 160.7 - Authority for Settlement of Claims and Lawsuits

The Executive Officer, on the recommendation of the General Counsel, may authorize settlements of ~~\$50,000~~\$100,000 or less. The Executive Officer shall present proposed settlements exceeding ~~\$50,000~~\$100,000 to the Governing Board for approval. Upon the written order of persons with authority to settle a claim, the Controller is authorized to cause a warrant or check to be issued upon ~~SCAQMD~~South Coast AQMD treasury in the amount of the settlement. The funds will be appropriated from the General Fund Undesignated (Unreserved) Fund Balance.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 12

PROPOSAL: Authorize Cooperative Purchasing Agreement for Printing Equipment and Multi-Function Devices

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD's printing equipment and multi-function devices contract is set to expire on June 30, 2026. This action is to execute a new five-year lease and maintenance agreement with Xerox Corporation, from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2031, for a total amount not to exceed \$863,880, utilizing a cooperative purchase program. The agreement provides for two color production printers, one black and white production printer system, a cutter, and 29 walk-up floor multi-function devices. Funding is included in the FY 2026-27 budget and will be requested in successive fiscal years.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a five-year lease and maintenance agreement with Xerox Corporation, beginning July 1, 2026 and ending June 30, 2031. The total cost for the agreement is not to exceed \$863,880, to cover lease payments, maintenance, software, taxes, and estimated print charges based on past usage.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:VL:wb

Background

South Coast AQMD Print Shop currently has a five-year lease and maintenance agreement with MRC Smart Technology Solutions, a Xerox Company, which expires June 30, 2026. The lease and maintenance agreement covers two color production printers, one black and white production printer system, 29 walk-up floor multi-function devices (including copy, print, scan, email, and staple functions), maintenance, and software.

The Print Shop is responsible for prioritizing, coordinating, and performing printing tasks in-house. Print Shop staff produce approximately 2.7 million in-house impressions and over 4,000 in-house copy and color press jobs per year. In addition, the Print Shop oversees maintenance of 29 multi-function devices that handle approximately 413,000 impressions generated annually by staff. Documents produced include Board and committee meeting documents, training manuals, the South Coast AQMD Advisor, and publications provided to residents and businesses with information about upcoming programs and events, such as public workshops.

Proposal

This proposal will provide two color production printers, one black and white production printer, and a cutter with splitter and creaser equipment for the Print Shop. The agreement will also provide 29 multi-function devices (including copy, print, scan, email, and staple functions) for placement in high traffic common areas and based on departmental needs at South Coast AQMD Headquarters and the Long Beach office, as well as related software. The proposed new equipment technology will increase efficiency, enable outsourced jobs to be produced in-house, expand offerings to internal customers, and implement an agency-wide solution to meet current and future needs.

The proposed cooperative purchasing agreement is with Xerox Corporation for a five-year lease term, from July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2031, in an amount not to exceed \$863,880. Xerox Company, through MRC Smart Technology Solutions, is our current provider and serves Southern California with factory-certified service technicians serving the Diamond Bar area, and a local warehouse. Xerox Corporation proposes to continue to provide a professional service team, a tenured account management team, quality products, and excellent customer service.

Cooperative Purchase Agreement Process

South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure Section IV(A)(5) allows, whenever possible, the use of cooperative purchasing programs, provided that the quality of the available goods or services meets South Coast AQMD requirements. Cooperative purchasing agreements reduce costs by aggregating the purchasing power of public agencies nationwide. This proposal utilizes a cooperative purchasing agreement with OMNIA Partners, Public Sector (subsidiaries National IPA and U.S. Communities), a cooperative purchasing organization for state and local government, public and private K-12 schools, colleges, universities, and non-profit organizations. All contracts available through OMNIA Partners, Public Sector are competitively solicited, evaluated, and awarded. OMNIA Partners, Public Sector awarded Xerox Corporation as a vendor to provide print goods and services and digital workspace solutions to its members.

In addition to the Xerox Corporation proposal, Print Shop staff reached out to two other pre-qualified cooperative purchase program vendors for proposals. Upon review, Xerox

Corporation's proposal provided printing equipment and multi-function devices that best fit the needs and budget of South Coast AQMD.

Resource Impacts

The estimated average annual cost for South Coast AQMD Print Shop's two-color production printers, a black and white printer, and a cutter, and 29 multi-function devices is \$172,776, for a total five-year cost of \$863,880, to cover equipment, lease payments, maintenance, use taxes, property taxes, software, and estimated print charges based on past usage.

The annual \$172,776 cost for the proposed lease and maintenance agreement will be allocated from the District General – Administrative and Human Resources' Budget, Services and Supplies Major Object as follows: \$109,029 from the Rents and Leases of Equipment Account, and \$63,747 from the Maintenance of Equipment Account. Costs for this item include an additional eight percent above the costs submitted in the original proposal to account for use tax changes and property taxes.

Funds for the first year were requested in the FY 2026-27 Budget, and additional funds will be requested in subsequent budgets.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 13

PROPOSAL: Establish List of Prequalified Agencies for Temporary Employment Services

SYNOPSIS: On March 5, 2026, the Executive Officer approved the release of an RFQ for temporary employment services. This action is to establish a list of prequalified agencies that will be used, as needed, to obtain temporary employment services for a three-year period from July 1, 2026, to June 30, 2029.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve the agencies listed in Attachment B as prequalified vendors to provide temporary employment services for South Coast AQMD, as needed, from July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2029.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:TS:mc

Background

On March 5, 2026, the Executive Officer approved release of RFQ #Q2026-04 to establish a list of prequalified temporary employment services agencies from which temporary employment services can be utilized over the next three-year period, covering July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2029.

The RFQ covered four major categories of temporary staffing: office/clerical, field/technical, laboratory support, and computer-related services. When temporary staffing is needed, competitive bids are solicited from all the prequalified providers listed for the respective job categories. Final selection of a candidate is based on the cost to South Coast AQMD, the fit between job skills of temporary personnel available, South Coast AQMD's staffing needs, the pay rate of the temporary employee, and the

ability of the temporary employment services agency to provide any related services that might be needed.

Outreach

In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFQ and inviting bids were 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 were notified by 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

By the close of bidding at 2:00 p.m. on April 7, 2026, 22 proposals were received. Of those received, 18 were deemed complete and contained the required documentation specified in the RFQ. The panel evaluating the proposals included a Human Resources Manager, an Administrative Assistant – Human Resources, and a Principal Air Quality Chemist.

The panel evaluated the 22 proposals based on the criteria specified in the RFQ, which included agency qualifications and responsiveness to the RFQ (Technical Score), and cost competitiveness (Cost Score), for a total of 100 points possible. In accordance with South Coast AQMD policy, additional points were awarded to agencies qualifying as a local business, small business, or disabled veteran business.

Of the 22 proposals evaluated, 18 proposals exceeded the required minimum qualifying score (75 of 100 points for Technical + Cost scores), with totals ranging from 80-97. Attachment A summarizes the results of the scoring process. Those 18 companies are recommended as qualified to provide temporary employment services in one or more of the categories sought, as listed in Attachment B.

Proposal

Staff recommends approval of the agencies listed in Attachment B as prequalified to provide South Coast AQMD temporary employment services, as needed, through June 30, 2029.

Resource Impacts

There are no direct resource impacts relating to the prequalification of temporary employment services providers. The amount allocated for temporary employment

services for each organizational unit is approved by the Board as part of South Coast AQMD's budget process.

Attachments

Attachment A – Evaluation Summary

Attachment B – Prequalified List of Temporary Employment Services Providers

ATTACHMENT A

EVALUATION SUMMARY

RFQ 2026-04

Temporary Employment Services Providers

Name	Qualifying Score (Technical + Cost)	Additional Points*	Total Points
TRYFACTA, INC	97	15	112
22ND CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES, INC	96	10	106
SIERRA CYBER	96	10	106
ENTERPRISE RESOURCE SERVICES INC	99	5	104
PARTNERS IN DIVERSITY, INC.	91	10	101
COMPUNNEL SOFTWARE GROUP, INC. DBA COMPUNNEL, INC.	100	0	100
INFOJINI INC	100	0	100
ADVANCED RESOURCES, LLC	88	10	98
ND GLOBAL CONSULTING SERVICES, INC	98	0	98
LANCESOFT INC	97	0	97
APR CONSULTING, INC.	90	5	95
SOFTSAGES LLC DBA SOFTSAGES TECHNOLOGY	95	0	95
SYNKRIOM DIGITAL	93	0	93
APPLEONE INC	90	0	90
CATHYJON ENTERPRISES, INC DBA HB STAFFING	90	0	90
DISKRITER INC	90	0	90
SUPERB TECH, INC	81	0	81
A & ASSOCIATES INC	80	0	80

* In accordance with South Coast AQMD procurement policy, additional points were awarded to agencies qualifying as a local business, small business, or disabled veteran business.

ATTACHMENT B

PREQUALIFIED LIST

Temporary Employment Services Providers

July 1, 2026 – June 30, 2029

Vendor	Office/ Clerical	Field/ Technical	Lab Support	Computer Related
22ND CENTURY TECHNOLOGIES, INC	X	X	X	X
A & ASSOCIATES INC	X	X	X	X
ADVANCED RESOURCES, LLC	X	X	X	X
APPLEONE INC	X	--	--	X
APR CONSULTING, INC.	X	--	X	X
CATHYJON ENTERPRISES, INC DBA HB STAFFING	X	--	X	X
COMPUNNEL SOFTWARE GROUP, INC. DBA COMPUNNEL, INC.	X	X	X	X
DISKRITER INC	X	X	X	X
ENTERPRISE RESOURCE SERVICES INC	X	X	X	X
INFOJINI INC	X	--	--	X
LANCESOFT INC	X	X	X	X
ND GLOBAL CONSULTING SERVICES, INC	X	X	X	X
PARTNERS IN DIVERSITY, INC.	X	--	--	X
SIERRA CYBER	X	X	X	X
SOFTSAGES LLC DBA SOFTSAGES TECHNOLOGY	--	--	--	X
SUPERB TECH, INC	--	X	X	X
SYNKRIOM DIGITAL	X	--	--	X
TRYFACTA, INC	X	X	X	X

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 14

PROPOSAL: Approve Allocation of Funds as Approved by MSRC

SYNOPSIS: The MSRC approved a funding allocation of \$5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities project to deploy zero emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region. The MSRC seeks Board approval of the funding allocation as part of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review, May 21, 2026;
Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve MSRC allocation in an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000 for partnership with South Coast AQMD on the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) project to deploy zero emission municipal vehicles, as part of approval of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program, as described in this Board Letter.

Larry McCallon
Committee Chair, MSRC

AK:CR

Background

In September 1990, Assembly Bill 2766 was signed into law (Health & Safety Code Sections 44220–44247) authorizing an annual \$4 motor vehicle registration fee to fund the implementation of programs exclusively to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. AB 2766 provides that 30 percent of the annual \$4 vehicle registration fee subvented to South Coast AQMD be placed into an account to be allocated pursuant to a work program developed and adopted by the MSRC and approved by the Board.

Proposal

At its May 21, 2026 meeting, the MSRC approved the following:

Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM)

In October 2023, South Coast AQMD submitted a proposal for the TEAM project under CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects solicitation. The TEAM project is a deployment initiative to address the unique challenges municipalities face in transitioning to zero-emission fleets. The TEAM project will deploy a wide variety of zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, prioritizing vehicle categories that are in the early deployment stage and/or can generate relatively higher emission reductions. The TEAM Project will also fund chargers to support the deployment, where needed, develop a fleet transition planning guide, and conduct workforce training and community outreach. In February 2026, CARB notified South Coast AQMD of the preliminary award of \$35,110,390.

Participation will be solicited from counties and cities in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The MSRC considered this opportunity and approved an allocation of up to \$5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the TEAM project as an element of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program. The final vehicle deployment scope will be defined and presented at a later date.

The MSRC requests that the Board approve the funding allocation as outlined above.

Resource Impacts

South Coast AQMD acts as fiscal administrator for the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Program (Health & Safety Code Section 44243). Money received for this program is recorded in a special revenue fund (Fund 23). The allocation specified herein will be drawn from this fund.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 15

REPORT: Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report

SYNOPSIS: This report highlights the April 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 Natri
Executive Officer

LT:AL:DS:lb

Background

This report summarizes the activities of the Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Office for April. 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.

Inland Empire Sustainability Summit

On April 8, South Coast AQMD sponsored the 2026 Inland Empire Sustainability Summit, a regional event attended by policymakers, innovators, and community

changemakers to address sustainability through collaboration, education, and practical solutions. Staff hosted a resource table to highlight technology advancement projects to transition to zero-emission vehicles and equipment including Empowering Local Environmental Change Through Replacing Internal Combustion with Battery Electric Class 6 or 7 Vehicles (ELECTRIC) and Infrastructure, Vehicles, and Equipment Strategy for Climate, Equity, Air Quality, and National Competitiveness (INVEST CLEAN). Additionally, staff shared information about South Coast AQMD, how to file an air quality complaint, and other incentive programs for residents and businesses.

Los Angeles Environmental Justice Network Enforcement Symposium

On April 15, South Coast AQMD co-sponsored the 10th Annual Los Angeles Environmental Justice Network Enforcement Symposium & Workshops, which focused on strengthening community-agency collaboration to reduce air pollution impacting communities. Staff hosted a resource booth featuring information on the Commercial Electric Lawn & Garden (eL&G) program; what to do before, during, and after a wildfire; how to file an air quality complaint; and the Mobile App.

Annual Children's Water Education Festival

On April 15 and 16, South Coast AQMD sponsored the Orange County Water District's (OCWD) 29th Annual Children's Water Education Festival to educate third, fourth and fifth grade students about air quality issues and the environment. Staff utilized the Clean Air Program for Elementary Students (CAPES) to educate students on South Coast AQMD and air quality issues.

Southern California E-Commerce and Logistics Summit

On April 23, South Coast AQMD sponsored the 2026 Southern California E-Commerce and Logistics Summit. The event brought together industry leaders and practitioners to discuss supply chain operations, logistics infrastructure, workforce considerations, and the evolving role of technology in moving goods efficiently and sustainably.

Community Events/Public Meetings

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

Staff attended and/or provided information and updates at the following April events and meetings:

San Fernando Valley Business Resource Fair

On April 2, staff participated in the San Fernando Valley Business Resource Fair to share information on South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance program, INVEST CLEAN, how to file an air quality complaint, the Mobile App, and the Residential and Commercial eL&G Program.

Buena Park Sustainability Fair

On April 4, staff participated in the city of Buena Park's Sustainability Fair to share information on how to file an air quality complaint, the Mobile App, Residential and Commercial eL&G Programs, and how to prepare for a wildfire.

Paramount Earth Day

On April 4, staff participated in the city of Paramount's Annual Earth Day to share information regarding South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance, Residential EV Charging Program, residential and commercial eL&G Programs, how to file an air quality complaint, and Mobile App.

South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce

On April 8, staff participated in the South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce Legislative Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on Small Business Assistance services and the Mobile Source Review Reduction Committee (MSRC) Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program.

Orange County Business Council

On April 10, staff participated in the Orange County Business Council Government Affairs Committee meeting to share information on the Balboa Ferry Electrification project, introduction to Governing Board Member appointee, Cedric "Jamie" Rutland, M.D., and how to sign-up for rule updates and training opportunities.

Paramount Chamber of Commerce

On April 14, staff participated in the Paramount Chamber of Commerce's event to provide information on Small Business Assistance resources and the Community Air Protection Program Regional Clean Community Conversations virtual meetings.

Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce

On April 16, staff attended the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee meeting to share information on the Community Air Protection Program Regional Clean Air Community Conversations virtual meetings.

Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce

On April 17, staff participated in the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce Government Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on the Community Air Protection Program Regional Community Conversations virtual meetings.

California Heat Pump Partnership

On April 18, staff participated in the California Heat Pump Partnership's Inaugural Heat Pump Week Community Fair to provide information on the eL&G programs, Air Quality Index (AQI), Replace Your Ride (RYP), how to file an air quality complaint, the Mobile App, and what to do before, during, and after a wildfire.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

On April 22, staff participated in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Long Beach Annual Earth Day event to provide information on South Coast AQMD's Mobile App, Small Business Assistance, residential EV Charging Program, residential eL&G, and how to file an air quality complaint.

EF Academy, Pasadena

On April 22, staff participated in the EF Academy's Earth Day event to provide information on programs such as the Why Healthy Air Matters (WHAM), residential eL&G, what to do before, during, and after a wildfire, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Corona Chamber of Commerce

On April 24, staff participated in the Corona Chamber of Commerce Legislative Action Committee meeting to share information on the Community Air Protection Program Regional Community Conversations virtual meetings.

Diamond Bar

On April 25, staff participated in the city of Diamond Bar's annual Earth Day to display eL&G equipment and to share information on residential and commercial eL&G Programs, what to do before, during, and after a wildfire, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Chino

On April 25, staff participated in the city of Chino's Corn Feed Run to provide information on the residential and commercial eL&G programs, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

San Bernardino

On April 25, staff participated in the city of San Bernardino Arbor-Earth Day to share information on residential and commercial eL&G programs, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

University of California Riverside

On April 28, staff participated in the University of California, Riverside Public Service Career Fair to provide information on programs such as INVEST CLEAN, RYR, Residential EV Charging, and Residential eL&G, information on career opportunities, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Specialized Outreach

The Community Relations and Small Business Assistance units have been collaborating to expand outreach with local cities and counties to share South Coast AQMD resources throughout our jurisdiction. Staff are meeting with city manager offices, permitting staff, and other stakeholders to highlight how Small Business Assistance can help determine whether a permit is required prior to occupancy using the Air Quality Permit Checklist, and to clarify the distinction between asbestos and demolition notifications. Staff has also shared how community members can file air quality complaints and provided information on current funding opportunities, such as AB 2766 and MSRC.

- Compton – Wednesday, April 1, 2026
- Moreno Valley – Wednesday, April 8, 2026
- Eastvale – Wednesday, April 8, 2026
- Rialto – Wednesday, April 8, 2026
- Downey – Thursday, April 9, 2026
- Torrance – Tuesday, April 14, 2026
- Fontana – Wednesday, April 15, 2026
- San Fernando – Thursday, April 16, 2026
- Long Beach – Tuesday, April 21, 2026
- Riverside – Wednesday, April 22, 2026

Environmental Justice Update

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

Sylmar Charter High School

On April 7, staff visited Sylmar Charter High School to provide information regarding the WHAM program, wildfire safety, Mobile App, how to file an air quality complaint, and our upcoming Earth Day events.

Rowland Heights High School and Esperanza High School

On April 8, staff visited Rowland Heights High School and Esperanza High School (Anaheim) to provide information regarding the WHAM program, wildfire safety, Mobile App, how to file an air quality complaint, and our upcoming Earth Day events.

Pacoima Community Initiative

On April 10, staff participated in the Pacoima Community Initiative's monthly meeting to share information on the CAPES and WHAM programs, and how to report an air quality complaint.

2026 Children's Water Festival

On April 15 and 16, staff attended the 2026 Children's Water Festival to provide information regarding the CAPES program as well as the upcoming Earth Day events. The event was held at Oak Canyon Park in Anaheim with approximately 145 students visiting South Coast AQMD's exhibit.

Walnut High School

On April 21, staff participated in the Walnut High School Career Day to share information on South Coast AQMD's career paths, WHAM, wildfire safety, Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Earth Day Webinars

On April 22, staff conducted Earth Day webinars for the WHAM and CAPES education programs. The presentations focused on South Coast AQMD, career pathways, and ways students could get involved in helping to clean the air. A combined total of 18 classrooms registered for the events.

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.

Santa Fe High School

On April 22, staff attended Santa Fe High School's Earth Day fair to provide general information on air pollution in Los Angeles County.

Cal Poly Pomona

On April 23, staff presented an overview on air pollution and control methods to approximately 48 mechanical engineering students.

California Environmental Health Association

On April 23, staff attended California Environmental Health Association's Annual Educational Symposium to present on how wildfires affect air quality.

Hope International University (HIU) and California State Fullerton (CSU Fullerton)

On April 23, students from HIU and CSU Fullerton visited South Coast AQMD for a general overview of our agency and a tour of the lab.

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 April are summarized below:

Calls to South Coast AQMD's Main Line and 1-800-CUT-SMOG®	2321
Calls to South Coast AQMD's Spanish Line	34
Clean Air Connections	7
Total Calls	2,362

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 April is summarized below:

Calls Received by PIC	38
Calls to Automated System	86
Total Calls	162
Visitor Transactions	101
Email Advisories Sent	41,760

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 April.

- Provided permit application assistance to 263 companies, and
- Processed 118 Air Quality Permit Checklists.

Types of businesses assisted:

Architecture Firms
Auto Body Shops
Beauty Salons
Construction Firms

Engineering Firms
Manufacturing Facilities
Offices
Printing Facilities

Restaurants
Retail Facilities
Warehouses

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 April report is listed below:

Major Media Interactions	239
Press Releases	28
News Carousel	11

Major Media Topics:

- **Ethylene Oxide:** Participated in an interview with the New York Times discussing medical sterilizer exemptions and ethylene oxide limits.
- **Air Quality and Health:** Oxford Academy requested information on how air pollution negatively impacts human health. Response was provided.
- **Cathedral City Odor Complaints:** NBC Palm Springs requested information regarding cannabis-related odor complaints and air monitoring in Cathedral City. Response was provided.
- **Air Quality Index (AQI) Data:** The Guardian is seeking AQI data for comparison with other air districts. Pending more details from the reporter.
- **Landfill Data:** The Los Angeles Times is looking for raw monthly wellhead data for all South Coast landfills. Referred reporter to the local enforcement agency.
- **Landfill Methane Regulation:** Inside Washington Publishers requested our comments in response to CARB's proposed amendments to the Landfill Methane Regulation. Response was provided.
- **Wind Advisory:** Newsweek inquired about the windblown dust advisory and whether it would be extended. Response was provided.
- **State of the Air Report:** KESQ requested information about the air quality progress and efforts related to the American Lung Association's 2026 State of the Air report. Response was provided.
- **Vernon Air Quality:** A King Drew High School student requested information regarding Vernon/Los Angeles, including major pollutant sources, current conditions, and how it affects human health. Response was provided.
- **Air Quality in Relation to Health Disparities:** A USC Student requested information for a project regarding the relationship between historical redlining and present-day asthma disparities in Black and Brown communities across Southern California. Response was provided.
- **Colorado Lagoon:** The Long Beach Post inquired about the status of the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project investigation. Response was provided. Reporter had follow-up questions. Working on a response.

- **Symbio Pilot Project:** Waste Drive inquired about the project of hydrogen fuel cell electric refuse truck. Response was provided. Reporter has requested an interview. Pending more information from the reporter.
- **Smoke Advisories:** Pitched to media outlets resulting in media coverage.
- **Statement in Response to ALA State of the Air Report:** Pitched to media outlets resulting in media coverage.
- **Windblown Dust Advisories:** Pitched to media outlets resulting in media coverage.

News Releases:

- Press Release: South Coast AQMD Highlights Air Quality Progress Despite Wildfires and Other Challenges. To view, click [here](#).
- Air Quality Advisory: Windblown Dust Advisories issued. To view, click the following: [4/1](#), [4/9](#), [4/10](#), [4/12](#), [4/15](#), [4/20](#), [4/21](#), [4/24](#) & [4/26](#).
- Air Quality Advisory: Smoke Advisories issued. To view, click the following: [4/3](#), [4/7](#) & [4/8](#).

Social Media Posts:

Windblown Dust Advisory (4/1): 1,335 Instagram Views

Smoke Advisory (4/7): 21,017 Instagram Views

AQ Forecast (4/10): 4,465 Instagram Views

Santa Monica Clean Air Event (4/21): 863 Instagram Views

CAPP Regional Clean Air Conversations (4/24): 1,435 Facebook Views

News Carousel:

- **Celebrate National Walking Day — walk, boost your health, enjoy cleaner air, and check air quality with our app. (4/1)** - Linked to our mobile app webpage.
- **Expand EV charging access with more than 90 ports installed at South Coast AQMD headquarters in partnership with ChargePoint (4/1)** - Linked to ChargePoint press release.
- **Apply for AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative funding to replace older school buses with zero-emission models — deadline Apr. 7 (4/2)** - Linked to Clean Community School Initiative webpage.
- **Walk instead of drive this Walk to Work Day — stay active, help keep the air clean, and check the Air Quality Index! (4/3)** - Linked to Facebook reel on how to check the AQI Index.
- **On World Health Day, stay informed about air quality — small actions can make a big impact on your health (4/7)** - Linked to educational video.
- **Stay informed! Join CARB for a virtual community meeting on Apr. 21 to learn about updates on Clean Transportation Incentives (4/9)** - Linked to community meeting registration page.

- **Join the Community Air Protection Program (AB 617) Virtual Regional Clean Air Community Conversations (4/15-5/14) to share your air quality concerns (4/14)** - Linked to virtual conversations flyer.
- **Apply for Clean Community School Initiative funding to replace older school buses with zero-emission models — deadline May 7 (4/16)** - Linked to Clean Community School Initiative webpage.
- **Explore our Sensor Library Program to better understand air quality and bring air monitoring tools into your community (4/21)** - Linked to AQ-SPEC webpage.
- **Celebrate Earth Day by making a difference — explore easy steps you can take today to support cleaner air and healthier communities (4/22)** - Linked to “Do One Thing” video.
- **Get involved! Join the virtual INVEST CLEAN Public Benefits Steering Committee Meeting on May 7 to hear updates (4/28)** - Linked to Invest Clean webpage.

Outreach to Community Groups and Federal, State and Local Governments

Communication was conducted in April with elected officials and/or staff from the following state and federal offices:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • U.S. Senator Alex Padilla | • Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes |
| • U.S. Senator Adam Schiff | • Senator Laura Richardson |
| • U.S. Representative Pete Aguilar | • Senator Kelly Seyarto |
| • U.S. Representative Nanette Diaz Barragán | • Senator Tony Strickland |
| • U.S. Representative Ken Calvert | • Assemblymember Anamarie Avila Farias |
| • U.S. Representative Lou Correa | • Assemblymember Leticia Castillo |
| • U.S. Representative Robert Garcia | • Assemblymember Laurie Davies |
| • U.S. Representative Ted Lieu | • Assemblymember Diane B. Dixon |
| • U.S. Representative Jay Obernolte | • Assemblymember Robert Garcia |
| • U.S. Representative Mark Takano | • Assemblymember Mike Gipson |
| • U.S. Representative Maxine Waters | • Assemblymember John Harabedian |
| • Senator Sabrina Cervantes | • Assemblymember Natasha Johnson |
| • Senator Steven Choi | • Assemblymember Tom Lackey |
| • Senator Lena Gonzalez | • Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal |
| • Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh | • Assemblymember José Luis Solache |
| • Senator Sasha Renée Pérez | • Assemblymember Rick Chavez Zbur |

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

Agoura Hills	Glendale	Rancho Cucamonga
Alhambra	Grand Terrace	Redlands
Anaheim	Hidden Hills	Redondo Beach
Arcadia	Highland	Rialto
Azusa	Huntington Beach	Riverside
Baldwin Park	Indio	Rosemead
Banning	Irvine	San Bernardino
Beaumont	Irwindale	San Dimas
Beverly Hills	Jurupa Valley	San Fernando
Big Bear Lake	La Cañada Flintridge	San Gabriel
Bradbury	La Puente	San Jacinto
Brea	La Verne	San Marino
Burbank	Lake Forest	Santa Ana
Calabasas	Lawndale	Santa Clarita
Calimesa	Loma Linda	Santa Fe Springs
Canyon Lake	Lomita	Santa Monica
Carson	Long Beach	Seal Beach
Cathedral City	Los Alamitos	Sierra Madre
Chino	Los Angeles	South El Monte
Chino Hills	Lynwood	South Gate
City of Industry	Malibu	South Pasadena
Claremont	Manhattan Beach	Stanton
Colton	Mission Viejo	Temple City
Commerce	Monrovia	Torrance
Compton	Montclair	Upland
Corona	Monterey Park	Walnut
Covina	Moreno Valley	West Covina
Culver City	Newport Beach	West Hollywood
Dana Point	Ontario	Westlake Village
Diamond Bar	Orange	Whittier
Downey	Palm Springs	Yorba Linda
Duarte	Paramount	Yucaipa
Eastvale	Pasadena	
El Monte	Placentia	
Fontana	Pomona	

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

Big Bear Chamber of Commerce
Burbank Chamber of Commerce
Carson Chamber of Commerce
Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Colton Chamber of Commerce
Corona del Mar Chamber of Commerce
Crestline Chamber of Commerce
Durham School Services
EV Realty
First Student
Fontana Chamber of Commerce
Foothill Gold Line Construction Authority
Foothill Transit
Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce
Gateway Cities Council of Governments
Glendale Chamber of Commerce
Grand Terrace Area Chamber of Commerce
Greater Ontario Business Council
GRID Alternatives
Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce
Hermosa Beach Chamber of Commerce
Highland Area Chamber of Commerce
Inglewood Airport Area Chamber of Commerce
Inland Empire Regional Chamber of Commerce
Inland Valley Development Agency
Inland Empire Regional Chamber
Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce
League of California Cities
Loma Linda Chamber of Commerce
Lomita Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Manhattan Beach Chamber of Commerce
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Mountain Transit
Omnitrans
Ontario International Airport Authority
Orange County Business Council

Orange County Council of Governments
Orange County Transportation Authority
Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Paramount Chamber of Commerce
Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
Redlands Chamber of Commerce
Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
Riverside County Farm Bureau
San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce
San Bernardino County Transportation Authority
San Bernardino International Airport Authority
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce
Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce
South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
South Bay Cities Council of Governments
Southern California Association of Governments
South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce
TCI Transportation
Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce
Upland Chamber of Commerce
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
Valley Industry and Commerce Association
Western Riverside Council of Governments

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

California Botanic Garden
California State University, Dominguez Hills
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, San Bernardino
Inland Action
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
City of Hope
Clean Power Alliance
Coalition for Clean Air
Congregation Emanu El – Redlands
Earthjustice

Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles
Inland Congregations United for Change
Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance
Kiwanis Club of Chino
Loma Linda University
Los Angeles Unified School District
Pacoima Beautiful
People's Collective for Environmental Justice
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
San Bernardino Valley College
San Antonio Regional Hospital
Sustainable Claremont
University of California, Riverside
University of Redlands
U.S. Green Building Council
Walnut High School
Women's Club of South Pasadena

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 16

REPORT: Hearing Board Report

SYNOPSIS: This reports the actions taken by the Hearing Board during the period of April 1 through April 30, 2026.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Micah Ali
Hearing Board Chair

ft

Attached are the following summaries: **April 2026 Hearing Board Cases**, and **Rules From Which Variances and Orders for Abatement Were Requested from April 1, 2026 through April 30, 2026**. A **Rule Index** with the applicable South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations through **April 2026** is also attached.

There was one appeal during the period of April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026.

Report of April 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 Riverside, Water Quality Control Plant Case No. 5674-10 (N. Dwyer)	203(b)	A gas leak from a digester sight glass occurred during maintenance, preventing the plant from stopping excess hydrogen sulfide gas leaks.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV granted commencing 4/29/2026 and continuing for 30 days or until SV hearing scheduled for 5/12/2026	H2S: 0.008908 lbs./day
2. Maruchan, Inc. Case No. 6274-2 (D. Hsu)	203(b)	Commercial manufacturing fryers failed a mandatory air emissions compliance source test, requiring a temporary operational variance until adjustments could pass inspection.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 4/14/2026 and continuing through 7/14/2026	VOC: 6.46 lbs./day PM10: 4.18 lbs./day
3. South Coast AQMD vs. Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc. dba Sunshine Canyon Landfill Case No. 3448-18 (K. Manwaring)	402 H&S §41700	Status report given: Ongoing municipal landfill operational complications produced severe, recurring community odor violations and public nuisance complaints.	Stipulated/Modified	Stipulated Mod. O/A issued commencing 4/30/26 and continuing until compliance has been achieved.	N/A
4. South Coast AQMD vs. Fenico, LLC Case No. 6287-1 (J. Lee and N. Wong)	203(a) 1147(d)(5) 1147(d)(7) 1147(e)(2)(A)(i) 1147(h13)(A) 1402(d)(2) 1407.1(d)(1) 1407.1(d)(5)(C)	The facility failed to submit required permit limit modifications and missed deadlines to demonstrate compliant nitrogen oxide emissions through district-approved furnace testing.	Stipulated/Issued	Stipulated O/A issued. Commencing 4/22/2026; the Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction until 10/30/2026.	N/A
5. Ultramar, Inc. Case No. 3845-113 (B. Tomosovic)	202(a) 203(b) 401(b)(1) 407(a) 2004(f)(1) 3002(c)(1) H&S §41701	A structural process unit disruption or plant equipment breakdown triggered an unexpected spike in carbon monoxide gas volumes that violated normal operational limits.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV & AOC granted commencing 4/22/2026 and continuing through 5/15/2026.	CO: 1,335 lbs. total Opacity: TBD

Report of April 2026 Hearing Board Cases

Acronyms

CO: Carbon Monoxide

EV: Emergency Variance

H₂S: Hydrogen Sulfide

Mod. O/A: Modification Order for Abatement

N/A: Not Applicable

O/A: Order for Abatement

PM₁₀: Particulate Matter 10

SR: Status Report

SV: Short Variance

TBD: To Be Determined

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound

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
202(a)				1									1
203	1												1
203(b)	4	3	4	4									15
218.1(b)(4)(C)			1										1
401(b)(2)				1									1
402	1			1									2
407(a)				1									1
430				1									1
431.1	1												1
1135(d)(1)(B)		1											1
1147(d)(5)				1									1
1147(d)(7)				1									1
1147(e)(2)(A)(i)				1									1
1147(h13)(A)				1									1
1150	1												1
1153.1	1												1
1196(d)(1)			1										1
1303(a)(1)			1										1
1303(a)(2)			1										1
1402(d)(2)				1									1
1407.1(d)(1)				1									1
1407.1(d)(5)(C)													0
1703(a)(2)			1										1
1420	1												1
2004(f)(1)	1	1	3	1									6
2005(b)(1)(A)			1										1
3002	1												1
3002(c)(1)	1	2	2	1									6
CA H&S §41700				1									1
CA H&S §41701	1			1									2

SOUTH COAST AQMD RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX FOR 2026 HEARING BOARD CASES AS OF APRIL 30, 2026

REGULATION II – PERMITS

Rule 202 Temporary Permit to Operate

Rule 203 Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 401 Visible Emissions

Rule 402 Nuisance

Rule 407 Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants

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 1147 NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources

Rule 1150 Excavation of Landfill Sites

Rule 1153.1 Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens

Rule 1196 Clean On-Road Heavy-Duty Public Fleet Vehicles

REGULATION XIII – NEW SOURCE REVIEW

Rule 1303 Requirements

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS AND OTHER NON-CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Rule 1402 Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources

Rule 1407.1 Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Chromium Allow Melting Operations

Rule 1420 Emissions Standard for Lead

REGULATION XVII – PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD)

Rule 1703 PSD Analysis

REGULATION XX – REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

Rule 2004 Requirements

Rule 2005 New Source Review for RECLAIM

REGULATION XXX – TITLE V PERMITS

Rule 3002 Requirements

CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE

§41700 Prohibited Discharges

§41701 Restricted Discharges

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 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 April 1 through April 30, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is attached with the penalty report.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, May 15, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Bayron T. Gilchrist
General Counsel

BTG:sh

	CIVIL FILINGS	VIOLATIONS
1.	Ashkan Corp., dba Woodlake Shell County of Los Angeles Superior Court – Small Claims Case No. 26VESC00494; Filed 3.4.26 (VB) NOV No.: P77730 Rule 461 - Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1
2.	Coaster Company, Misa LLC County of San Bernardino Superior Court – Civil Case No. CIVSB2610865; Filed 4.7.26 (NS) NOV No.: O15368 Rule 2305 - Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1

	CIVIL FILINGS	VIOLATIONS
3.	Super 8 Gas Corporation County of Riverside Superior Court – Small Claims Case No. SCME2600402; Filed 4.10.26 (VB) NOV Nos.: P73536, P74692 Rule 203 - Permit to Operate Rule 461 - Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing H&S § 41960.2 - Gasoline Vapor Recovery California Health and Safety Code § 42402	2
		4 Violations

Attachments

April 2026 Penalty Report

Indexes of South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
General Counsel's Office

Settlement Penalty Report (04/01/2026 - 04/30/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: \$452,213.00

Hearing Board Settlement: \$2,600.00

MSPAP Settlement: \$217,129.80

Total Cash Settlements: \$671,942.80

Total SEP Value: \$0.00

Fiscal Year through 04/30/2026 Cash Total: \$7,685,283.63

Fiscal Year through 04/30/2026 SEP Value Only Total: \$0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
201479	ARMSTRONG LOGISTIC INC	2305	04/07/2026	JL	O15465	\$28,600.00
202403	CAPITAL LOGISTICS	2305	04/07/2026	RM	O15124, O15271, O15275	\$16,500.00
45938	E.M.E. INC/ELECTRO MACHINE & ENGINEERING	1469, 1469.1, 3002	04/03/2026	SP	P79957, P79963	\$43,715.00
203869	FREEMAN	2305	04/21/2026	RM	O15667	\$9,000.00
199130	GOODMAN	2305	04/14/2026	RM	O15266	\$28,600.00
156741	HARBOR COGENERATION CO, LLC	2004, 3002	04/10/2026	SH	P76006	\$2,000.00
47445	HERLEY-KELLY CO (FEE LEASE)	203	04/14/2026	ND	P75678	\$2,588.00
196134	HONOR RANCHO WAYSIDE CANYON HOLDINGS LLC	463, 2004, 2012	04/10/2026	KCM	P79474, P79674, P80653	\$16,500.00
16338	KAISER ALUMINUM FABRICATED PRODUCTS, LLC	2004	04/10/2026	SH	P74882	\$350.00
203636	MITCHELL GENERAL CONTRACTORS INC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/14/2026	JJ	P75774, P75775, P75776	\$6,470.00
206461	OCEANX, LLC	2305	04/07/2026	NW	O15382	\$13,000.00

45643	O'DONNELL OIL LLC	203, 463, 1173	04/10/2026	SP	P78151, P78152, P78162, P79672, P79673, P80731, P80735	\$43,715.00
174727	TESORO REFINING MARKETING COMPANY LLC	3002	04/07/2026	SP	P69068	\$4,000.00
800026	ULTRAMAR INC	1118, 1158, 1176, 1415.1, 2004, 2012, 3002, 40 CFR 63.670, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD	04/21/2026	RM	P75075, P75081, P75085, P80272	\$168,000.00
113674	USA WASTE OF CAL (EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL)	203, 430, 1150.1, 3002	04/24/2026	RM	P67449, P69465, P73509, P77557, P77567	\$46,575.00
202213	XPRESS GLOBAL SYSTEMS, INC.	2305	04/07/2026	ND	O15274	\$22,600.00
Total Civil Settlements: \$452,213.00						
Hearing Board						
140373	AMERESCO CHIQUITA ENERGY LLC	203, 431.1, 3002	04/21/2026	KER	6143-4	\$2,600.00
Total Hearing Board Settlements: \$2,600.00						
MSPAP						
190408	7-ELEVEN FACILITY #38548	461, H&S 41960.2	04/17/2026	VB	P81910	\$1,573.00
209386	7-ELEVEN INC. #46832	461, H&S 41960.2	04/21/2026	VB	P81917	\$1,641.00
23461	ALUMINUM ART PLATING INC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P81751	\$1,249.00
182124	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC - SNA7	203	04/21/2026	VB	P81560	\$2,989.00
197396	APL CITY OF INDUSTRY	2305	04/17/2026	CL	O15509	\$18,460.00
205233	ARCO AM/PM #42787	203, 461	04/10/2026	SW	P66576, P66583	\$2,188.00
29986	AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SO CALIF	461	04/17/2026	CR	P70434	\$2,622.50
180430	BIRCH HILLS GOLF MANAGEMENT, LLC	461	04/07/2026	LT	P64194	\$624.50
149033	BOUTROS SHELL	461, H&S 41960.2	04/07/2026	CR	P63564	\$2,497.00
34281	CALMAT CO	461	04/07/2026	SW	P79729	\$624.00
147356	CHA HOLLYWOOD MED CTR LP	1146	04/21/2026	VB	P82251	\$10,990.00
169563	CIRCLE K #2709425, CIRCLE K STORES, INC.	203, 461	04/07/2026	CL	P79637	\$1,873.00
169535	CIRCLE K #2709432 CIRCLE K STORES INC	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63736	\$1,249.00
169533	CIRCLE K #2709487 CIRCLE K STORES INC	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63737	\$1,249.00
148860	CIRCLE K STORE #6003	203, 461	04/07/2026	CL	P64866, P80242	\$4,371.50
169311	CIRCLE K STORES INC., AMAR BOUBES SITE #	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63735	\$3,747.00
150541	CITY OF MONTCLAIR	461	04/07/2026	SW	P78365, P78366	\$1,248.00
209203	CRIMSON MIDSTREAM LLC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P80684	\$1,049.00
166268	DE SOTO 76, HILU BROTHERS INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	04/06/2026	CR	P63592	\$1,049.00
209964	ECC EXTERIORS, LLC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/17/2026	CR	P83201	\$1,941.00
75531	EDELBROCK FOUNDRY CORP	1147.2	04/17/2026	CL	P78463	\$10,720.00

185079	ELIZABETH'S FOOD COMPANY	203, 1147	04/07/2026	CR	P80432	\$2,466.00
168686	EXCEL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, INC.	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/07/2026	LT	P68940	\$2,598.00
202131	FORMDECOR Inc.	2305	04/07/2026	VB	O15499	\$27,170.00
207559	FUEL WELL INC	461, H&S 41960.2	04/07/2026	CR	P63591	\$781.65
127689	GLENDORA 76 INC.	461	04/07/2026	LT	P79626	\$1,641.00
191124	GREENFIELD INVESTMENTS, LLC	1171	04/21/2026	VB	P81537	\$1,641.00
196700	HANNAM CHAIN DEL AMO INC	1415.1	04/10/2026	VB	P74950	\$5,394.00
200430	HONEY TRANSPORT INC	13 CCR 2485	04/14/2026	CL	P76306	\$1,341.00
120651	HUNTINGTON BEACH HOSPITAL	203	04/17/2026	SW	P81402	\$1,149.00
200210	ISUZU LOGISTICS NORTH AMERICA INC.	2305	04/17/2026	CR	O15515	\$28,600.00
800429	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	3002	04/17/2026	CL	P75491	\$1,566.00
149080	KENK, INC./ROSCOE SHELL	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	04/21/2026	LT	P65248	\$3,566.00
205514	MAITRI ROAD SAND AND GRAVEL	1157	04/07/2026	CL	P75894	\$1,678.00
207254	PRECISE DISTRIBUTION	2305	04/21/2026	LT	O15553	\$26,640.00
187296	PROVIDENCE BREEZE AACC MOB & SITE	203	04/07/2026	VB	P78330	\$4,036.00
151448	QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	403, 1403, 40 CFR 61.145, 40 CFR 61.150	04/17/2026	CR	P75495, P79784, P79792	\$7,494.00
183670	RADC ENTERPRISES, INC	461, H&S 41960.2	04/17/2026	CL	P63572	\$1,723.50
209111	SEAFOOD CITY SUPERMARKET RANCHO CUCAMONGA	1415.1	04/07/2026	CR	P73972	\$2,847.00
209110	SEAFOOD CITY SUPERMARKET WEST COVINA	1415.1	04/07/2026	CR	P73973	\$2,847.00
119596	SNACK-KING LLC	2004	04/21/2026	CL	P75636	\$2,198.00
182089	SUNBELT RENTALS PC 632	461	04/14/2026	CL	P82252	\$1,249.00
209235	SYLVIA MOTA	1403	04/07/2026	CR	P82032	\$1,416.15
63249	THE VONS CO INC SAFEWAY INC	1146	04/10/2026	VB	P69192	\$10,990.00
164151	VAPOR POINT LLC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P80683	\$1,049.00
205251	VEER LEGACY PARTNERS INC	202	04/07/2026	CL	P70097	\$1,094.00
Total MSPAP Settlements: \$217,129.80						

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

REGULATION II - PERMITS

- Rule 202 Temporary Permit to Operate
- Rule 203 Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

- Rule 403 Fugitive Dust
- Rule 430 Breakdown Provisions
- Rule 431.1 Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels
- Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
- Rule 463 Storage of Organic Liquids

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 1147.2 NOx Reductions from Metal Melting and Heating Furnaces
- Rule 1150.1 Control of Gaseous Emissions from Active Landfills
- Rule 1157 PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations
- Rule 1158 Storage, Handling and Transport of Petroleum Coke
- Rule 1171 Solvent Cleaning Operations
- Rule 1176 Sumps and Wastewater Separators

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS

- Rule 1403 Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities
- Rule 1415.1 Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Refrigeration Systems
- Rule 1469 Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations
- Rule 1469.1 Spraying Operations Using Coatings Containing Chromium

REGULATION XX - REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

- Rule 2004 Requirements
- Rule 2012 Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX FOR APRIL 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 61.145 Standards for Demolition and Renovation

40 CFR 61.150 Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating, Demolition, Renovation, and Spraying Operations

40 CFR 63

Subpart DDDDD National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

40 CFR 63.670 Requirements for Flare Control Devices

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41960.2 Gasoline Vapor Recovery

H&S § 42402 Violation of Emission Limitations – Civil Penalty

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

13 CCR 2485 Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling

 [Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 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 April 1, 2026 and April 30, 2026, and proposed projects
for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to
CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, May 15, 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 review¹ of environmental documents for the current reporting period for Attachments A and B combined²:

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 April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	50
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the March 2026 report)	11
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	61
<i>Comment letters sent</i>	20
<i>Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made</i>	37
<i>Environmental documents currently undergoing review</i>	4

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 April 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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of developing a speculative Class A warehouse building (403,033 square feet) with an office space (15,000 square feet) on 31.3 acres of vacant land, including 56 dock doors, with road improvements on an additional 7.79 acres, allowing for industrial uses including warehousing, distribution, high-cube fulfillment, and up to 10% high-cube cold storage. The project is located at 3422 Del Amo Boulevard in Torrance.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Torrance	Comment letter sent on 5/14/2026
LAC260401-01 Prologis Del Amo and Prairie Center Project	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/2025/april-2025/lac250402-02.pdf Reference: LAC250402-02 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260401-01-deir-prologis-del-amo-and-prairie-center-project.pdf Comment Period: 4/1/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of demolishing the Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery Carson Plant, including 16 buildings, 45 storage tanks, and associated equipment, and redeveloping the 222.9-acre site with six industrial buildings (3,913,419 square feet) for general warehousing, high-cube fulfillment, and transload uses, along with two on-site parking lots for truck/trailer parking and electric vehicle charging, and associated infrastructure improvements. The project is located at 1520 East Sepulveda Boulevard in Carson within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Carson	Comment letter sent on 5/8/2026
LAC260415-01 Diamond Gateway#	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260415-01-nop--diamond-gateway.pdf Comment Period: 4/13/2026 - 5/12/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of demolishing three existing buildings and redeveloping a 12.1-acre site with a one-story industrial building (298,988 square feet) with a mezzanine for manufacturing and warehousing uses at a floor area ratio of 0.57, including landscaping, utility connections, stormwater facilities, fencing, paved parking, loading areas, and driveways. The project is located at 2411 North Glassell Street in Orange.	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Orange	Comment letter sent on 5/6/2026
ORC260414-01 2411 North Glassell Street Warehouse Project	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/orc260414-01-draft-mnd-2411-north-glassell-street-warehouse-project.pdf Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of constructing a building (268,400 square feet) consisting of medical office, professional office, education, recreation, commercial, a travel center with refueling uses, and a hotel on 47.9 acres, and industrial uses (5,545,000 square feet) on 392 acres, along with a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change on the Mount San Jacinto College site to Very High Density Residential (18-24 dwelling units per acre). The project is located at the northwest corner of Sunset Avenue and Bobcat Road in Banning.	Final Environmental Impact Report	City of Banning	Under review, may submit comments
RVC260422-06 Sunset Crossroads Project	Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Availability 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/RVC231221-01.pdf Reference: RVC231221-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a three-year extension without proposing additional changes to a previously approved warehouse (53,665 square feet) development which included a Conditional Use Permit and Design Review for site plan, building elevations, grading, and conceptual landscaping. The project is located at 26811 Fifth Street in Highland.	Other	City of Highland	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260415-05 Southwest Corner of 5th Street and Central Avenue Warehouse Project	Comment Period: 4/15/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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:

- Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
- 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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a three-year extension without proposing additional changes to a previously approved warehouse (47,889 square feet) development which included an approved Conditional Use Permit and Design Review for site plan, building elevations, grading, and conceptual landscaping. The project is located at 25137 Sixth Street in Highland.	Other	City of Highland	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260415-06 Sixth Street and Del Rosa Drive Warehouse Project	Comment Period: 4/15/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Airports</i>	The project consists of replacing existing Hemet-Ryan Air Attack Base facilities with a modern fire-response base on 15.25 acres by: 1) constructing a two-story air operations building, landing pads and retardant loading pits, a 32-bed barracks/mess hall, a helicopter/OV-10 hangar, two aircraft storage canopies, a helicopter training tower, a fire retardant mixing station, a vehicle storage building, and a generator/electrical yard; 2) demolishing existing outdated structures; and 3) installing new sewer connections, fencing, paving, landscaping, and associated utilities. The project is located at 4710 Walden Weaver Road in Hemet.	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Under review, may submit comments
RVC260421-03 Hemet-Ryan Air Attack Base Replacement Project	Reference: RVC251125-07 Comment Period: 4/24/2026 - 6/5/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map, Conditional Use Permit, and Development Agreement to subdivide a 21-acre parcel into two lots, dedicating a 10.7-acre lot to the city for a future public park and developing an industrial building (221,815 square feet) on the remaining 10.5-acre lot. The project is located at 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road in South El Monte.	Other	City of South El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-03 South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park	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: LAC260204-03; LAC250903-02; and LAC240710-16 Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: 5/4/2026			

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i>	The project consists of constructing a concrete ready-mix facility and an office building (1,270 square feet) with associated parking on a 3.03-acre undeveloped parcel, including aggregate conveyors, material bins, cement silos, water pits, washout pits, drying areas, and gravel pad areas. The project is located at 175 Viele Avenue in Beaumont.	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Comment letter sent on 4/30/2026
RVC260414-04 Bender Ready Mix (CUP2026-0008)	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/rvc260414-04-sp-bender-ready-mix-(cup2026-0008).pdf Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change to develop a new Public Works Corporate Yard on a 53.94-acre site, including 10 buildings consolidating multiple City departments with office space, operations buildings, a waste transfer station, a clean natural gas fueling station, shops, warehouse space, a multi-level parking structure, and 1,193 total parking spaces, along with associated on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements, with a potential development area of warehousing (50,000 square feet) and office uses (28,000 square feet). The project is located at 2200 East Philadelphia Street in Ontario.	Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260407-02 Public Works Corporate Yard Project	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/2025/october-2025/sbc250903-09-nop-public-works-corporate-yard-project-(pgpa25-003-pzc-25-004).pdf Reference: SBC250903-09 Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of removing and replacing wildfire-impacted exterior soil exceeding regulatory guidelines for lead or arsenic at three Pasadena Unified School District campuses, with excavation to varying depths, confirmation sampling, and backfill with clean soil conducted during summer break. The project is located at 1065 East Washington Boulevard in Pasadena, 1090 Nithsdale Road in Pasadena, and 527 Ventura Street in Altadena.	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Comment letter sent on 5/1/2026
LAC260408-02 PUSD School Sites Exterior Soil Cleanup	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/rvc260318-05-deir--heritage-valley-business-center.pdf Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>				
LAC260408-03 Class 1 Permit Modification – Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C.	The project consists of a Class 1 Permit Modification to update the contact information for the facility and Emergency Coordinator in the existing Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste permit for a facility that receives, processes, stores, treats, recycles, and transfers regulated and unregulated waste from commercial, industrial, and household sources. The project is located at 1704 West First Street in Azusa. Staff previously provided comments on the Permit Modification for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/november/LAC211019-13.pdf and https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2020/December/LAC201124-10.pdf References: LAC251015-02; LAC241023-08; LAC211019-13; LAC210914-04; LAC201124-10; and LAC191219-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>				
LAC260409-03 Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project	The project consists of constructing a stormwater capture, treatment, and infiltration facility with a subterranean basin, developing passive park uses, a dog park, a community garden, and constructing a pedestrian bridge over Eaton Wash Channel. Construction is anticipated to begin in July 2027 and last 22 months. The project is located along Eaton Wash Channel near the western termini of Thorndale Road and Grayburn Road in Pasadena. Comment Period: 4/10/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Pasadena	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of increasing the maximum throughput at an existing construction, demolition, and inert materials processing facility from 500 to 900 tons per day, installing an electric Rotochopper wood grinding system and associated conveyors capable of processing 30 to 40 tons of recycled wood per hour, expanding the permitted facility boundary from 1.24 to 2.19 acres, and constructing a stormwater vault on the eastern portion of the property. The project is located at 3720 Noakes Street in Los Angeles within the designated AB 617 East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce community.	Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-02 Increase in Processing and Transfer of Construction, Demolition and Inert Materials, California Waste Services - Downtown Los Angeles#	Reference: LAC260127-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of constructing a comprehensive wastewater collection and conveyance system serving 1,368 lots in Quail Valley Subarea 4, including 10 miles of eight-inch and 12-inch polyvinyl chloride gravity main pipe, 1.1 miles of force mains, 247 manholes, 24 connector pipes, one regional lift station, and four smaller lift stations, to be constructed in eight phases over 20 years. The project is located at 23736 Kennedy Lane in Menifee.	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Comment letter sent on 5/14/2026
RVC260401-05 Quail Valley Subarea 4 Project	Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/october-2025/rvc250902-04-nop-quail-valley-subarea-4-project.pdf Reference: RVC250902-04 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/rvc260401-05-draft-eir-quail-valley-subarea-4-project.pdf Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of installing 146,200 linear feet of an eight-inch sewer pipeline and 2,500 new four- to six-inch service laterals to connect 2,600 parcels to the wastewater system and abate over 2,040 septic systems. Construction would occur within public roadways and rights-of-way across multiple sub-areas (A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, K, and the North Indian Canyon Drive/Interstate 10 corridor) over 20 years. The project is located at 66575 Second Street in Desert Hot Springs.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Mission Springs Water District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260414-02 Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program Septic to Sewer Project	Comment Period: 4/14/2026 - 5/14/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	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.	Responses to South Coast AQMD Comments	Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	Under review, may submit comments
SBC260415-07 Two-Mile Groundwater Wells Project	Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/sbc260225-06-mnd-two-mile-groundwater-wells-project.pdf Reference: SBC260225-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of adopting a regional water supply program which will include advanced water purification, groundwater storage, injection and extraction wells, and conveyance facilities to produce and manage up to 15,000 acre-feet-per-year of new water supply, supporting water exchanges and environmental pulse flows. The project is located throughout the Chino Basin and connected regional systems in Southern California.	Recirculated Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Under review, may submit comments
SBC260421-07 Inland Empire Utilities Agency Chino Basin Program	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/2021/october/SBC210921-08.pdf References: SBC211102-10 and SBC210921-08 Comment Period: 4/21/2026 - 6/5/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Utilities</i>	The project consists of installing a wireless telecommunications facility which will include antennas, remote radio units, microwave backhaul equipment, cabinets, batteries, a transformer, and utility panels, along with associated electrical and telecommunications infrastructure, and extension of an existing mono-eucalyptus structure to accommodate the equipment. The project is located at 11250 Palmer Avenue in Beaumont.	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260414-03 T-Mobile Collocation – Minor Plot Plan (PP2026-0006)	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			

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PROJECT TITLE				
Transportation	The project consists of: 1) rehabilitating pavement by applying rubberized hot mix asphalt on general purpose lanes and shoulders; 2) rehabilitating drainage by installing 168 feet of cured-in-place pipelines for three existing pipe segments; 3) installing 24 curve warning signs; and 4) upgrading two existing metal beam guardrail systems along State Route 74. The project is located along State Route 74 from the State Route 74/Interstate 5 separation to 1.0 mile east of San Juan Creek in San Juan Capistrano and unincorporated Orange County. Reference: ORC251125-04 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Final Negative Declaration	California Department of Transportation	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260408-04 SR-74 Multi Asset				
Transportation	The project consists of widening the highway S-curve on State Route 142 between Carriage Hill Lane and Azurite Drive from Post Mile 2.2 to Post Mile 2.5, all within Caltrans right-of-way. The project is located on State Route 142 in Chino Hills. Comment Period: 4/10/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	California Department of Transportation	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260409-07 State Route 142 S-Curve				
Institutional (schools, government, etc.)	The project consists of a Development Agreement between the City of South El Monte and Magellan Value Partners to dedicate 10.7 acres to the city for the future development of a public park. The project is located at 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road in South El Monte. Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 4/24/2026 Public Hearing: 4/28/2026	Other	City of South El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-04 Development Agreement Resolution 26-07 – 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road Public Park Dedication				
Institutional (schools, government, etc.)	The project consists of: 1) constructing a new two-story athletic building (33,270 square feet) at 41 feet in height with a decorative bell tower reaching up to 70 feet, including locker rooms, classrooms, athletics pavilion, and offices; 2) constructing a new one-story restroom building; and 3) making athletic field improvements at the varsity and junior varsity softball fields and baseball field, including 16 new sports field light poles ranging from 60 to 80 feet tall on 6.7 acres of the campus. The project is located at 201 East Chapman Avenue in Fullerton. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260401-02 Fullerton Union High School Field Improvements and New Athletic Building Project				

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260401-03 Sonora High School Math & Science Classroom Building Modernization and Field Improvements Project	The project consists of: 1) modernizing the northern half of the existing Math and Science Classroom Building (Building 400) by replacing the doors, plumbing, fire alarm system, heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems, roofing, flooring, and lab casework; 2) reconfiguring six classrooms into four biology and chemistry classrooms while maintaining the existing building footprint; and 3) making track and field improvements on 18.25 acres which include constructing a new single-story restroom building (2,615 square feet) and installing a synthetic track and turf field, permanent bleachers (1,464 seats), 24 field light poles, a 24-foot scoreboard, four golf bays, a putting green, an auxiliary field (42,146 square feet), and a bioretention area (16,000 square feet). The project is located at 401 South Palm Street in La Habra. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260401-04 Sunny Hills High School Field Improvements Project	The project consists of making improvements on 13.9 acres by: 1) replacing the existing track and field with a synthetic track and turf field; 2) installing 1,843-seat bleachers (24-feet high); 3) constructing a restroom and storage building (2,304 square feet); 4) installing 22 field lights ranging from 50-feet to 80-feet in height with a public announcement system, a 20-foot-wide fire access lane, new entry plaza, sewer line connection; and 5) making landscaping modifications. The project is located at 1801 Lancer Way in Fullerton. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260416-01 Marguerite Tennis and Aquatics Center Master Plan Amendment No. 1	The project consists of an addendum to the previously approved Marguerite Tennis and Aquatics Center Master Plan to construct two new parking lots, including a 52-stall northern parking lot (42,566 square feet) with a retaining wall and underground stormwater detention vault, and a 191-stall southern parking lot with a new driveway connection to Via Santa Clara and an underground stormwater detention vault discharging to a bioswale. The project is located at 27341 Marguerite Parkway in Mission Viejo. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Addendum to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of constructing two educational buildings (121,100 square feet) on a 10.1-acre site, including Building 1A (57,700 square feet) with classrooms, class labs, computer labs, and office space, and Building 1B (63,400 square feet) with classrooms, class labs, a multipurpose room, dining and merchandising space, and community uses, along with parking, hardscape, and landscaping. The project is located at 6464 33rd Street in Jurupa Valley.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Riverside Community College District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260409-05 Inland Empire Technical Trade Center	Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of renewing a previously approved Conditional Use Permit 12-CUP-09 for a public charter academy which provides traditional independent study and online correspondence programs in a Community Commercial zone. The project is located at 77 Beaumont Avenue in Beaumont.	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260409-06 Mojave River Academy Conditional Use Permit (CUP2026-0007)	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of constructing and operating a new public TK-8 school campus on 37.46 acres with an enrollment capacity of up to 1,200 students and 124 staff, including six buildings housing administrative, instructional, extracurricular, physical education, and support services, along with campus amenities, vehicular and pedestrian access improvements, landscaping, and utility improvements. The project is located at 40852 Brookside Avenue in Cherry Valley.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Beaumont Unified School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260422-05 TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and North Highland Springs Avenue	Comment Period: 4/22/2026 - 5/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Medical Facility</i>	The project consists of a Use and Standards Variance seeking to demolish 12 existing buildings and construct a new three-story, 106-bed residential congregate care facility (92,420 square feet) with a subterranean garage (26,471 square feet) on a 4.3-acre lot, including 20,837 cubic yards of grading with a height of 37 feet five inches and a floor area ratio of 0.49. The project is located at 2820 Sycamore Avenue in Glendale.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-01 Twelve Oaks Residential Congregate Care Facility Expansion	Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: 5/20/2026			

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PROJECT TITLE				
Medical Facility	The project consists of expanding a medical center by constructing two new medical office/clinic buildings and a general hospital totaling 983,000 square feet, adopting Amendment No. 8 to Concept Plan No. 1, and approving Planned Development No. 6. The project is located at 1301 California Street in Redlands. Reference: SBC260204-12 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/7/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260401-06 Kaiser Redlands Medical Center Project				
Retail	The project consists of: 1) demolishing a one-story warehouse (23,151 square feet) and surface parking lots; 2) constructing a seven-story self-storage facility (161,645 square feet) on a 0.70-acre site, including an office (954 square feet), five parking spaces, 36 bicycle spaces, two loading spaces; and 3) approving a Zone and Height District Change (C2-1-O to C2-2-O) to allow a 6:1 FAR (in lieu of 1.5:1) and associated waiver requests. The project is located at 4802-4828 West San Vicente Boulevard in Los Angeles. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260409-04-nop--los-angeles-county-san-fernando-valley-area-plan.pdf Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Comment letter sent on 5/6/2026
LAC260409-02 4802 - 4828 San Vicente Self-Storage Facility Project (ENV-2025-5195-MND)				
Retail	The project consists of changing the zoning from Neighborhood Commercial to Community Commercial and issuing a Conditional Use Permit for a public self-storage facility with 1,134 storage units within a three-story building (130,764 square feet) and 52 recreational vehicle (RV) outdoor parking spaces on a three-acre vacant parcel. The project is located at 13921 Pheasant Knoll Lane in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: 4/21/2026 - 5/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260416-02 Public Storage Moreno Valley				
Retail	The project consists of issuing a Conditional Use Permit and Plot Plan for a commercial retail project with three buildings totaling 12,000 square feet on a 2.39-acre site, including: 1) a convenience market (4,050 square feet) with a Type 21 liquor license; 2) a building with retail (2,015 square feet) and a drive-through restaurant (1,510 square feet); and 3) a multi-tenant building (4,425 square feet) with retail on the first floor and office space (1,400 square feet) on the second floor, along with 57 parking stalls and landscaping. The project is located at 28920 Central Avenue in Lake Elsinore. Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260421-04 Central Avenue Commercial Retail				

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Retail SBC260415-04 Moreno Valley Express Car Wash - Plot Plan PEN22-0193	The project consists of a Plot Plan to develop a car wash building (4,150 square feet) with vacuum stations on a 1.33-acre site in the Community Commercial zone. The project is located at the northwest corner of Perris Boulevard and Dracaea Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/23/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail SBC260421-06 Alder Taylor Retail Project (PROJ-2022-00051)	The project consists of developing a retail center (54,406 square feet) with eight retail spaces (6,800 square feet) on a 3.7-acre site, including demolition of three structures, 113 parking spaces, six accessible spaces, 14 bicycle spaces, and two 30-foot-wide access points. The project is located at 17805 and 17783 Taylor Avenue in Bloomington. Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260408-01 Tentative Tract Map No. 85075	The project consists of a Tentative Tract Map converting an existing four-unit apartment building into condominiums, including façade improvements and interior remodeling, with no building additions proposed. The project involves Assessor's Parcel Number 5254-007-031 and does not expand the existing building footprint or unit count. The project is located at 141 Casuda Canyon Drive in Monterey Park. Comment Period: 3/31/2026 - 4/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Monterey Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260409-01 1501 North Marlay Drive (ENV-2023-2650-MND)	The project consists of constructing a single-family home (3,100 square feet) including basement space (1,899 square feet and 29 feet tall), a two-car garage, and associated landscaping on a vacant parcel (5,025.8 square feet), including three retaining walls ranging from 22.16 feet to 35.33 feet in height and 2,991 cubic yards of export. The project is located at 1501 North Marlay Drive in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Project Notes:

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**ATTACHMENT A
 PARED BY OTHER PUBLIC
 April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026**

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
General Land Use (residential, etc.)	The project consists of constructing a seven-story mixed-use building (252,148 square feet) with 209 dwelling units and a ground-floor retail (2,705 square feet) on a 1.4-acre site (62,989 square feet), reaching a maximum height of 86 feet and involves demolishing eight multi-family buildings. The project is located at 3822-3828 South Figueroa Street, 3801–3833 1/2 South Flower Drive, and 468-470 West 38th Street in Los Angeles within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260415-02 3822 South Figueroa Project#	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/2025/april-2025/lac250404-02.pdf Reference: LAC250404-02 Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
General Land Use (residential, etc.)	The project consists of a mixed-use development including a four-story, 60-room hotel, a four-story, 151-room assisted living facility, and 73 two-story condominium townhomes for residents aged 55 years and over, with 360,000 cubic yards of cut and fill grading balanced on-site. The project is located at 25800 Sierra Highway in Santa Clarita.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Santa Clarita	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260421-01 Golden Valley Road Mixed Use Project	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: 5/19/2026			
General Land Use (residential, etc.)	The project consists of demolishing existing structures and constructing a six-story, 190-unit affordable residential building (55 studios, 65 one-bedroom, and 70 two-bedroom units) with a podium lobby, offices, community room, and 62 parking spaces on a 0.80-acre site. The project is located at 7004, 7008, 7012 and 7018 Baird Avenue in Los Angeles.	Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds	California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260423-01 La Estancia	Comment Period: 4/23/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of demolishing the existing industrial campus (370,031 square feet) and constructing a 281-unit residential development (602,105 square feet) on a 13.8-acre site, including three-story duets and townhomes and a four-story, 50-unit affordable senior apartment building, with private streets and landscaping. The project is located at 5600 Beach Boulevard in Buena Park.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Buena Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260402-01 5600 Beach Boulevard Residential Development Project				
	Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: 5/13/2026			
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of making the following limited modifications to the previously approved Santiago Hills II Project: 1) reducing the number of detached residential units from 1,180 to 1,058; 2) increasing the size of dedicated park land from 9.5 acres to 10.6 acres; 3) making improvements to the trail system; 4) modifying the layouts of the lots and streets; 4) updating the architectural and landscape design guidelines; and 5) making major infrastructure improvements to the Zone 6 water reservoir, water pump station, underground electrical connections, and water quality treatment basins on 421 acres. The project is located at 1802 Santiago Canyon Road in Orange.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	City of Orange	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260421-02 Refined Orange Heights Project				
	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/22/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Tentative Tract Map, and Plot Plan to develop 158 attached residential townhomes in 34 buildings on an 18.22-acre site at a density of 8.59 dwelling units per acre, including retention basins, a clubhouse and pool, internal streets, and two access driveways. The project is located north of 55th Avenue and west of Calhoun Street, bounded by 54th Avenue and Jackson Street in unincorporated Riverside County within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260415-03 Spanish Trails Project#				
	Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
General Land Use (residential, etc.)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zoning Code Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Tentative Tract Map, Site Plan Review, and Certificate of Appropriateness to develop a mixed-use project with 291 residential dwelling units and nine live/work units on a 7.03-acre site, combining 12 parcels, dedicating right-of-way, vacating an alley, and vacating a portion of 6th Street within the Seventh Street East Historic District. The project is located at 3596 Commerce Street in Riverside.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260416-03 Iron Lofts Mixed-Use Residential Development				
	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: 4/20/2026			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, and Ordinance to establish the San Fernando Valley Area Plan as a long-range policy document guiding land use regulation in the unincorporated communities of Kagel and Lopez Canyons, Sylmar Island, Oat Mountain, West Chatsworth, and West Hills, including areawide and community-specific goals and policies addressing land use, mobility, conservation, safety, economic development, and historic preservation, along with updated land use policy maps and new Planning Area development standards. The project encompasses the unincorporated communities of the San Fernando Valley Planning Area in unincorporated Los Angeles County. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260409-04-nop--los-angeles-county-san-fernando-valley-area-plan.pdf	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Los Angeles	Comment letter sent on 5/6/2026
LAC260409-04 Los Angeles County San Fernando Valley Area Plan				
	Comment Period: 4/6/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment to update the Safety Element to address fire hazards, geologic risks, flooding, climate change, emergency preparedness, hazardous materials and waste, and evacuation constraints, as required by Government Code Section 65302(g)(3). The project encompasses the entire incorporated boundary of Mission Viejo.	Other	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260408-05 General Plan Amendment P-GPA2026-0003 – Safety Element Update				
	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/13/2026			

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of updating the 2024 General Plan to include associated text amendments to Title 9 (Planning & Zoning), amendments to the Zoning Atlas, and revisions to the 2024 Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and streamline CEQA analysis for future projects. The project is located citywide in Moreno Valley.	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260408-06 MoVal 2040: The Moreno Valley Comprehensive General Plan Update. Municipal Code and Zoning (including Zoning Atlas) Amendments. and Climate Action Plan	Staff previously provided comments on the Revised Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/august-2025/rvc250708-02-rdpeir-moval-2040-moreno-valley-general-plan-update-associated-zoning-text-amendments-to-title-9-and-zoning-atlas-amendments-and-2024-climate-action-plan-project.pdf 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/august-2024/rvc240807-16-nop-moval-2040-the-moreno-valley-comprehensive-general-plan-update-municipal-coding-and-zoning-amendments-and-climate-action-plan.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/may/RVC210406-01.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2020/April/RVC200310-01.pdf References: RVC251112-06; RVC251007-02; RVC250919-01; RVC250708-02; RVC240807-16; RVC210527-01; RVC210406-01; and RVC200310-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/21/2026			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of: 1) annexing 313.4 acres from unincorporated Riverside County into the City of Calimesa; 2) amending the General Plan and pre-zone/ zone requirements; 3) issuing two Conditional Use Permits for two existing warehouse buildings with no new development proposed; and 4) applying Light Industrial, Open Space Residential, Community Commercial, and Residential Estate zoning designations and a Warehouse Overlay Zone over 138.7 acres of existing warehouse development. The project is located at 36244 Cherry Valley Boulevard in Cherry Valley.	Draft Negative Declaration	City of Calimesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260421-05 City of Calimesa Annexation Project	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>				
SBC260407-01 Euclid Mixed Use Specific Plan Amendment	The project consists of amending the previously approved Euclid Mixed Use Specific Plan to expand the plan area to include an adjacent 36.5-acre site, business park uses (376,881 square feet), office use (54,306 square feet), 935 dwelling units, commercial uses (46,548 square feet), 4.25 acres of open space, and associated on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements. The project is located at 7444 Edison Avenue in Ontario. 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/2024/february/SBC240103-01.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/2023/march-2023/SBC230214-07.pdf References: SBC240807-09; SBC240724-10; SBC240724-06; SBC240103-01; and SBC230214-07 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/sbc260407-01-nop-euclid-mixed-use-specific-plan-amendment.pdf Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Comment letter sent on 5/1/2026

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ATTACHMENT B

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, and Tentative Tract Map which seeks to subdivide a 58.69-acre site into eight numbered parcels and four lettered lots to accommodate light industrial and logistics uses (805,400 square feet), including general light industrial uses on Parcels 1–5 and warehouse and cold storage uses on Parcels 6–8, along with a 15-foot-wide public multi-purpose trail along the north side of the Bedford Canyon Wash Channel. The project is located at 2550 Cajalco Road in Corona.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Corona	Comment letter sent on 4/7/2026
RVC260311-04 Shea Cajalco Commerce Center Project	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260311-04-nop-shea-cajalco-commerce-center-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/9/2026 - 4/7/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Vesting Tentative Parcel Map, and Plot Plan for the construction of one concrete tilt-up warehouse building totaling 829,755 square feet, including an office (10,000 square feet) and a ground floor warehouse space (819,755 square feet) at 60 feet in height, with 503 automobile parking spaces, 258 truck trailer parking spaces, and 111 dock doors on an 41-acre site. The project is located at 26300 Trumble Road in Menifee.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Menifee	Comment letter sent on 5/1/2026
RVC260318-05 Heritage Valley Business Center	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/2025/june-2025/rvc250522-03.pdf References: RVC250522-03 and RVC241001-02 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/rvc260318-05-deir-heritage-valley-business-center.pdf Comment Period: 3/18/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Goods Movement</i>	The project consists of redeveloping the container terminal located in West Basin portion of the Port of Los Angeles at Berths 121-131, by: 1) dredging and disposing dredged material; 2) demolishing and reconstructing the wharf at Berths 126-129; 3) relocating the existing cranes and adding new, larger cranes; 4) expanding on-dock rail with electrically-powered rail-mounted gantry cranes; and 5) issuing a new 30-year entitlement. The project is located at Berths 121-131, West Basin, at 425 South Palos Verdes Street in San Pedro.	Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Draft Environmental Impact Report	Port of Los Angeles	Comment letter sent on 5/8/2026
LAC260312-04 Berths 121-131 Container Terminal Redevelopment Project	Reference: LAC140415-01 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260312-04-deis-cir-berths-121-131-container-terminal-redevelopment-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/13/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i>	The project consists of demolishing all existing structures on 13.59 acres and constructing a concrete tilt-up industrial building (332,090 square feet at 36 feet tall with a floor area ratio of 0.56), with a dedicated areas for manufacturing (152,433 square feet), warehousing (155,657 square feet), and ancillary office space (24,000 square feet), parking, site circulation, lighting, fencing, landscaping, and utilities. The project is located at 3800 Via Oro Avenue in Long Beach within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Long Beach	Comment letter sent on 4/21/2026
LAC260324-01 3800 Via Oro Project#	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/lac260324-01-nop-3800-via-oro-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/23/2026 - 4/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of conducting soil and soil vapor cleanup activities at the Pico Pavilion Shopping Center using soil vapor extraction (SVE) technology, including installing five soil vapor extraction wells, SVE piping, and SVE equipment to remove tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) contamination from the 2.7-acre site, in combination with an existing sub-slab depressurization system. The project is located at 415 Avenida Pico in San Clemente.	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Comment letter sent on 4/29/2026
ORC260325-03 Former Reeves Rubber Inc. – Pico Pavilion Shopping Center	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/orc260325-03-former-reeves-rubber-inc---pico-pavilion-shopping-center.pdf Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>				
SBC260326-10 Benson Reservoir Replacement and Improvements Project	The project consists of constructing a replacement concrete cylindrical reservoir (172 feet in diameter and 58.25 feet in height) with a capacity of 7.85 million gallons on a 4.5-acre site, connecting it to the City's water system, and demolishing the existing 1.5-million-gallon reservoir within the Benson Water Treatment Plant complex. The project is located at 11840 South Benson Avenue in Chino. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/sbc260326-10-mnd-benson-reservoir-replacement-and-improvements-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/12/2026 - 4/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Chino	Comment letter sent on 4/10/2026
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>				
RVC260310-04 Highland Grove IV	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Tentative Tract Map, and Agricultural Preserve Diminishment seeking to develop 206 single-family detached residential units (10,000 square feet lots) on 57.8 acres, one park on 1.9 acres, two detention/water quality basins on 3.3 acres, slopes and open space on 25.0 acres, and internal public roadways on 23.6 acres. The project is located east of McAllister Street and north of El Sobrante Road in Riverside. Reference: RVC240517-01 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260310-04-draft-eir-highland-grove-iv.pdf Comment Period: 3/12/2026 - 4/27/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 4/24/2026
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>				
SBC260305-02 The Ontario Plan (TOP) Policy Plan Amendment	The project consists of a Policy Plan Amendment seeking to modify the permitted and planned land use pattern across more than 1,300 acres in southern Ontario. This project will be processed concurrently with the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan (EBPSP), which proposes Business Park uses (2,939,000 square feet) on 138.01 acres with 36.44 acres designated as Open Space – Parkland. The project is located citywide with the EBPSP site bounded by Eucalyptus Avenue to the south, Walker Avenue to the east, and Campus Avenue to the west in Ontario. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/sbc260305-02-dseir-the-ontario-plan-policy-plan-amendment.pdf Comment Period: 3/5/2026 - 4/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Comment letter sent on 4/16/2026

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ATTACHMENT B
WITH CONTINUED REVIEW OF ENVIRONM
PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of implementing the Cabazon Community Plan and corresponding Cabazon Infrastructure Plan (CIP) to address land use and infrastructure needs for the Cabazon community, including adding up to 25,000 new housing units over the next 30 years across an 7,768-acre project area and making infrastructure improvements for domestic water, wastewater, flood control, electric power, natural gas, telecommunications, and roadway right-of-way. The project is located at 51220 Dolores Avenue in Cabazon.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 4/8/2026
RVC260310-02 Cabazon Infrastructure Plan and Cabazon Community Plan Project (GPA No. 01206 and ZR6234)	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260310-02-nop-cabazon-infrastructure-plan-and-cabazon-community-plan-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/9/2026 - 4/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of developing 134 acres within the Cypress Town Center and Commons Specific Plan 3.0 area to include 1,791 residential units, non-residential uses (440,000 square feet), and park and recreational improvements on 18.2 acres, including 112 attached townhomes on Lot 14 (7.33 acres). The project is located at 4961 Siboney Street in Cypress.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Cypress	Comment letter sent on 4/30/2026
ORC260318-03 Specific Plan 3.0 Buildout Project	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/2025/april-2025/lac250407-02.pdf Reference: LAC250407-02 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/orc260318-03-draft-eir-specific-plan-3-0-buildout-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/16/2026 - 4/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of a General Plan Update which seeks to add four new land use designations for a total of 16 designations which are projected to result in 10,350 new dwelling units and non-residential space (2.7 million square feet) by 2045. The project also includes a Zoning Text and Map Amendment to create a Residential Corridor Overlay along commercial corridors, and targeted zoning updates to maintain consistency with the General Plan. The project is located citywide in Downey.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Downey	Comment letter sent on 4/10/2026
RVC260319-02 Downey 2045 General Plan Update and Zoning Text and Map Amendments	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260319-02-nop-downey-2045-general-plan-update-and-zoning-text-and-map-amendments.pdf Comment Period: 3/13/2026 - 4/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through April 30, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) <u>Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project</u>	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
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) <u>Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects</u>	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.

ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through April 30, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) <u>Moreno Compressor Modernization Project</u>	SDG&E is proposing to modify their South Coast AQMD permit (Facility ID: 4242) for various equipment at the Moreno Compressor Station, a 13.76-acre natural gas compressor station. The facility is owned by SDG&E and operated by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). The project seeks to: 1) install two new natural gas-fired compressor gas turbines (each rated at 5,825 horsepower (hp)) equipped with selective catalytic reduction systems (SCR), oxidation catalysts, and continuous emissions monitoring systems, and two new electric reciprocating compressors (each rated at 4,250 hp); 2) install two natural gas-fired emergency generator engines (each rated at 824 hp) with associated emission control systems; 3) decommission existing equipment including four turbine-driven compressors, five reciprocating compressors, and four emergency generators; and 4) make ancillary improvements. The following upgrades to the electric utilities operated by Southern California Edison will also be required: a) installation of temporary construction power infrastructure to provide sufficient electricity for the project, b) installation of a new 12-kilovolt (kV) super circuit with approximately three miles of additional circuitry, and c) installation of new overhead conductor on up to 35 poles and one new 12-kV switch. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 14601 Virginia Street in Moreno Valley. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2016071006	Addendum to the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1134, the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rules 1110.2 and 1100, and the Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan	The consultant has prepared a draft Addendum which South Coast AQMD staff is reviewing.	Dudek, Yorke Engineering, LLC, and Rincon

Key: # = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 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.

461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
Proposed Amended Rule 461 is being moved from 4 th Quarter to September 2026 to provide an alternative recordkeeping provision for certain facilities that meet specific criteria.	
1106	Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings
Proposed Amended Rule 1106 is being moved from August to October 2026 to allow additional time to work with stakeholders.	
1157	PM10 Emission Reductions From Aggregate and Related Operations
Proposed Amended Rule 1157 is being moved from August to September 2026 to allow additional time to work with stakeholders.	

* *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	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
August		
1302	Definitions Proposed Amended Rule 1302 will address offset exemptions from certain composting operations at landfills that meet specified criteria. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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 the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in 2018-2022. <i>Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / Other
September		
461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing Amendments to Rule 461 may be needed to provide an alternative recordkeeping provision for certain facilities that meet specific criteria. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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, as well as expand applicability to include transfer stations. <i>Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AQMP / Other
October		
1106	Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAC, as well as other amendments to improve clarity. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / Other

* 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 (Continued)

Month	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
4 th Quarter		
1110.4	Emissions from Emergency Generators Proposed Rule 1110.4 will establish and revise rule provisions to reduce NO _x , CO, and PM emissions from emergency generators. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other / AQMP
1113	Architectural Coatings Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAC, and as well as other amendments to improve clarity. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AQMP / Other
1168	Adhesive and Sealant Applications Proposed Amended Rule 1168 will propose amendments, if needed, in light of a recent Technology Check-In regarding technology-forcing emission limits. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other

* 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 (Continued)

Month	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
4 th Quarter (Continued)		
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. <i>Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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 fence-line monitoring of metal toxic air contaminants at metal shredding facilities and public notification when emissions exceed certain thresholds. <i>Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics
1495	Commodity Fumigation Proposed Rule 1495 will reduce methyl bromide and other toxic air contaminant emissions by establishing requirements for commodity fumigation operations. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AQMP

* 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
4 th Quarter <i>(Continued)</i>		
Regulation XX	RECLAIM Amendments to Regulation XX rules to address NO_x and SO_x 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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	RECLAIM / Other

* *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

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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other
403	Fugitive Dust Proposed Amended Rule 403 will seek to remove outdated provisions and clarify existing provisions to enhance compliance. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other
407 [#]	Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants Proposed Amended Rule 407 will update SO _x emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Bara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AB 617 BARCT

* 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
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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other
425	Odors from Cannabis Processing Proposed Rule 425 will establish requirements for control of odors from cannabis processing. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
441	Research Operations Amendments may be needed to consider more flexibility. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other
444	Open Burning Amendments may be needed to clarify existing provisions. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AB 617 BARCT

* 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
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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / Other
1109.1	Petroleum Refineries Amendments to consider requirements for facilities seeking to cease operations and possibly other provisions. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* Potentially significant hearing

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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
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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other
1119 [#]	Petroleum Coke Calcining Operations – Oxides of Sulfur Proposed Amended Rule 1119 will update SO _x emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / Other

* 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
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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / Other
1133.2	Emission Reductions from Co-Composting Operations Proposed amendments to consider alternatives to enclosure requirements and update emission factors. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other

* 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
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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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). <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Other

* 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
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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics

* 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
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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics
1420.3	Emissions Standards for Lead from Firing Ranges Proposed Rule 1420.3 will establish requirements to address lead emissions from firing ranges. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics

* 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
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. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics / AB 617 CERP
1466	Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants Amendments may be needed for residential cleanup projects. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	Toxics
1901	General Conformity Proposed Amended Rule 1901 will establish a new General Conformity determination process for applicable projects receiving federal funding or approval. <i>TBD; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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. <i>Elaine Shen 909.396.2715; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716</i>	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

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 20

PROPOSAL: Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in June

SYNOPSIS: This report summarizes the RFQs/RFPs for budgeted services over \$100,000 scheduled to be released for advertisement for the month of June.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, May 8, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Approve the release of RFQs/RFPs for the month of June.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SJ:gp

Background

In January 2020, the Board approved a revised Procurement Policy and Procedure. Under the revised policy, RFQs/RFPs for budgeted items over \$100,000 that follow the Procurement Policy and Procedure would no longer be required to obtain individual Board approval. However, a monthly report of all RFQs/RFPs over \$100,000 is included as part of the Board agenda package and the Board may, if desired, take individual action on any item. The attached report provides the title and synopsis of the RFQ/RFP, the budgeted funds available, and the name of the Deputy Executive Officer/Assistant Deputy Executive Officer responsible for that item. Further details including closing dates, contact information, and detailed proposal criteria will be available online at <http://www.aqmd.gov/grants-bids> following Board approval on June 5, 2026.

Outreach

In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the RFQs/RFPs and inviting bids will be 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 be notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing of certified minority vendors. Notice of the RFQs/RFPs will be emailed to the legislative caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations and placed on South Coast AQMD's website (<http://www.aqmd.gov>), where it can be viewed by making the selection "Grants & Bids".

Proposal Evaluation

Proposals received will be evaluated by applicable diverse panels of technically qualified individuals familiar with the subject matter of the project or equipment and may include outside public sector or academic community expertise.

Attachment

Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in June 2026

**June 5, 2026 Board Meeting
Report on RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release on June 5, 2026**

**(For detailed information visit South Coast AQMD's website at
<http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/grants-bids>
following Board approval on June 5, 2026)**

SPECIAL TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

RFQ #P2026-06	Request for Quotation (RFQ) for Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Liquids for the South Coast AQMD Air Monitoring Program Requirements	Low/2269
	To identify and prequalify vendors interested in providing U.S. EPA compressed protocol gases, ultrapure air, pure gases, and cryogenic liquids to the South Coast AQMD Monitoring and Analysis Division from August 1, 2026 through June 30, 2029.	

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 21

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, May 8, 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

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June 5, 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	90%
LAST 30 days	User Acceptance Testing and Training
NEXT 30 days	Working on Going Live
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	55%
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	10/15/26
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.
Compliance System	
Brief description:	Develop a new Compliance System to help streamline the compliance business process. The new system will

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Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

	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	75%
LAST 30 days	User Acceptance Testing and Training
NEXT 30 days	Training and Working on Going Live
Original estimated go-live date	2/28/25
Current estimated go-live date	8/5/26
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 IV	
Brief description:	Develop Annual Reporting modules and portal widgets 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	System is Live, Post-Production Support
NEXT 30 days	Post-Production Support
Original estimated go-live date	5/5/26
Current estimated go-live date	5/5/26
Go-live date	5/5/26
Notes	Project is live.

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June 5, 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	75%
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	9/24/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Additional enhancements were requested by the users.

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	35%
LAST 30 days	Data Migration Implementation
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.

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June 5, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Rule 1113 & Rule 314 Application Modernization	
Brief description:	Modernize the legacy system to enhance user experience, improve efficiency, and ensure seamless readiness for CLASS database migration.
Estimated project cost	\$66,664
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	40%
LAST 30 days	System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	System Development in Progress
Original estimated go-live date	8/14/26
Current estimated go-live date	8/14/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Project is on schedule.

WAIRE Mitigation Program GMS	
Brief description:	Develop a fully electronic and integrated Grant Management System (GMS) to support Rule 2305 requirements for managing projects related to mitigation funds.
Estimated project cost	\$ 250,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	15%
LAST 30 days	System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	System Development in Progress
Original estimated go-live date	7/21/26
Current estimated go-live date	7/21/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Project is on schedule.

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June 5, 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
Carl Moyer Program GMS Phase III	March 10, 2026
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

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BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 22

REPORT: Administrative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Administrative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, May 8, 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
Vice Chair Larry McCallon, Committee Vice Chair
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez

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 June 5, 2026 Governing Board Agenda:** Executive Officer Wayne Nastri commented that Rule 1136 was continued to the June Board meeting and Proposed Amended Rule 1106 for marine pleasure craft coatings is delayed for later this year. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 3:42.](#)

Chair Cacciotti asked for an overview regarding the Class 6 and 7 truck evolution for medium-duty trucks. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 4:41.](#)

Bayron Gilchrist, General Counsel, also noted that Item No. 10 of the Administrative Committee agenda regarding OnBase software was pulled from the June Agenda. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 6:59.](#) Supervisor Hagman suggested that staff be cautious of any long-term software contracts with the advancement of AI. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 7:22.](#)

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 8:34.](#)
6. **Update on South Coast AQMD's Internal Engagement Activities:** Walter Shen, Director of Community Engagement and Air Programs, provided an update on agency efforts, seasonal events, cultural displays, Statewide Working Group, and discussed Dr. Yifang Zhu for Fabulous Female Friday. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 9:23.](#)

Supervisor Perez expressed interest to join the Food Bank delivery in the Coachella Valley. Mr. Shen confirmed that staff would coordinate delivery of items. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 13:19.](#)

Harvey Eder, Solar Power Coalition, provided public comment regarding farmwork. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 14:34.](#)

7. **Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in June:** Sujata Jain, Chief Financial Officer, stated that this item is to request quotations to identify and prequalify vendors to provide ultra-pure air, pure gases, and cryogenic liquids for the Monitoring & Analysis division. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 15:53.](#)
8. **South Coast AQMD's FY 2025-26 Third Quarter Ended March 31, Goals & Priority Objectives and Budget vs. Actual (Unaudited):** Ms. Jain presented the Third Quarter for Fiscal Year 2025-26 Goals and Priority Objectives and the

Budget versus Actual Results. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 16:59](#).

Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding external costs.

9. **Status Report on Major Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for Information Management:** Ron Moskowitz, Chief Information Officer, reported on the status of various Information Management projects. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 17:45](#).

ACTION ITEMS:

5. **Approval of Compensation for Board Member Assistant(s)/Consultant(s):** There were two new contract proposals: Lilly Sarafian for Councilmember Adrin Nazarian for March 1 through June 30, 2026 and Aaron Dill for Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland for April 15 through June 30, 2026. There were 24 new contract proposals for all Board Members' consultants/assistants for fiscal year 2026/27 contracts for July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 8:34](#).

Moved by McCallon; seconded by Hagman, unanimously approved.

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

10. **Authorize Purchase of OnBase Software:** This item was pulled and no action was taken.
11. **Authorize Purchase of Oracle PeopleSoft Software and Support:** Mr. Moskowitz reported that this item is to obtain approval for a three-year contract starting August 30, 2026 through August 29, 2029 with Oracle in an amount not to exceed \$1,255,000. Funds for the first year purchase are included in the 2026-27 fiscal year budget and will be included in subsequent fiscal year budget requests.

Supervisor Hagman expressed caution in contracts for over three years with technology moving so quickly.

For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 28:01](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

12. **Appropriate Funds, Issue Solicitation, Execute and/or Amend Contracts for Continued Implementation of Inflation Reduction Act Grant:** Dr. Jason Low, Deputy Executive Officer, Monitoring & Analysis, reported that this item is to appropriate up to \$150,000 from an Inflation Reduction Act Grant into the Monitoring & Analysis budget, issue an RFP, execute a contract for laboratory weight room software and authorize an amendment to a contract for the Diamond Bar Air Monitoring Equipment Testing and Education Center.

Chair Cacciotti asked where the center will be located. Dr. Low indicated it would be at our Diamond Bar headquarters in the parking lot area.

Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding solar alternatives for education.

For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 29:30](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

13. **Authorize Cooperative Purchasing Agreement for Printing Equipment and Multi-Function Devices:** John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer, Administrative & Human Resources, reported that this item is to authorize a five-year lease for new office printers and copiers, as well as new production equipment for our in-house print shop. The total cost for the lease is approximately \$864,000 and funding is included in the 2026-27 budget. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 32:02](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

14. **Establish List of Prequalified Agencies for Temporary Employment Services:** Mr. Olvera reported that this item is to establish a list of prequalified agencies to provide temporary employment services. Funding for these services are funded through individual department budgets. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 33:08](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

15. **Approve New and Revised Class Specifications; Amend the Salary Resolution and the Teamsters MOU to Establish New and Revised Class Specifications and, as Needed, to Revise Salaries; Amend FY 2025-26 Budget By Adding and Deleting Positions:** Mr. Olvera reported that this item is requesting changes to address operational needs with regard to staffing. Funding in the amount of \$119,00 is being requested for next year's budget through a transfer from the Undesignated Fund Balance. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 33:58](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

16. **Amend Administrative Code to Revise the Board Member Assistant and Board Member Consultant Policy and the Executive Officer's Settlement Authority:** Mr. Olvera reported that this item is to approve two amendments to the Board's Administrative Code. The first will be changes to Section 112 which is regarding Board Assistant/Consultant compensation and the second is to Amend Section 160.7 which is regarding the Executive Officer's authority to settle claims and lawsuits. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 35:07](#).

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon, unanimously approved.

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

WRITTEN REPORTS:

No written reports.

OTHER MATTERS:

17. **Other Business:** There was no other business to report.
18. **Public Comment:** Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding meetings and articles and documents. For additional information, please refer to the [Webcast at 36:42](#).
19. **Next Meeting Date:** The next regular Administrative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 12, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:37 a.m.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 23

REPORT: Legislative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Legislative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, May 8, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action
AB 2647 (Calderon) – Energy: nuclear powerplants: assessment.	Watch
SB 1075 (Reyes) – Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.	Work with Author

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

V. Manuel Perez, Committee Chair
Legislative Committee

LTO:CG:PC:BK:MC:MC

Call to Order

Committee Vice Chair Supervisor Curt Hagman called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members

Present: V. Manuel Perez Committee Chair
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
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. Update on South Coast AQMD Sponsored Bill and Position Bills

Carlos Gonzalez, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media provided an update on South Coast AQMD's position bills. South Coast AQMD opposed the following two bills that died in committee:

- AB 2752 (Ávila Farías) would have required the Bay Area Air District and South Coast AQMD to conduct additional analyses of existing and future policies affecting oil refineries, including cost and tax impact evaluations.
- AB 1791 (Sanchez) would have prohibited South Coast AQMD from increasing fuel prices by .02 cents, residential buildings by \$2,500 and commercial buildings by \$5,000. The bill would have also impacted CARB.

Two bills supported by South Coast AQMD have advanced to either the Senate or Assembly Appropriations suspense files:

- SB 1270 (Richardson) would add Riverside and Los Angeles counties to the state's wildfire mitigation financial assistance program. The bill moved unanimously through two policy committees.
- AB 1661 (Bryan) would require the Department of Conservation to allocate the first \$5 million of mitigation fees deposited into the Equitable Community Repair and Reinvestment Account to Los Angeles County for direct cash assistance to families near the Inglewood oil field with children who have respiratory issues. The bill has passed the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

The appropriations committee's suspense file hearings are scheduled for May 14.

There was no public comment.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 5:41.

2. Recommended Position on State Bills

Philip Crabbe, Senior Public Affairs Manager, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media, presented on AB 2647 (Calderon) Energy: nuclear power plants: assessment. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 10:46.

Supervisor Hagman commented that the state may need to double power output in the next 20 years and should consider all types of clean technologies. Supervisor Hagman and Councilmember Nazarian expressed support for the bill. Chair Perez requested staff provide regular updates on AB 2647 (Calderon).

Harvey Eder provided public comment.

Staff recommended a WATCH position on AB 2647 (Calderon).

Moved by: Hagman, Seconded by Nguyen
Ayes: Hagman, Nguyen, Nazarian, Olmos, Perez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Lock Dawson

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 10:50.

Mr. Crabbe presented SB 1075 (Reyes) Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 16:12.

Supervisor Perez asked about staff engagement on the bill. Lisa Tanaka, Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media, replied that staff are engaging directly with the author's office and bill sponsors, as well as participating in CAPCOA discussions, to ensure South Coast AQMD interests are represented.

There was no public comment.

Staff recommended a WORK WITH AUTHOR position on SB 1075 (Reyes).

Moved by: Hagman, Seconded by Olmos
Ayes: Hagman, Nguyen, Nazarian, Olmos, Perez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Lock Dawson

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 18:17.

3. Update on Committee Inquiries

Ms. Tanaka provided an update on inquiries raised at the April Legislative Committee:

- SB 1 (Beall): Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 – Funding for Rail
- SB 1087 (Cabaldon): Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs. Additionally, Ms. Tanaka reported on South Coast AQMD interaction with CARB regarding active legislation.

Councilmember Nazarian requested further information on SB 1 rail funding allocations from the beginning of the program to present.

Harvey Eder provided public comment.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 23:04.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

4. Update and Discussion on Federal Legislative Issues

South Coast AQMD's federal legislative consultants (Kadesh & Associates and Cassidy & Associates) provided written reports on key Washington D.C. issues.

In the absence of the Carmen Group, staff referred the Committee to the written report.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 10:50.
Harvey Eder provided public comment.

5. Update and Discussion on State Legislative Issues

South Coast AQMD's state legislative consultants (Buckley Government Affairs, Joe A. Gonsalves & Son, and Resolute) provided written reports on key Sacramento issues. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 38:46.

There was no public comment.

OTHER MATTERS:

6. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

7. Public Comment Period

Harvy Eder provided public comment.

8. Next Meeting Date

The next regular Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 12, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:43 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance
2. AN 2647 (Calderon) – Bill Analysis
3. AB 2647 (Calderon) – Bill Language
4. SB 1076 (Reyes) – Bill Analysis
5. SB 1075 (Reyes) – Bill Language
6. Update on Federal Legislative Issues – Written Reports
7. Update on State Legislative Issues – Written Reports

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD – May 8, 2026

Supervisor V. Manuel Perez	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Brenda Olmos	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Janet Nguyen	South Coast AQMD Board Member

Ken Chawkins	Board Consultant (Cacciotti)
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Ross Buckley	Buckley Government Affairs, LLC
Ana Karakitsos	Cassidy & Associates
Paul Gonsalves	Joe A. Gonsalves & Son
Mark Kadesh	Kadesh & Associates
David Quintana	Resolute

Melodee Black	Public Member
Todd R Campbell	Public Member
Harvey Eder	Public Member
Martin Gardner	Public Member
Peyton Merck	Public Member
Fred Minassian	Public Member
Ramine Ross	Public Member

Jivar Afshar	South Coast AQMD Staff
Debra Ashby	South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD Staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD Staff
Lara Brown	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy Bustillos	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
Bayron Gilchrist	South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD Staff
De Groeneveld	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han	South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Cessa Heard- Johnson	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
Brisa 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
Wayne Nastri	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD Staff
Mary Reichert	South Coast AQMD Staff
Aisha Reyes	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alberto Silva	South Coast AQMD Staff
Danielle Soto	South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka	South Coast AQMD Staff
Brian Tomasovic	South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang	South Coast AQMD Staff
Victor Yip	South Coast AQMD Staff

ATTACHMENT 2A

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Analysis Summary – AB 2647 (Calderon)
Version: Amended - 4/16/2026
Analyst: EV

AB 2647 (Calderon)

Energy: nuclear powerplants: assessment.

Summary: This bill would require the California Energy Commission (CEC) to assess the potential role of advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California and the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, including alignment with the 100% zero-carbon electricity by 2045 goal.

Background: Existing law vests the CEC with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify thermal powerplants with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Existing law prohibits the CEC from certifying a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except for specified powerplants, and provides that a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except those specified powerplants, is not a permitted land use in California unless certain conditions are met regarding the existence of technology for the construction and operation of nuclear fuel rod processing plants and of demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste.

Existing law, the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, declares that it is the policy of the state to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon electricity by 2045.

Status: 4/23/26: Passed Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee. Re-referred to Assembly Appropriations Committee.

Specific Provisions: This bill would:

1. Require the CEC, by July 1, 2027, to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the potential role of advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California and the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state, pursuant to the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 (Chapter 312 of the Statutes of 2018), to achieve 100% zero-carbon electricity by 2045.
2. Require the assessment to evaluate:
 - a. System costs, reliability benefits, emission impacts, deployment timelines, waste management and disposal pathways to include advanced fuel cycle technologies, environmental and public health impacts, and potential siting considerations.
 - b. Potential of nuclear energy using high-renewable grid scenarios that require firm, dispatchable, zero-carbon resources to complement renewable resources, enhance grid reliability, and reduce overall system costs.
 - c. Ratepayer, taxpayer, and private costs associated with spent nuclear fuel management, including onsite, interim, and long-term storage pathways, in comparison with systemwide costs of waste, storage, and byproduct management across other electricity generation technologies.
 - d. Workforce considerations, including the use of a skilled and trained workforce.
 - e. A comparison of environmental, public health, and waste impacts across all electricity generation technologies.
3. Require CEC to consult with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the Independent System Operator (ISO), and other state agencies, as appropriate.

4. Require the CEC to hold workshops and solicit input from a broad range of stakeholders, including academic experts in nuclear science, technology and public health, developers, investors, utilities, labor organizations, ratepayer advocates, and environmental groups.

Impacts on South Coast AQMD's Mission, Operations or Initiatives: Recent amendments have converted AB 2647 into a study bill, and as such it does not directly impact South Coast AQMD. While the required assessment may inform broader long-term energy and emissions discussions, any air quality implications are dependent on future policy decisions and market outcomes.

Advanced nuclear technologies do not emit air pollutants during electricity generation and are a potential zero-emission energy source with implications for long-term air quality planning. However, nuclear energy has been associated with concerns related to public safety, high costs and waste management difficulties. Any potential air quality benefits would depend on future deployment and whether such resources displace fossil fuel generation and can be implemented safely, cost-effectively and with nuclear waste not affecting the region or state.

Recommended Position: WATCH

SUPPORT

Bay Area Council
Bay Area New Liberals (Center for New Liberalism)
California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
California Fresh Fruit Association
California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Pipe Trades Council
Edison International
Generation Atomic
Mothers for Nuclear
Native Nuclear
New California Coalition
Northern California Power Agency
Nuclear Is Clean Energy Club
Nucleation Capital
Radiant Industries, INC.
San Luis Obispo County
Southern California Association of Scaffold Contractors
Southern California Builders and Contractors Association
Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA)
Stand Up for Nuclear
State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
The Breakthrough Institute
Third Way
Turlock Irrigation District
Upland Chamber of Commerce

OPPOSITION

Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility
California Land Watch
Cleaneearth4kids.org
California Climate Action Voters
Climate Resolve
Coalition for Nuclear Safety
Committee to Bridge the Gap
Ecological Options Network
Environment California
Environmental Working Group
Fission Transition INC.
Fresnans Against Fracking
Green Party of Marin County
Green Party of Orange County
Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy
Parents Against Santa Susana Field Laboratory
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles
Protect Rural Escondido
Resource Renewal Institute
Samuel Lawrence Foundation
San Clemente Green
Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay
San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Sierra Club California
350 SoCal Climate Action
Sunflower Alliance
TURN - The Utility Reform Network
Union of Concerned Scientists
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs
Western Electrical Contractors Association

ATTACHMENT 2B

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 6, 2026

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2647

Introduced by Assembly Member Calderon
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Harabedian and Lee)
(Coauthor: Senator Jones)

February 20, 2026

An act to amend Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2 of, and to add Section 25524.3 to, 25302.2 to the Public Resources Code, relating to energy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2647, as amended, Calderon. Energy: nuclear facilities: advanced nuclear reactors: powerplants: assessment.

Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify thermal powerplants with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Existing law prohibits the Energy Commission from certifying a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except for specified powerplants, and provides that a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except those specified powerplants, is not a permitted land use in California unless certain conditions are met regarding the existence of technology for the construction and operation of nuclear fuel rod processing plants and of demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste, as specified. *Existing law, the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, declares that it is the policy of the state to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon electricity by 2045.*

~~This bill would exempt advanced nuclear reactors, as defined, from that prohibition. The bill would require the commission, before making a determination that an advanced nuclear reactor is not subject to the prohibition, to verify that the owner, operator, or developer of the advanced nuclear reactor has made legally enforceable commitment to comply with certain labor requirements. The bill would, except as provided, require the owner, operator, or developer of an advanced nuclear reactor that is certified by the commission to comply with those labor requirements.~~

This bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before July 1, 2027, to prepare, as provided, a comprehensive assessment of the potential role for advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California, and of the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state described above. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission to update the assessment as appropriate. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission, the Public Utilities Commission, the Independent System Operator, and other public agencies to evaluate the potential of nuclear energy to meet long-term resource needs.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. In enacting this act, it is the intent of the
- 2 Legislature to ensure the use of a skilled and trained ~~workforce~~
- 3 *workforce, as defined for purposes of Sections 25536.7 and 25536.8*
- 4 *of the Health and Safety Code, which is required to perform work*
- 5 *on other dangerous industrial facilities, including petroleum*
- 6 *refineries and chemical manufacturing facilities, also applies to*
- 7 *the initial construction and maintenance of any new advanced*
- 8 *nuclear reactors that may be permitted and constructed in the*
- 9 *future, following the enactment of this act and amendments to*
- 10 *Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2 of the Public Resources Code, to*
- 11 *ensure public health and safety.*
- 12 ~~SEC. 2. Section 25524.1 of the Public Resources Code is~~
- 13 ~~amended to read:~~
- 14 ~~25524.1. (a) Except for the existing Diablo Canyon Units 1~~
- 15 ~~and 2 owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Onofre~~

1 Units 2 and 3 owned by Southern California Edison Company and
2 San Diego Gas and Electric Company and, except as provided in
3 Section 25524.3, a nuclear fission thermal powerplant requiring
4 the reprocessing of fuel rods, including any to which this chapter
5 does not otherwise apply, except those having a vested right as
6 defined in this section, shall not be a permitted land use in the state
7 or, where applicable, certified by the commission until both of the
8 following conditions are met:

9 (1) The commission finds that the United States through its
10 authorized agency has identified and approved, and there exists a
11 technology for the construction and operation of, nuclear fuel rod
12 reprocessing plants.

13 (2) (A) The commission has reported its findings and the
14 reasons therefor pursuant to paragraph (1) to the Legislature. That
15 report shall be assigned to the appropriate policy committees for
16 review. The commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission
17 thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings
18 unless within those 100 legislative days either house of the
19 Legislature adopts by a majority vote of its members a resolution
20 disaffirming the findings of the commission made pursuant to
21 paragraph (1).

22 (B) A resolution of disaffirmance shall set forth the reasons for
23 the action and shall provide, to the extent possible, guidance to
24 the commission as to an appropriate method of bringing the
25 commission's findings into conformance with paragraph (1).

26 (C) If a disaffirming resolution is adopted, the commission shall
27 reexamine its original findings consistent with matters raised in
28 the resolution. On conclusion of its reexamination, the commission
29 shall transmit its findings in writing, with the reasons therefor, to
30 the Legislature.

31 (D) If the findings are that the conditions of paragraph (1) have
32 been met, the commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission
33 thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings
34 to the Legislature unless within those 100 legislative days both
35 houses of the Legislature act by statute to declare the findings null
36 and void and take appropriate action.

37 (E) To allow sufficient time for the Legislature to act, the reports
38 of findings of the commission shall be submitted to the Legislature
39 at least six calendar months before the adjournment of the
40 Legislature sine die.

~~(b) The commission shall further find on a case-by-case basis that facilities with adequate capacity to reprocess nuclear fuel rods from a certified nuclear facility or to store that fuel if that storage is approved by an authorized agency of the United States are in actual operation or will be in operation at the time that the nuclear facility requires reprocessing or storage if the storage of fuel is in an offsite location to the extent necessary to provide continuous onsite full core reserve storage capacity.~~

~~(c) The commission shall continue to receive and process notices of intention and applications for certification pursuant to this division, but shall not issue a decision pursuant to Section 25523 granting a certificate until the requirements of this section have been met. All other permits, licenses, approvals, or authorizations for the entry or use of the land, including orders of court, that may be required may be processed and granted by the governmental entity concerned, but construction work to install permanent equipment or structures shall not commence until the requirements of this section have been met.~~

~~SEC. 3. Section 25524.2 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:~~

~~25524.2. (a) Except for the existing Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2 owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Onofre Units 2 and 3 owned by Southern California Edison Company and San Diego Gas and Electric Company and, except as provided in Section 25524.3, a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, including any to which this chapter does not otherwise apply, except those exempted by this section, shall not be a permitted land use in the state or, where applicable, be certified by the commission until both of the following conditions have been met:~~

~~(1) The commission finds that there has been developed and that the United States through its authorized agency has approved and there exists a demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste.~~

~~(2) (A) The commission has reported its findings and the reasons therefor pursuant to paragraph (1) to the Legislature. That report shall be assigned to the appropriate policy committees for review. The commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings unless within those 100 legislative days either house of the Legislature adopts by a majority vote of its members a resolution~~

1 ~~disaffirming the findings of the commission made pursuant to~~
2 ~~paragraph (1).~~

3 ~~(B) A resolution of disaffirmance shall set forth the reasons for~~
4 ~~the action and shall provide, to the extent possible, guidance to~~
5 ~~the commission as to an appropriate method of bringing the~~
6 ~~commission's findings into conformance with paragraph (1).~~

7 ~~(C) If a disaffirming resolution is adopted, the commission shall~~
8 ~~reexamine its original findings consistent with matters raised in~~
9 ~~the resolution. On conclusion of its reexamination, the commission~~
10 ~~shall transmit its findings in writing, with the reasons therefor, to~~
11 ~~the Legislature.~~

12 ~~(D) If the findings are that the conditions of paragraph (1) have~~
13 ~~been met, the commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission~~
14 ~~thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings~~
15 ~~to the Legislature unless within those 100 legislative days both~~
16 ~~houses of the Legislature act by statute to declare the findings null~~
17 ~~and void and take appropriate action.~~

18 ~~(E) To allow sufficient time for the Legislature to act, the reports~~
19 ~~of findings of the commission shall be submitted to the Legislature~~
20 ~~at least six calendar months before the adjournment of the~~
21 ~~Legislature sine die.~~

22 ~~(b) For purposes of this section, "technology or means for the~~
23 ~~disposal of high-level nuclear waste" means a method for the~~
24 ~~permanent and terminal disposition of high-level nuclear waste.~~
25 ~~This section does not require that facilities for the application of~~
26 ~~that technology or means be available at the time that the~~
27 ~~commission makes its findings. That disposition of high-level~~
28 ~~nuclear waste does not preclude the possibility of an approved~~
29 ~~process for retrieval of the waste.~~

30 ~~(c) The commission shall continue to receive and process notices~~
31 ~~of intention and applications for certification pursuant to this~~
32 ~~division, but shall not issue a decision pursuant to Section 25523~~
33 ~~granting a certificate until the requirements of this section have~~
34 ~~been met. All other permits, licenses, approvals, or authorizations~~
35 ~~for the entry or use of the land, including orders of court, that may~~
36 ~~be required may be processed and granted by the governmental~~
37 ~~entity concerned, but construction work to install permanent~~
38 ~~equipment or structures shall not commence until the requirements~~
39 ~~of this section have been met.~~

1 SEC. 4. ~~Section 25524.3 is added to the Public Resources Code,~~
2 ~~to read:~~

3 25524.3. (a) For purposes of this section, all of the following
4 definitions apply:

5 (1) ~~“Advanced nuclear reactor” means a nuclear fission or fusion~~
6 ~~energy system with design characteristics that provide enhanced~~
7 ~~safety features, reduced waste generation, improved fuel use, and~~
8 ~~other technological advancements compared to a generation II~~
9 ~~nuclear reactor, and that has a design license approved by the~~
10 ~~federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission on or after January 1,~~
11 ~~2005.~~

12 (2) ~~“Apprenticeable occupation” means an occupation for which~~
13 ~~the chief has approved an apprenticeship program pursuant to~~
14 ~~Section 3075 of the Labor Code.~~

15 (3) ~~“Building and construction trades” means trades with~~
16 ~~apprenticeship programs that are subject to the Section 3075.5 of~~
17 ~~the Labor Code.~~

18 (4) ~~“Chief” means the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship~~
19 ~~Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations.~~

20 (5) ~~“Construction,” “alteration,” “demolition,” “installation,”~~
21 ~~and “repair” have the same meanings as those terms are used in~~
22 ~~Section 1720 of the Labor Code.~~

23 (6) ~~“Graduate of an apprenticeship program” means either of~~
24 ~~the following:~~

25 (A) ~~An individual that has been issued a certificate of completion~~
26 ~~under the authority of the California Apprenticeship Council or~~
27 ~~the chief for completing an apprenticeship program approved by~~
28 ~~the chief pursuant to Section 3075 of the Labor Code.~~

29 (B) ~~An individual that has completed an apprenticeship program~~
30 ~~located outside California and approved for federal purposes~~
31 ~~pursuant to the apprenticeship regulations adopted by the United~~
32 ~~States Secretary of Labor.~~

33 (7) ~~“Onsite work” does not include catalyst handling and~~
34 ~~loading, chemical cleaning, or inspection and testing that was not~~
35 ~~within the scope of a prevailing wage determination issued by the~~
36 ~~Director of Industrial Relations as of January 1, 2025.~~

37 (8) ~~“Prevailing hourly wage rate” means the general prevailing~~
38 ~~rate of per diem wages, as determined by the Director of Industrial~~
39 ~~Relations pursuant to Sections 1773 and 1773.9 of the Labor Code,~~
40 ~~but does not include shift differentials, travel and subsistence, or~~

1 holiday pay. Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1773.1
2 of the Labor Code, the requirement that employer payments not
3 reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime
4 wages found to be prevailing does not apply if otherwise provided
5 in a bona fide collective bargaining agreement covering the worker.

6 (9) “Registered apprentice” means an apprentice registered in
7 an apprenticeship program approved by the chief pursuant to
8 Section 3075 of the Labor Code who is performing work covered
9 by the standards of that apprenticeship program and receiving the
10 supervision required by the standards of that apprenticeship
11 program.

12 (10) “Skilled and trained workforce” means a workforce that
13 meets both of the following criteria:

14 (A) All the workers are either registered apprentices or skilled
15 journeypersons.

16 (B) At least 60 percent of the skilled journeypersons are
17 graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable
18 occupation.

19 (11) “Skilled journeyperson” means a worker who meets both
20 of the following criteria:

21 (A) The worker either graduated from an apprenticeship program
22 for the applicable occupation that was approved by the chief, or
23 has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the
24 applicable occupation that would be required to graduate from an
25 apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that is
26 approved by the chief.

27 (B) The worker is being paid at least a rate equivalent to the
28 prevailing hourly wage rate for a journeyperson in the applicable
29 occupation and geographic area.

30 (b) Subject to subdivision (c), Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2
31 do not apply to an advanced nuclear reactor.

32 (c) Before making a determination that an advanced nuclear
33 reactor is not subject to Section 25524.1 or 25524.2, the
34 commission shall verify that the owner, operator, or developer of
35 the advanced nuclear reactor has made a legally enforceable
36 commitment that in contracting for the performance of initial and
37 subsequent construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair,
38 or maintenance work on the advanced nuclear reactor, it will
39 require contractors and any subcontractors on those activities to
40 use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all onsite work

1 within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and
2 construction trades.

3 (d) (1) The owner, operator, or developer of an advanced
4 nuclear reactor that is authorized pursuant to this chapter shall
5 provide to the Labor Commissioner, on a monthly basis, a report
6 demonstrating compliance with subdivision (c) that includes the
7 full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program, location,
8 and graduation date of, each worker relied upon to satisfy the
9 apprenticeship graduation percentage requirements of this section.
10 The report is a public record under the California Public Records
11 Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1
12 of the Government Code) and shall be open to public inspection.

13 (2) (A) If the Labor Commissioner, or the Labor
14 Commissioner's designee, determines after an investigation that
15 a contractor or subcontractor failed to use a skilled and trained
16 workforce in accordance with subdivision (c), the contractor or
17 subcontractor responsible for the violation shall forfeit, as a civil
18 penalty to the state, not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000)
19 per month of work performed in violation of subdivision (c). A
20 contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent
21 violation within a three-year period shall forfeit as a civil penalty
22 to the state the sum of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
23 per month of work performed in violation of subdivision (c).

24 (B) The amount of a civil penalty may be reduced or waived
25 by the Labor Commissioner if the amount of the civil penalty
26 would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. The
27 Labor Commissioner shall consider, in setting the amount of a
28 civil penalty, all of the following circumstances:

29 (i) Whether the violation was intentional.

30 (ii) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has committed other
31 violations of this section or of the Labor Code.

32 (iii) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or
33 subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.

34 (iv) The extent or severity of the violation.

35 (v) The Labor Commissioner, or Labor Commissioner's
36 designee, shall issue a civil wage and penalty assessment, in
37 accordance with Section 1741 of the Labor Code, upon
38 determination of a civil penalty assessed under subparagraph (A).
39 Review of a civil wage and penalty assessment issued under this
40 subdivision may be requested in accordance with Section 1742 of

1 the Labor Code. The regulations of the Director of Industrial
2 Relations, which govern proceedings for review of civil wage and
3 penalty assessments and the withholding of contract payments
4 under Article 1 (commencing with Section 1720) and Article 2
5 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division
6 2 of the Labor Code, shall apply.

7 (C) The determination of the Labor Commissioner as to the
8 amount of the civil penalty imposed under this subdivision shall
9 be reviewable by the Director of Industrial Relations only for an
10 abuse of discretion.

11 (3) This subdivision does not apply if all work on the advanced
12 nuclear reactor is covered by a project labor agreement that requires
13 the use of a skilled and trained workforce and provides for the
14 enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure.
15 For purposes of this subdivision, a “project labor agreement” means
16 a prehire collective bargaining agreement that establishes terms
17 and conditions of employment for a specific construction project
18 or projects and is an agreement described in Section 158(f) of Title
19 29 of the United States Code.

20 SEC. 2. Section 25302.2 is added to the Public Resources Code,
21 to read:

22 25302.2. (a) On or before July 1, 2027, as part of the
23 integrated energy policy report or as a separate report, as
24 determined by the commission, the commission shall prepare a
25 comprehensive assessment of the potential role for advanced
26 nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in
27 California and of the potential for new, in-state nuclear
28 powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new
29 electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state,
30 pursuant to the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 (Chapter
31 312 of the Statutes of 2018), to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon
32 electricity by 2045.

33 (b) In preparing the comprehensive assessment, the commission
34 shall consider all of the following:

35 (1) An analysis of system costs, reliability benefits, emission
36 impacts, deployment timelines, waste management and disposal
37 pathways to include advanced fuel cycle technologies,
38 environmental and public health impacts, and potential siting
39 considerations.

1 (2) An evaluation assessing the potential of nuclear energy
2 using high-renewable grid scenarios that require firm,
3 dispatchable, zero-carbon resources to complement renewable
4 resources, enhance grid reliability, and reduce overall system
5 costs.

6 (3) An assessment of the ratepayer, taxpayer, and private costs
7 associated with spent nuclear fuel management, including onsite,
8 interim, and long-term storage pathways, in comparison with
9 systemwide costs of waste, storage, and byproduct management
10 across other electricity generation technologies.

11 (4) The potential for employment of a skilled and trained
12 workforce, as defined for purposes of Sections 25536.7 and 25536.8
13 of the Health and Safety Code, in construction, operation, and
14 maintenance of nuclear powerplants.

15 (5) The potential need for procurement of electricity from
16 nuclear powerplants after 2045.

17 (6) The comparative outcomes relative to existing and projected
18 energy pathways in California.

19 (7) A comparative analysis of environmental, public health, and
20 waste impacts across all electricity generation technologies.

21 (8) Recommended revisions to state law and regulations,
22 including to Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2.

23 (9) Additional factors, as appropriate.

24 (c) The commission shall consult with the Public Utilities
25 Commission, the Independent System Operator, and other state
26 agencies, as appropriate.

27 (d) The commission shall hold workshops and solicit
28 participation and comments from a broad range of stakeholders,
29 including academic experts in nuclear science and technology and
30 in public health, potential developers, investors, electric
31 corporations, labor, ratepayer advocates, and environmentalists.

32 (e) The commission may update the initial comprehensive
33 assessment as appropriate.

34 (f) The commission, the Public Utilities Commission, the
35 Independent System Operator, and other public agencies may
36 evaluate the potential of nuclear energy to meet long-term resource
37 needs, notwithstanding the conditional prohibitions on siting new
38 nuclear powerplants pursuant to Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2.

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ATTACHMENT 2C

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Summary – SB 1075 (Reyes)
Version: As Amended – 4/23/26
Analyst: PC

SB 1075 (Reyes)

Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Summary: As currently drafted, SB 1075 would make numerous policy changes to the Community Air Protection Program (CAPP or Program) created by AB 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017), which focuses on reducing exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. Current provisions would, among other things:

- 1) Authorize CARB to audit and take corrective action regarding air districts' implementation of the AB 617 Program

NOTE: Substantial amendments, as described below, have recently been made to the bill as of 4/23/26 that scale back the bill significantly to remove many provisions of concern. Further, the author has agreed to remove the provision that authorizes CARB to audit air districts' implementation of AB 617. That change is expected soon.

Background: In 2017, AB 617 (Garcia) was signed into law, resulting in CAPP which requires local air districts and CARB to reduce air pollution in the most impacted environmental justice (EJ) communities.

Current law establishes the AB 617 framework, requiring CARB to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities with high cumulative exposure burdens, and to update that strategy at least once every five years. CARB must identify and prioritize disadvantaged communities and select locations for the development of Community Emissions Reduction Programs (CERPs). Once a community is selected, the local air district is required to adopt a CERP within one year with the option of one additional year based on approval by CARB and Community Steering Committee. CARB also provides grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation, including the development and implementation of local community emissions reduction plans. (L-CERPS).

Budgetary funding supporting AB 617 helps to reduce air pollution in multiple ways, including by changing out older trucks and other equipment for newer, cleaner technologies. South Coast AQMD has fully engaged in this community-driven Program, including conducting extensive outreach to stakeholders at each stage. A key piece of this outreach includes the formation of Community Steering Committees (CSC) in each AB 617 community to assist in the development of a CERP. The South Coast region currently includes the following six AB 617 communities:

- 1) East Los Angeles/Boyle Heights/West Commerce

- 2) Eastern Coachella Valley
- 3) San Bernardino/Muscoy
- 4) South Los Angeles
- 5) Southeast Los Angeles
- 6) Wilmington/Carson/West Long Beach

Status: 4/23/26: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.

Key Update/Pending Amendments:

SB 1075 initially proposed significant reforms to CAPP. However, the bill has been amended in two policy committees (Senate Environmental Quality and Senate Local Government). Through the legislative process and based on ongoing discussions with the author's office, committee staff and stakeholders, including South Coast AQMD, the author agreed to substantially amend and pare down the bill to remove many provisions of concern.

The bill was most recently amended on April 23, 2026, and additional amendments are in development with stakeholders including South Coast AQMD and are expected to be made soon to SB 1075.

April 23, 2026, Amendments:

- 1) Deleted provision adding an EJ board member to governing boards of local air districts, including South Coast AQMD, that have AB 617 communities or include an area that has received an AB 617 grant.
- 2) SB 1075 would keep CSCs created for an AB 617 community and locations with an L-CERP active until emissions objectives are achieved. New amends provide the option for CSCs to terminate if more than five years have passed since the CERP was adopted and the CSC votes to disband by a two-thirds majority.
- 3) Deleted provision that changed the timeframe to every 3 years for when the AB 617 statewide strategy was to be updated (remains every 5 years).
- 4) Removed the requirement that local governments must comply with CERPs and L-CERPs when making land use decisions. Amends only require local governments to consider CERPs and LCERPs with respect to land use decisions.
 - a. Prior to approving a commercial or industrial development located on a site of five acres or more, a city, including charter city, or county that includes a location for which an approved CERP or LCERP has been prepared shall consider potential air quality impacts of local land use approvals.
- 5) Removed the enforcement role of the Attorney General in the bill.

Expected Amendments:

- 1) Deletion of provision that would have allowed CARB to audit and take corrective action regarding air districts' implementation of AB 617.
- 2) Clarify that local land-use provisions are separate from other AB 617 enforcement provisions, thus neither CARB nor local air districts are required to engage in enforcement activities relating to land-use portion of the bill.
- 3) Commitment to continue working out the placement and role of L-CERPS within SB 1075.

Given the promising developments in the bill amendments that were recently made and that are being drafted, staff recommends continuing to work with the author, legislative staff and stakeholders on the bill to protect and promote South Coast AQMD legislative priorities.

Recommended Position: WORK WITH AUTHOR

ATTACHMENT 2D

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 23, 2026

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 25, 2026

SENATE BILL

No. 1075

Introduced by Senator Reyes

February 13, 2026

An act to amend Section 44391.2 of, and to add Sections 44391.6, ~~44391.7~~, 44391.8, and 44391.9 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to air resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1075, as amended, Reyes. Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden that includes an assessment and identification of those communities. Existing law requires the statewide strategy to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires the assessment and identification to prioritize disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law requires the regional air quality management district or the regional air pollution control district encompassing the location selected by the state board, within one year of selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical

assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of the statewide strategy. Under this existing regulatory authority, the state board provides grants to development and implement local community emissions reduction plans.

This bill would revise the definition of “disadvantaged community” to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community. ~~The bill would require the statewide strategy to be updated on or before July 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter.~~ *By expanding the definition of “disadvantaged community,” this bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs.* The bill would require the local community emissions reduction plans be submitted to the state board for review and approval and would authorize the state board or the relevant air district to enforce those plans. The bill would specify that a steering committee formed by an air district to assist it in the development and implementation of a community emissions reduction program remains active until the emissions objectives identified in the program are ~~achieved~~ *achieved or more than 5 years have passed since the adoption of the community emissions reduction program and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the committee vote to disband the committee.* The bill would require members of the steering committee to meet certain requirements. The bill would specify eligible uses for the grants provided and would authorize the state board to audit and to take corrective action if those resources are improperly used.

~~This bill would require a local government with land use planning authority to align its local land use decisions, as specified, to support the goals of an approved community emissions reduction program, approved local community emissions reduction plan, or both program and plan, and the environmental justice element of the general plan of the local government and to prevent new, substantial modification or substantial expanded uses that contribute to poor air quality, as provided. The bill would authorize a local land use agency, as provided, to make a land use decision that does not align with the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan if the decision serves an essential environmental, health, or safety need of the applicable community and there is no reasonable alternative. The bill would authorize a person living in a community with a community emissions reduction program or a local community emissions reduction plan to seek a de novo review of a land use decision that does not align with the program or plan. The bill would authorize the Attorney General~~

~~to require the local land use agency to take certain actions if it finds that the challenged land use decision did not comply with those requirements. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local land use agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

This bill would require a city, including a charter city, or a county for which an approved community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan has been prepared, before approving a commercial or industrial development located on a site of 5 acres or more, to consider the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan, or both program and plan. The bill would define “consider” to mean analyze the potential air quality impact of local land use approval of the industrial or commercial development by identifying whether the approval would further contribute to the poor air quality indicators, as specified, and consider adopting applicable mitigation measures contained in the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan to mitigate or avoid further contribution to those poor air quality indicators. The bill would require the city or county, upon completion of the analysis and before the approval, to present its findings and analyses in support of its conclusions at a duly noticed meeting of its governing body of planning commission. To the extent the bill would impose additional duties on a city or county in its approval of commercial and industrial development, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

~~This bill would add one additional member of the governing board of an air district with a community that is in a location that has been selected for the preparation of a community emissions reduction program who is a member of a bona fide environmental justice organization or is a member of a steering committee of the air district and who is appointed by the state board, in collaboration with the steering committee. By expanding the membership of the governing board of air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board, on or before June 30, 2027, and annually thereafter, to report to the appropriate subcommittees of the budget committee of the Legislature about the progress the state board has made to implement the statewide strategy and the community emissions reduction programs. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to periodically convene representatives of agencies and departments with the California Environmental Protection~~

Agency to ensure coordination among agencies and departments with jurisdiction over pollution sources included in a community emissions reduction program to address concerns raised about those sources.

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 with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so 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:

1 SECTION 1. Section 44391.2 of the Health and Safety Code
2 is amended to read:

3 44391.2. (a) For purposes of this section, the following
4 definitions apply:

5 (1) “Disadvantaged community” means a community identified
6 as disadvantaged pursuant to Section 39711 or a disadvantaged
7 unincorporated community as defined in Section 65302.10 of the
8 Government Code.

9 (2) “Sensitive receptors” includes the same locations as specified
10 in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 42705.5.

11 (b) (1) On or before October 1, 2018, the state board shall
12 prepare, in consultation with the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic
13 Air Contaminants, the districts, the Office of Environmental Health
14 Hazard Assessment, environmental justice organizations, affected
15 industry, and other interested stakeholders, a statewide strategy to
16 reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air
17 pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure
18 burden. ~~In~~ *The board shall update the statewide strategy at least*
19 *once every five years.*

20 (2) *In* preparing the statewide strategy, the state board shall
21 conduct at least one public workshop in each of the northern,
22 central, and southern parts of the state. The statewide strategy shall
23 include criteria for the development of community emissions

1 reduction programs. The criteria presented in the statewide strategy
2 shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

3 (A) An assessment and identification of communities with high
4 cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria
5 air pollutants. The assessment shall prioritize disadvantaged
6 communities and sensitive receptor locations based on one or more
7 of the following:

8 (i) Best available modeling information.

9 (ii) Existing air quality monitoring information.

10 (iii) Existing public health data based on consultation with the
11 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

12 (iv) The monitoring results obtained pursuant to Section
13 42705.5.

14 (B) A methodology for assessing and identifying the contributing
15 sources or categories of sources, including, but not limited to,
16 stationary and mobile sources, and an estimate of their relative
17 contribution to elevated exposure to air pollution in impacted
18 communities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A).

19 (C) An assessment of whether a district should update and
20 implement the risk reduction audit and emissions reduction plan
21 developed pursuant to Section 44391 for a facility to achieve
22 emissions reductions commensurate with its relative contribution,
23 if the facility's emissions either cause or significantly contribute
24 to a material impact on a sensitive receptor location or
25 disadvantaged community, based on data available for assessment
26 pursuant to subparagraph (A) or other relevant data.

27 (D) An assessment of the existing and available measures for
28 reducing emissions from the contributing sources or categories of
29 sources identified pursuant to subparagraph (B), including, but not
30 limited to, best available control technology, as defined in Section
31 40405, best available retrofit control technology, as defined in
32 Section 40406, and best available control technology for toxic air
33 contaminants, as defined in Section 39666.

34 ~~(2) On or before July 1, 2027, and every three years thereafter,~~
35 ~~the state board shall update the statewide strategy prepared pursuant~~
36 ~~to paragraph (1).~~

37 (c) (1) Based on the assessment and identification pursuant to
38 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and updates
39 to the assessment and identification, the state board shall select,
40 concurrent with the statewide strategy, locations around the state

1 for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. The
2 state board shall select additional locations annually thereafter, as
3 appropriate.

4 (2) (A) Within two years of the state board's selection, the
5 district encompassing a location selected pursuant to this
6 subdivision shall adopt, in consultation with the state board,
7 individuals, community-based organizations, affected sources, and
8 local governmental bodies in the affected community, a community
9 emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for
10 the location selected using cost-effective measures identified
11 pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

12 (B) A district, with the agreement of the state board and a
13 majority of the persons who are designated by the district to
14 participate in the development and adoption of the community
15 emissions reduction program, may take up to one additional year
16 to adopt a community emissions reduction program pursuant to
17 subparagraph (A).

18 (3) The community emissions reduction programs shall be
19 consistent with the statewide strategy and include emissions
20 reduction targets, specific reduction measures, a schedule for the
21 implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan.

22 (4) Local community emissions reduction plans developed in
23 accordance with the statewide strategy prepared pursuant to
24 subdivision (b), also known as the "Community Air Protection
25 Blueprint" or "Blueprint" pursuant to Section 44391.5, shall be
26 consistent with the statewide strategy.

27 (5) The community emissions reduction programs and local
28 community emissions reduction plans shall be submitted to the
29 state board for review and approval within 60 days of the receipt
30 of the program. Programs that are rejected shall be resubmitted
31 within 30 days. To the extent that a program, in whole or in part,
32 is not approvable, the state board shall initiate a public process to
33 discuss options for achieving an approvable program. Concurrent
34 with the public process to achieve an approvable program, the state
35 board shall develop and implement the applicable mobile source
36 elements in the draft program to commence achievement of
37 emissions reductions.

38 (6) The community emissions reduction programs or local
39 community emissions reduction plans shall result in emissions
40 reductions in the community, based on monitoring or other data.

1 (7) In implementing a community emissions reduction program,
2 the district and the state board shall be responsible for measures
3 consistent with their respective authorities.

4 (8) A district encompassing a location selected pursuant to this
5 subdivision shall prepare an annual report summarizing the results
6 and actions taken to further reduce emissions pursuant to the
7 community emissions reduction program.

8 (9) Compliance with a community emissions reduction program
9 prepared pursuant to this section or a local community emissions
10 reduction plan developed pursuant to a grant provided under
11 subdivision (d), including its implementation, shall be enforceable
12 by the district and state board, as applicable.

13 (10) (A) A steering committee formed by a district for a location
14 selected for preparation of a community emissions reduction
15 program pursuant to this subdivision or a location for which a local
16 community emissions reduction plan is developed in accordance
17 with the statewide strategy prepared pursuant to subdivision (b),
18 also known as the “Community Air Protection Blueprint” or
19 “Blueprint” pursuant to Section 44391.5, shall remain active until
20 ~~the~~ *either of the following occurs:*

21 (i) *The emissions objectives identified in the program are*
22 *achieved.*

23 (ii) *More than five years have passed since the adoption of the*
24 *community emissions reduction program and two-thirds of the*
25 *members of the steering committee vote to disband the committee.*

26 (B) The steering committee shall meet both of the following:

27 (i) All members of the steering committee live, work, or own
28 businesses within the community reduction program area or local
29 community emissions reduction plan area and a majority of the
30 members are residents. For purposes of this clause, employment
31 by a nonprofit organization that is engaged in the support of
32 community members in a program area or employment by a
33 for-profit company or organization that has workers or managers
34 working at a facility located in a program area constitute working
35 within the program area.

36 (ii) The steering committee uses an open and transparent
37 nomination process to select members and the membership of the
38 committee reflects the diverse makeup of the community in the
39 program area.

(d) The state board shall provide grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of this section and Section 42705.5 to support the implementation of strategies that directly reduce emissions or exposure to air pollution in disadvantaged communities.

(e) The requirements of this section shall apply to all community ~~emission~~ emissions reduction programs or local community emissions reduction plans developed pursuant to a grant provided under subdivision (d), until attainment with the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.) is achieved.

(f) The state board may audit and take corrective action if a district ~~or other stakeholder~~ is found to improperly use the resources allocated according to this section. Eligible uses of grant funding provided pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following:

(1) Community-led deployment of technologies, practices, or projects that result in measurable or meaningful reductions in emissions or exposure to air pollution.

(2) Local mitigation strategies that address emission sources identified in community emissions reduction programs or local community emissions reduction plans.

(3) Projects that improve air quality outcomes through neighborhood- or household-level interventions, as identified in collaboration with community residents and stakeholders.

(4) Other initiatives that align with the goals of this section and support the implementation of community emissions reduction programs and local community emissions reduction plans developed pursuant to this chapter.

(5) *Community monitoring efforts.*

~~SEC. 2. Section 44391.6 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:~~

~~44391.6. (a) (1) A local government with land use planning authority that includes a location selected for the preparation of a community emissions reduction program or a location for which a local community emissions reduction plan will be or has been prepared pursuant to the statewide strategy shall comply with the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan or both program and plan that are approved by the state board and with the environmental justice~~

1 element, as described in subdivision (h) of Section 65302 of the
2 Government Code, in the general plan of the local government. If
3 any inconsistency exist among the program, plan, or element, the
4 most health protective standard shall apply.

5 (2) For purposes of paragraph (1), “compliance” means aligning
6 local land use decisions, including, but not limited to, long-term
7 land use planning through general plans, area plans, and specific
8 plans, zoning, siting and permitting, and transportation planning,
9 to ensure those decisions do both of the following:

10 (A) Support the goals of the community emissions reduction
11 program, the local community emissions reduction plan, or both
12 program and plan, and the environmental justice element.

13 (B) Prevent new, substantial modification or substantial
14 expanded uses that contribute to poor air quality, as determined
15 by the community emissions reduction program and the
16 environmental justice element.

17 (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a local land use agency
18 may make a land use decision that would serve an essential
19 environmental, health, or safety need of the community located
20 within the program area of a community emissions reduction
21 program or the plan area of a local community emissions reduction
22 plan that does not align with the program or plan for which there
23 is no reasonable alternative.

24 (2) (A) Before permitting a use pursuant to paragraph (1), the
25 local land use agency shall provide notice of, and conduct, a public
26 meeting in accordance with Section 54953 of the Government
27 Code. The notice shall include a description of the essential
28 environmental, health, or safety need of the community being used
29 to justify the permitting. The local land use agency shall provide
30 analyses in support of its determination under paragraph (1).

31 (B) Notwithstanding any other law, the public meeting held
32 pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall not be a special meeting call
33 pursuant to Section 54956 of the Government Code.

34 (c) (1) (A) A person living in a community with a community
35 emissions reduction program area or a local community emissions
36 reduction plan area may seek a review of a land use decision
37 approved pursuant to subparagraph (B) from the Attorney General
38 for compliance with that paragraph by filing a petition with the
39 Attorney General. The Attorney General shall review the

1 challenged decision de novo and may retain independent experts
2 to determine the merits of the petition.

3 (B) The Attorney General may stay the local land use agency
4 decision if the Attorney General finds that the petition makes a
5 prima facie showing that the local land use agency has failed to
6 comply with subdivision (b) in making its decision.

7 (C) If the Attorney General determines that the decision does
8 not comply with subdivision (b), the Attorney General may require
9 the local land use agency to do either of the following:

10 (i) Conduct additional analyses to support its decision made
11 pursuant to subparagraph (B);

12 (ii) Void its decision.

13 (2) A relevant steering committee may refer the additional
14 analysis and its determinations to the Attorney General for
15 certification pursuant to the same procedures as specified in this
16 subdivision.

17 (d) (1) In an action brought by the Attorney General to enforce
18 its determination made pursuant to subdivision (c), a local land
19 use agency that is in violation of this section shall be subject to
20 both of the following remedies:

21 (A) Equitable, injunctive, and declaratory relief, as the court
22 deems appropriate.

23 (B) All costs of investigating and prosecuting the action,
24 including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs,
25 whenever the Attorney General prevails.

26 (2) The liability and remedies imposed by this paragraph are in
27 addition to any other liability and remedies imposed by any other
28 law.

29 SEC. 3. Section 44391.7 is added to the Health and Safety
30 Code, to read:

31 44391.7. In addition to any other law, one additional member
32 shall be added to the governing board of a district with a
33 community that is in a location that has been selected for
34 preparation of a community emissions reduction program pursuant
35 to subdivision (c) of Section 44391.2 or a community provided
36 with a grant pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 44391.2 who
37 is a member of a bona fide environmental justice organization or
38 is a member of a steering committee in the district. The member
39 shall be appointed by state board, in collaboration with the steering

~~committee formed pursuant to paragraph (10) of subdivision (c) of Section 44391.2.~~

SEC. 2. Section 44391.6 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

44391.6. (a) (1) Before approving a commercial or industrial development located on a site of five acres or more, a city, including a charter city, or a county, that includes a location for which an approved community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan has been prepared shall consider the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan or both program and plan.

(2) (A) For purposes of paragraph (1), “consider” means to analyze the potential air quality impact of local land use approvals, including, but not limited to, siting and permitting, of the industrial or commercial development. The analysis shall do both of the following:

(i) Identify whether the approval of the commercial or industrial development would further contribute to the poor air quality indicators identified by the board in their analysis of the selected community.

(ii) Consider adopting applicable measures contained in the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan that would mitigate or avoid, to the extent feasible, any further contribution to the poor air quality indicators identified by the state board in its analysis of when selecting the community for the preparation of a community emissions reduction program pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 44391.2.

(3) The city or county shall adopt findings supporting its conclusions regarding both elements specified in paragraph (2).

(4) For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), the analysis required pursuant to paragraph (2) may be included with the environmental review pursuant to that act.

(b) Upon completion of the analysis in subdivision (a) and before approving the commercial or industrial development on a site of five acres or more, the city or county shall present the findings and analyses in support of its conclusion under subdivision (a) at a duly noticed regular meeting of its governing body or planning commission.

1 (c) *This section does not supersede requirements for, and the*
2 *legal effects of, general plans, housing elements, zoning*
3 *ordinances, or other mandates in state law.*

4 ~~SEC. 4.~~

5 SEC. 3. Section 44391.8 is added to the Health and Safety
6 Code, to read:

7 44391.8. The Secretary for Environmental Protection shall
8 periodically convene representatives of agencies and departments
9 within the California Environmental Protection Agency to ensure
10 that coordination among those agencies and departments with
11 jurisdiction over pollution sources included in a community
12 emissions reduction program to address concerns raised about
13 those sources.

14 ~~SEC. 5.~~

15 SEC. 4. Section 44391.9 is added to the Health and Safety
16 Code, to read:

17 44391.9. (a) ~~Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the~~
18 ~~Government Code, on~~ On or before June 30, 2027, and annually
19 thereafter, the state board shall report to the appropriate
20 subcommittees of the budget committee of each house of the
21 Legislature about the progress the state board has made in
22 implementing Section 44391.2. The report shall include, but is not
23 limited to, all of the following:

24 (1) The status of implementation of the community emissions
25 reduction program in each selected community.

26 (2) Best practices.

27 (3) Lessons learned through the implementation of the
28 community emissions reduction programs or local community
29 emissions reduction plans.

30 (4) Activities taken to enforce the community emissions
31 reduction programs and local community emissions reduction
32 plans.

33 (5) Outcome data that is available, through air monitoring or
34 other means, including, but not limited to, achieved emissions
35 reductions.

36 (6) Expenditures made in furtherance of Section 44291.2.

37 (b) A report submitted pursuant to this section shall also be
38 submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government
39 Code.

1 ~~SEC. 6.~~

2 *SEC. 5.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
3 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
4 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
5 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
6 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
7 17556 of the Government Code.

8 However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that
9 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement
10 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
11 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
12 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.



To: South Coast AQMD Legislative Committee

From: Carmen Group

Date: April 16, 2026

Re: Federal Update – Executive Branch

Congress

The federal government remains in a partial government shutdown as deal to fund the Department of Homeland Security has not yet been reached. Republicans continue to pursue a second budget reconciliation package (“Reconciliation 2.0”) to narrowly fund ICE and CBP operations and end the shutdown of DHS. However, while the reconciliation process is underway, internal republican divisions over spending reductions and policy directions including reductions in other areas of the government to “pay for” this spending and supplemental defense spending needs to fund the conflict in Iran, have prevented leadership from announcing a unified Reconciliation 2.0 proposal to date.

In addition, the Trump Administration’s FY 2027 budget request was released on April 3, kicking off the FY 27 appropriations cycle, with committees in both chambers beginning review of proposed funding levels. Notably, the President proposed a 52% decrease in EPA funding from the final FY 26 congressional enacted levels for the Agency. As a reference point, the President proposed a similar funding level in his FY 26 budget request to Congress for EPA and that overall funding reduction was largely ignored by Congress.

Also in April, the House of Representatives passed a package of three bills that supporters claim provide states with greater flexibility and regulatory relief under the Clean Air Act. Those bills include – the Foreign Emissions and Nonattainment Clarification for Economic Stability (FENCES) Act, the Full Responsibility and Expedited Enforcement (FIRE) Act, and the Reducing Excessive Deadlines for Truthful Analysis and Permitting (RED Tape) Act – all largely passed on a party line vote. The FENCES Act is designed to ensure that states are not penalized for failing to meet air quality standard if that failure is caused by emissions originating outside the U.S. The FIRE Act streamlines the exceptional event rule specifically for wildfire smoke. The RED Tape Act will prevent EPA from enforcing new stricter air quality standards on a state and pauses the federal clock on nonattainment penalty if the EPA has not provided the state with

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the technical resources required to comply. The Senate has yet to vote these bills and final passage into law remains unclear.

Environmental Protection Agency

Attainment and Redesignation Activity Signals Continued NAAQS Implementation:

In April 2026, the Environmental Protection Agency announced and proposed several attainment-related actions under the Clean Air Act, including final redesignation of the [Detroit](#) area to attainment for the 2010 sulfur dioxide standard, a proposal to redesignate the [Cleveland](#) area to attainment for the 2015 ozone standard, and confirmation that the [Canton, Ohio](#) area now meets the lead standard.

EPA Risk Management Program (RMP) Proposal Remained Active in April:

EPA's [proposed](#) revisions to the Risk Management Program under Clean Air Act section 112(r) remained active in April 2026. The proposal would revise portions of the 2024 Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention rule, including provisions related to safer technology and alternatives analyses, third-party audits, emergency response, and information availability.

Department of Transportation

Small Shipyard Grant Program: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) [announced](#) in March that it will invest \$35 million into revitalizing America's small shipyards. Funds can be used to upgrade ship repair and construction facilities, purchasing new equipment, including cranes, plasma cutters, and welding systems and workforce training programs. Grants are due on May 11, 2026.

Outreach: In April, Carmen Group met with congressional staff on various congressional efforts including the transportation reauthorization bill, the Clean Air Act amendment bills, and early-stage FY 2027 appropriations.

ATTACHMENT 3B

KADESH & ASSOCIATES

South Coast AQMD Report for the May 2026
Legislative Meeting covering April 2026
Kadesh & Associates

The House and Senate have returned from a two-week recess but leadership of the two chambers are still not seeing eye to eye on how to finish the FY26 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, which remains unfunded in the longest shutdown in history. Before the recess, the Senate passed a bill to fund DHS through the end of the fiscal year, except for ICE and related operations that Democrats have objected to. The plan at the time was to fund ICE and Border Patrol by a separate party-line vote, using the budget reconciliation process. Speaker Johnson has told his caucus that this Senate bill will not advance in the House until after that reconciliation process concludes, meaning several more weeks of contentious intra-party negotiations. President Trump has announced that TSA agents and other staff subject to the shutdown can once again receive their paychecks using other funds, but it is unclear how long this temporary stopgap can hold.

The President's initial FY27 budget request has been submitted to Congress. This year's budget would cut EPA by approximately 50%, including reducing its clean air programs significantly, zeroing out the DERA and 103/105 programs, and reducing TAG to \$36M. This is not a final outcome: Congress rejected similar cuts in the final FY26 bills, but the funding picture for FY27 and the timeline is even more uncertain than usual given the unresolved FY26 funding process, and the fact that it is an election year. It is highly likely that Congress will enact a Continuing Resolution as we approach the September 30 end of the fiscal year, and revisit the full-year appropriations bills after the election.

That uncertainty notwithstanding, the House Appropriations Committee has begun to hold hearings on the FY27 budget, and Chairman Cole has announced an ambitious schedule of committee votes with two bills considered in subcommittee by mid-April. House and Senate authorizing committees are holding budget oversight hearings as well, including at the Budget Committees where OMB Director Vought testified in both chambers in April. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is likely to hear from Administrator Zeldin on the EPA's budget later in the month.

House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee Chair Graves has been very optimistic about developing a surface transportation bill this year, but the President's budget request was largely silent on the surface transportation bill, and a committee vote rumored for mid-April has been postponed until the end of the month.

Kadesh & Associates Activity Summary-

-Worked with South Coast AQMD and the congressional delegation on FY26 and FY27 appropriations and other legislative developments.

Contacts: Contacts included staff and Members throughout the CA delegation, Senate offices, and members of key committees.

ATTACHMENT 3C



To: South Coast Air Quality Management District
From: Cassidy & Associates
Date: April 16, 2026
Re: April Report

HOUSE/SENATE

Congress

The House and Senate are back in session this week following a two-week recess. Congress will work to address Fiscal Year 2026 Homeland Security funding, which lapsed in February. It is expected that Congress will partially fund the Department of Homeland Security through an appropriations measure but use a budget reconciliation measure for the more controversial entities within the agency, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection. Congress will also focus on reviewing the President's budget request for Fiscal Year 2027; reauthorizing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act; the war in Iran and blockade of the Strait of Hormuz; the SAVE Act; and the expulsion of various House members.

EPA

On April 3, the White House released its Fiscal Year 2027 budget request, which included deep cuts to renewable energy and climate initiatives while boosting support for artificial intelligence and fossil fuels. The budget includes a 52% cut to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) funding and eliminates environmental justice programs and environmental research grant programs for non-governmental organizations. Read more [here](#).

On April 6, EPA issued a final rule amending OOOOb/c, the Biden Administration's 2024 Clean Air Act rules for oil and natural gas. The changes allow natural gas facilities to perform temporary

flaring for 72 hours or longer if certain conditions are met. It amends certain net heating value (NHV) monitoring and testing requirements, which is expected to reduce unnecessary tests by up to 141,000 per year. EPA estimates that the changes will save \$208 million in annual industry compliance costs. Read more [here](#).

On March 27, EPA issued the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) “Set 2” final rule. The rule establishes the highest levels in the program’s history for the 2026 and 2027 renewable fuel volume requirements. The volume levels will drive an estimated 60% increase in biodiesel and renewable diesel production and use, benefiting American soybean producers. The rule is anticipated to generate more than \$10 billion for rural economies and create 100,000 agricultural and manufacturing jobs. The rule maintains the 15 billion conventional biofuel level for 2026 and 2027. Read more [here](#).

On March 19, a coalition of 24 states, along with a dozen cities and countries, filed a lawsuit alleging that the EPA acted illegally when it rescinded a 2009 scientific conclusion that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases threaten public health and welfare. That determination, known as the endangerment finding, formed the legal basis for the EPA to regulate emissions from automobile tailpipes, power plant smokestacks, oil and gas wells, and other sources. The lawsuit seeks to reinstate the endangerment finding and reverse a related EPA move that repealed limits on greenhouse gases produced by motor vehicles. Read more [here](#).

Cassidy and Associates support in April:

- Provided guidance on the FY 27 appropriations process;
- Secured meeting with EPA Assistant Administrator to discuss the 2012 PM2.5 NAAQS;
- Updated AQMD staff on surface transportation reauthorization;
- Continued conversations on permitting reform efforts in Congress and the Administration; and
- Participated in weekly strategy sessions with SCAQMD staff.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE DATES

February 13, 2026 (expired): Deadline to fund the Department of Homeland Security.

September 30, 2025 (expired): 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.

South Coast AQMD, Legislative Committee Report

Buckley Government Affairs LLC

May 8, 2026

Legislative Session Update

April 24 marked a key legislative deadline, as it was the final day for policy committees to report fiscal bills to the fiscal committees. Because most measures carry a fiscal impact on the state, this deadline applied to a significant amount of legislation moving through the process, resulting in several weeks of packed committee hearings. There were several hearings that lasted over 10 hours in the final days leading up to that deadline.

The next major legislative milestone is May 15, the final day for fiscal committees to meet and advance bills to their respective floors. Traditionally, the Appropriations Committees hold their “suspense file” hearings the day before this deadline, where the fate of hundreds of bills is decided.

Budget Update

The California Department of Finance’s April revenue update reports that preliminary General Fund cash receipts exceeded expectations, coming in \$1.5 billion above the Governor’s Budget March forecast and \$8.6 billion above the fiscal year-to-date projection. The March overperformance was driven primarily by higher-than-expected corporation tax receipts, which exceeded projections by \$927 million, followed by personal income tax receipts, which came in \$519 million above forecast. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, the surplus is largely attributable to personal income tax revenues \$4.8 billion above forecast and corporation tax revenues which are \$2.8 billion above forecast.

Similar to May 15 serving as a key deadline for legislative bills, it is also an important date in the state’s budget process. Ahead of that date, the Governor will release his May Revise, providing updated revenue projections following the critical April tax collection period.

The May Revise will also outline the Administration's priorities heading into final budget negotiations before the June 15 constitutional budget deadline. The Senate Democratic Caucus has put forth a blueprint of its budget priorities, and the Assembly is expected to follow suit in the coming weeks.

As noted above, while revenues remain strong, the Governor has signaled that additional budget reductions may be forthcoming in his budget update. According to reporting from POLITICO's Lindsey Holden and Eric He, on April 14, Governor Newsom told Assembly Democrats to anticipate further spending cuts beyond those adopted in last year's budget and the proposals included in his January plan.

ATTACHMENT 4B



Joe A. Gonsalves & Son

Anthony D. Gonsalves

Jason A. Gonsalves

Paul A. Gonsalves

PROFESSIONAL LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION

925 L ST. • SUITE 250 • SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-5766

916 441-6597 • FAX 916 441-5961

Email: gonsalves@gonsalvi.com

TO: South Coast AQMD

FROM: Anthony, Jason & Paul Gonsalves

SUBJECT: Legislative Update – April 2026

DATE: Thursday, April 16, 2026

The Legislature returned from their Spring Recess on April 6, 2026. The month of April is a fast paced and hectic time in Sacramento, as all 1800 newly introduced bills must pass out of Policy Committees and to the Appropriations Committee by April 24, 2026. Bills that do not have any fiscal cost have a deadline of May 1, 2026 to pass out of Policy Committees and to the Floor of their respective houses.

The following will provide you with updates of interest to the District:

CLEAN TRUCK AND BUS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

On April 2, 2026, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) announced that its Clean Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP) has now surpassed \$1 billion in funding distributed to fleets across the state. The program has supported more than 2,000 fleets, helped deploy approximately 11,600 clean vehicles, and contributed to over 181 million miles driven statewide. Managed by CALSTART on CARB's behalf, HVIP has played a key role in accelerating zero-emission vehicle adoption, cutting pollution from conventional trucks and buses, and improving air quality in communities throughout California.

HVIP remains a cornerstone of California's transition to cleaner transportation, with demand continuing to grow rapidly. During the September 2025 funding round, fleets submitted nearly \$200 million in voucher requests on the first day alone, followed by an additional round reopening in December 2025. Funding is still available, and fleets can apply through approved dealers.

Established in 2009 and largely funded through California Climate Investments using Cap-and-Invest proceeds, HVIP provides point-of-sale incentives that lower the upfront cost of zero-emission vehicles. The program supports a broad range of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, from Class 2b to Class 8 trucks, to transit, school, and shuttle buses, and includes targeted opportunities for smaller operators through the Innovative Small e-Fleet (ISEF) set-aside.

Despite ongoing uncertainty in the federal market, California continues to collaborate with manufacturers to expand zero-emission transportation options, maintain consumer flexibility, and reduce harmful emissions.

SALTON SEA CONSERVANCY

On April 10, 2026, Governor Newsom announced the establishment of California's first new conservancy in more than 15 years, a move aimed at delivering long-term environmental and community benefits at the Salton Sea. The newly formed Salton Sea Conservancy, created through Senate Bill 583 (Padilla), is designed to strengthen and sustain ongoing restoration efforts while improving public access and protecting the health of nearby residents.

The Salton Sea, which is the state's largest inland lake, has been shrinking as water inflows decline, leaving behind exposed lakebed that can release fine dust and worsen air quality in the Imperial Valley. At the same time, rising salinity levels have degraded critical habitat for wildlife, including migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway. The Conservancy will help address these challenges by supporting the long-term operation and maintenance of large-scale restoration projects and ensuring their benefits endure.

Progress is already underway. Last year, the state began filling a major habitat expansion project covering roughly three square miles, quickly attracting thousands of fish and birds. Building on that success, restoration efforts continue to advance through the expansion of the Species Conservation Habitat Project, now among the largest initiatives of its kind in the nation. Planned to span approximately 9,400 acres, the project will feature a network of ponds, berms, nesting areas, and water delivery systems designed to support wildlife while reducing dust emissions from exposed lakebed.

The creation of the Salton Sea Conservancy builds on this momentum, providing a framework for long-term stewardship, continued investment, and lasting improvements for the communities surrounding the Salton Sea.

2026 LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES

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

Jun. 1 - Committee meetings may resume.

Jun. 15 - Budget Bill must be passed by midnight.

Jun. 25 - Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 3 General Election ballot.

Jul. 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.

South Coast Air Quality Management District Legislative and Regulatory Update – April 2026

❖ Important Upcoming Dates

May 14, 2026 –	May Revision to the Budget Act must be released by this day
May 15, 2026 –	Appropriations Suspense Action by this date
May 29, 2026 –	House of Origin Deadline

❖ RESOLUTE Actions on Behalf of South Coast AQMD: RESOLUTE partners David Quintana and Alfredo Arredondo continued their representation of South Coast AQMD 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 for the 2026 legislative session, including South Coast AQMD sponsored legislation.

❖ AB 907 (Chen): Assemblymember Philip Chen has introduced AB 907, sponsored legislation for South Coast AQMD dealing with the inequity of pay for local air district board members appointed to serve on the CA Air Resources Board.

The bill has been referred to Senate Environmental Quality Committee. The bill has been made into a 2-year bill.

❖ House of Origin Policy Committees: April was a very busy time during which policy committees had to hear all fiscal bills by April 24. Resolute and the South Coast AQMD staff worked closely to track, engage, and influence legislation across many policy committees.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 24

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, May 15, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell,
Acting Committee Chair
Mobile Source Committee

SLR:ja

Call to Order

Councilmember Larry McCallon called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Committee Members

Present: Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell, Committee Vice Chair
Councilmember Larry McCallon
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland

Absent: Senator (Ret) Vanessa Delgado, Committee Chair

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#).

ACTION ITEM (Item 1):

- 1. Vote About Whether to Allow Non-Elected Committee Members to Participate Remotely Without Using the Traditional Brown Act Requirements Pursuant to SB 707**

Bayron Gilchrist, General Counsel, provided a presentation outlining recent changes to the Brown Act which would allow non-elected committee members to participate

in committee meetings remotely without noticing a teleconference location. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:12:54.

Councilmember Larry McCallon stated that the outcome of this vote would apply to Senator (Ret) Vanessa Delgado and Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland as the only non-elected members of the Mobile Source Committee. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:14:42.

Thomas Jelenic, PMSA, commented that it would be disappointing to not be able to attend committee meetings from remote locations of non-elected members. Mr. Gilchrist stated that the South Coast AQMD Headquarters and any other noticed remote location would be available to attend in person. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:15:54.

Moved by Mitchell; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

Ayes: Mitchell, Perez, Rodriguez, McCallon

Noes: None

Abstain: None

Absent: Rutland, Delgado

Board Member Rutland joined the meeting after the item passed.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:17:06.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (Items 2-3):

2. South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Dr. Sang-Mi Lee, Planning and Rules Manager, provided a presentation on South Coast Air Basin Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plans for PM2.5 and PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:18:20.

Mr. Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, expressed concerns about the health impacts of PM exposure, and commented that the contingency provisions should have evaluated solar energy technologies. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:28:10.

3. Update on Development of Proposed Addendum to the Cooperative Agreement with the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles

Ian MacMillan, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, provided an update on Development of Proposed Addendum to the Cooperative Agreement with the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:30:40.

Supervisor Mitchell sought clarifications on enforceability and absence of some previously discussed measures, and she inquired about comments submitted by Pacific Environment. Mr. MacMillan replied that collaborative work is ongoing between South Coast AQMD and the Ports, which may not necessarily all fit into the agreement framework, and acknowledged receipt of the comment letter. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:42:00.

Councilmember McCallon stated his appreciation for efforts on the existing Cooperative Agreement and was encouraged by the proposed addendum. Board Member Dr. Rutland and Supervisor Perez emphasized the importance of region-wide infrastructure availability and reliability for zero-emission drayage trucks. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:50:18.

Mayor Rodriguez requested updates from staff on port infrastructure implementation and from utilities on energy capacity forecast. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:53:52.

Mr. Jelenic commented on the need to incentivize cleaner cargo-handling equipment, and for the regional infrastructure measure for zero-emission trucks. He also suggested that South Coast AQMD provide additional funding and forego recovery of staff costs to administer port funds. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:56:52.

Mr. Eder expressed concerns related to public process and climate implications.

Heather Tomley, Port of Long Beach, affirmed the port's commitments through the 2025 Cooperative Agreement and the proposed addendum. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 01:00:32.

WRITTEN REPORTS (Items 4-6):

4. Rule 2305 Implementation Status Report: Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program

This item was received and filed. Councilmember McCallon inquired why the WAIRE Mitigation Program will return to Technology Committee instead of Mobile Source Committee. Mr. MacMillan replied that this approach was specified in the Board Resolution when Rule 2305 was adopted.

5. Rule 2202 Activity Report: Rule 2202 Summary Status Report

This item was received and filed.

6. Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects

This item was received and filed.

OTHER MATTERS:

7. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

8. Public Comment Period

Mr. Eder provided public comment regarding a supreme court case in Alaska that was deemed not part of this Committee's jurisdiction. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 01:05:37.

9. Next Meeting Date

The next regular Mobile Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 26, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 10:04 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 – May 15, 2026

Councilmember Larry McCallon South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez South Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Carlos Rodriguez South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland South Coast AQMD Board Member

Aaron Dill Board Consultant (Rutland)
Guillermo Gonzalez Board Consultant (Perez)
Sandra Hernandez Board Consultant (Delgado)
Loraine Lundquist Board Consultant (Mitchell)
Polash Mukerjee Board Consultant (Rutland)
Erin Sheehy Board Consultant (Rodriguez)
Suzette Swallow Board Consultant (McCallon)
Sho Tay Board Consultant (Cacciotti)

Dori Chandler CCA
Curtis Coleman Southern CA Air Quality Alliance
Harvey Eder Public Solar Power Coalition
Thomas Jelenic PMSA
Vladimir Karimov Pape Machinery
Bill LaMarr CSBA
Leela Rao POLB
Tara Tisopulos Orange County
Heather Tomley POLB
Lara Turnbull POLB
Peter Whittingham Whittingham Public Affairs Advisors
Jacquelyn Zamora Public Member

Jacob Allen South Coast AQMD Staff
Debra Ashby 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
Javier Enriquez South Coast AQMD Staff
Scott Gallegos South Coast AQMD Staff
Melissa Gamoning South Coast AQMD Staff
Bayron Gilchrist South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Heard-Johnson South Coast AQMD Staff

Kayla Jordan	South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein	South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ricky Lai	South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sang-Mi Lee	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alicia Lizarraga	South Coast AQMD Staff
Matthew Louie	South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Low	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian MacMillan	South Coast AQMD Staff
Terrence Mann	South Coast AQMD Staff
Rosalee Mason	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ron Moskowitz	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa	South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD Staff
Penny Shaw-Cedillo	South Coast AQMD Staff
Chuanyang Shen	South Coast AQMD Staff
Elaine Shen	South Coast AQMD Staff
Alberto Silva	South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka O'Malley	South Coast AQMD Staff
Brian Tomasovic	South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang	South Coast AQMD Staff
Jessica Wei	South Coast AQMD Staff
Tiffany 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

April 1, 2026 to April 30, 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)	536	22,057
Views of Compliance Training Videos (outside of webinars)	75	8,682
Notices Sent to Email Subscribers with Information About WAIRE Program Resources	434	135,340
Visits to www.aqmd.gov/waire	1,805	118,922
Warehouse Locations Visited In-Person	62	5,877
Presentations to Stakeholders	-	152

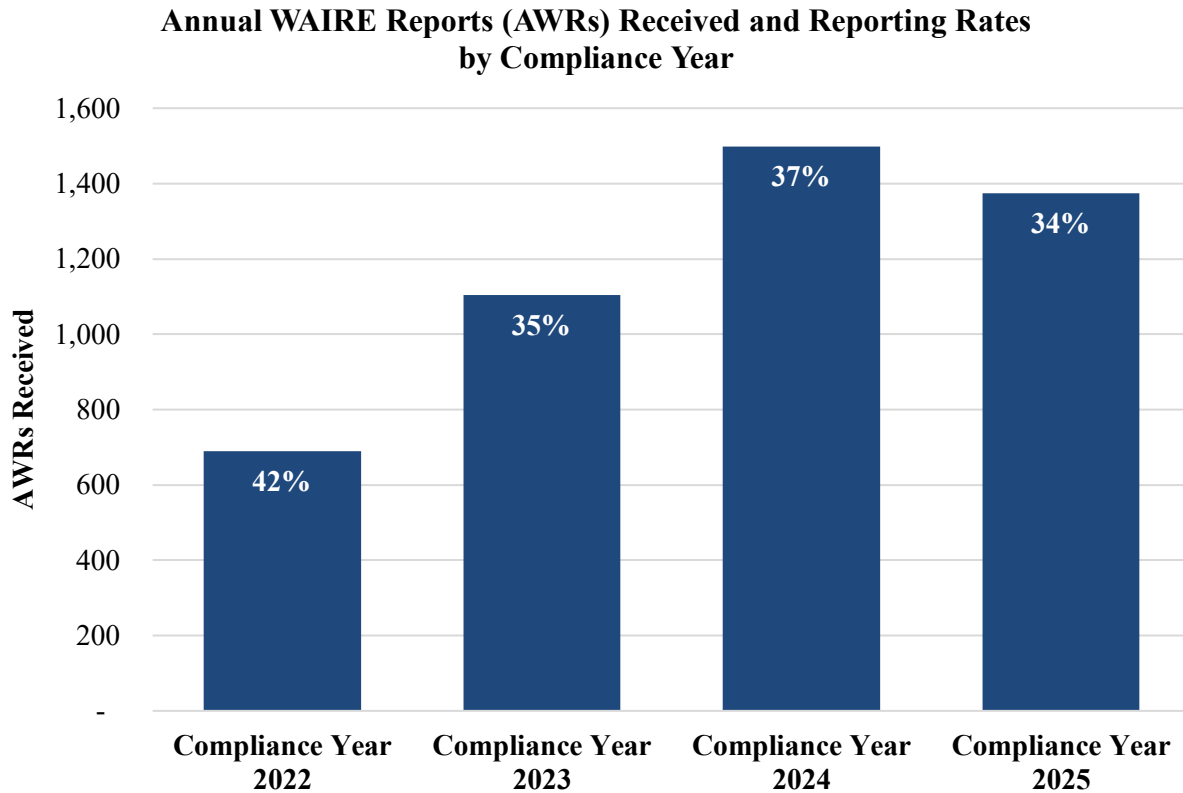
2. Highlights of Recent Implementation and Enforcement Activities

- **WAIRE Reports.** A total of 4,666 Annual WAIRE Reports (AWRs) were submitted by warehouse operators for the 2022-2025 compliance periods as of April 30, 2026. To date, a total of about 2,113,016 WAIRE Points has 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 626,279 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 NO_x reductions to date for compliance years 2021 through 2024. If the same ratio of WAIRE Points to NO_x 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 1,951 tons of NO_x reductions since rule adoption. These estimated emission reductions are consistent with what was anticipated during rulemaking.
- **Mitigation Fees:** As of April 30, 2026, warehouse operators reported approximately \$78.1 million in mitigation fees (approximately 78,107 mitigation fee points earned). Mitigation fee points represent about 3.6% of all WAIRE points earned (inclusive of points earned in Early Action AWRs).
- **Enforcement:** Since December 2023, over 930 notices of violations (NOVs) have been issued to warehouse operators for failure to submit required reports by the due date. Approximately 430 warehouses have contacted South Coast AQMD directly in response to the NOVs issued, 420 facilities have subsequently filed the required reports, and 250 of those NOVs have been resolved so far. Staff are available to provide compliance

assistance to all facilities, including the remaining approximately 515 facilities who have not yet responded to their NOV's.

3. Summary of Reporting Rates

The chart below provides the total number of AWRs received and estimated reporting rates (in white) for each compliance year.¹ AWRs are typically due at the end of January in the year following the compliance year. AWRs may also be submitted after their due date to bring a facility into compliance with its reporting obligation.



Graph 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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Rule 2202 Summary Status Report

Activity for January 1, 2026 – April 30, 2026

Employee Commute Reduction Program (ECRP)	
# of Submittals:	56

Emission Reduction Strategies (ERS)	
# of Submittals:	25

Air Quality Investment Program (AQIP) Exclusively		
County	# of Facilities	\$ Amount
Los Angeles	20	\$ 102,666
Orange	1	\$ 10,047
Riverside	0	\$ 0
San Bernardino	0	\$ 0
TOTAL:	21	\$ 112,713

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 April 30, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP ¹	AQIP ²	ERS ³				
474	6	14	494	82	681	1,257
38.0%	0.5%	1.1%	39.6%	6.4%	54.0%	100% ⁴

Total Peak Window Employees as of April 30, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP ¹	AQIP ²	ERS ³				
380,497	2,195	4,282	385,975	16,520	283,562	687,416
55.7%	0.3%	0.6%	56.6%	2.4%	41.0%	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: June 5, 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 April 1, 2026 and April 30, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, May 15, 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 review¹ of environmental documents for the current reporting period for Attachments A and B combined²:

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 April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	50
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the March 2026 report)	11
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	61
<i>Comment letters sent</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Environmental documents currently undergoing review</i>	<i>14</i>

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 April 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

DRAFT VERSION
ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i> LAC260401-01 Prologis Del Amo and Prairie Center Project	The project consists of developing a speculative Class A warehouse building (403,033 square feet) with an office space (15,000 square feet) on 31.3 acres of vacant land, including 56 dock doors, with road improvements on an additional 7.79 acres, allowing for industrial uses including warehousing, distribution, high-cube fulfillment, and up to 10% high-cube cold storage. The project is located at 3422 Del Amo Boulevard in Torrance. 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/2025/april-2025/lac250402-02.pdf Reference: LAC250402-02 Comment Period: 4/1/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Torrance	Under review, may submit comments
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i> LAC260415-01 Diamond Gateway#	The project consists of demolishing the Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery Carson Plant, including 16 buildings, 45 storage tanks, and associated equipment, and redeveloping the 222.9-acre site with six industrial buildings (3,913,419 square feet) for general warehousing, high-cube fulfillment, and transload uses, along with two on-site parking lots for truck/trailer parking and electric vehicle charging, and associated infrastructure improvements. The project is located at 1520 East Sepulveda Boulevard in Carson within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Comment Period: 4/13/2026 - 5/12/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Carson	Under review, may submit comments
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i> ORC260414-01 2411 North Glassell Street Warehouse Project	The project consists of demolishing three existing buildings and redeveloping a 12.1-acre site with a one-story industrial building (298,988 square feet) with a mezzanine for manufacturing and warehousing uses at a floor area ratio of 0.57, including landscaping, utility connections, stormwater facilities, fencing, paved parking, loading areas, and driveways. The project is located at 2411 North Glassell Street in Orange. Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Orange	Under review, may submit comments

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:

- Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
- 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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of constructing a building (268,400 square feet) consisting of medical office, professional office, education, recreation, commercial, a travel center with refueling uses, and a hotel on 47.9 acres, and industrial uses (5,545,000 square feet) on 392 acres, along with a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change on the Mount San Jacinto College site to Very High Density Residential (18-24 dwelling units per acre). The project is located at the northwest corner of Sunset Avenue and Bobcat Road in Banning. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Availability 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/RVC231221-01.pdf Reference: RVC231221-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Final Environmental Impact Report	City of Banning	Under review, may submit comments
RVC260422-06				
Sunset Crossroads Project				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a three-year extension without proposing additional changes to a previously approved warehouse (53,665 square feet) development which included a Conditional Use Permit and Design Review for site plan, building elevations, grading, and conceptual landscaping. The project is located at 26811 Fifth Street in Highland. Comment Period: 4/15/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Highland	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260415-05				
Southwest Corner of 5th Street and Central Avenue Warehouse Project				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a three-year extension without proposing additional changes to a previously approved warehouse (47,889 square feet) development which included an approved Conditional Use Permit and Design Review for site plan, building elevations, grading, and conceptual landscaping. The project is located at 25137 Sixth Street in Highland. Comment Period: 4/15/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Highland	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260415-06				
Sixth Street and Del Rosa Drive Warehouse Project				

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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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u> PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
<i>Airports</i> RVC260421-03 Hemet-Ryan Air Attack Base Replacement Project	The project consists of replacing existing Hemet-Ryan Air Attack Base facilities with a modern fire-response base on 15.25 acres by: 1) constructing a two-story air operations building, landing pads and retardant loading pits, a 32-bed barracks/mess hall, a helicopter/OV-10 hangar, two aircraft storage canopies, a helicopter training tower, a fire retardant mixing station, a vehicle storage building, and a generator/electrical yard; 2) demolishing existing outdated structures; and 3) installing new sewer connections, fencing, paving, landscaping, and associated utilities. The project is located at 4710 Walden Weaver Road in Hemet. Reference: RVC251125-07 Comment Period: 4/24/2026 - 6/5/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Under review, may submit comments
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> LAC260422-03 South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map, Conditional Use Permit, and Development Agreement to subdivide a 21-acre parcel into two lots, dedicating a 10.7-acre lot to the city for a future public park and developing an industrial building (221,815 square feet) on the remaining 10.5-acre lot. The project is located at 825 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: LAC260204-03; LAC250903-02; and LAC240710-16 Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: 5/4/2026	Other	City of South El Monte	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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u> PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i> RVC260414-04 Bender Ready Mix (CUP2026-0008)	The project consists of constructing a concrete ready-mix facility and an office building (1,270 square feet) with associated parking on a 3.03-acre undeveloped parcel, including aggregate conveyors, material bins, cement silos, water pits, washout pits, drying areas, and gravel pad areas. The project is located at 175 Viele Avenue in Beaumont. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/rvc260414-04-sp-bender-ready-mix-(cup2026-0008).pdf Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Comment letter sent on 4/30/2026
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> SBC260407-02 Public Works Corporate Yard Project	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change to develop a new Public Works Corporate Yard on a 53.94-acre site, including 10 buildings consolidating multiple City departments with office space, operations buildings, a waste transfer station, a clean natural gas fueling station, shops, warehouse space, a multi-level parking structure, and 1,193 total parking spaces, along with associated on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements, with a potential development area of warehousing (50,000 square feet) and office uses (28,000 square feet). The project is located at 2200 East Philadelphia Street in Ontario. 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/2025/october-2025/sbc250903-09-nop-public-works-corporate-yard-project-(pgpa25-003-pzc-25-004).pdf Reference: SBC250903-09 Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Waste and Water-related</i> LAC260408-02 PUSD School Sites Exterior Soil Cleanup	The project consists of removing and replacing wildfire-impacted exterior soil exceeding regulatory guidelines for lead or arsenic at three Pasadena Unified School District campuses, with excavation to varying depths, confirmation sampling, and backfill with clean soil conducted during summer break. The project is located at 1065 East Washington Boulevard in Pasadena, 1090 Nithsdale Road in Pasadena, and 527 Ventura Street in Altadena. Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Under review, may submit comments

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and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

Project Notes:

- Disposition may change prior to Governing Board Meeting
- 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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related	The project consists of a Class 1 Permit Modification to update the contact information for the facility and Emergency Coordinator in the existing Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste permit for a facility that receives, processes, stores, treats, recycles, and transfers regulated and unregulated waste from commercial, industrial, and household sources. The project is located at 1704 West First Street in Azusa. Staff previously provided comments on the Permit Modification for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/november/LAC211019-13.pdf and https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2020/December/LAC201124-10.pdf References: LAC251015-02; LAC241023-08; LAC211019-13; LAC210914-04; LAC201124-10; and LAC191219-05 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/lac260408-02-draw-pusd-school-sites-exterior-soil-cleanup.pdf Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Comment letter sent on 4/30/2026
LAC260408-03 Class 1 Permit Modification – Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C.				
Waste and Water-related	The project consists of constructing a stormwater capture, treatment, and infiltration facility with a subterranean basin, developing passive park uses, a dog park, a community garden, and constructing a pedestrian bridge over Eaton Wash Channel. Construction is anticipated to begin in July 2027 and last 22 months. The project is located along Eaton Wash Channel near the western termini of Thorndale Road and Grayburn Road in Pasadena. Comment Period: 4/10/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Pasadena	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260409-03 Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project				

Key:

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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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of increasing the maximum throughput at an existing construction, demolition, and inert materials processing facility from 500 to 900 tons per day, installing an electric Rotochopper wood grinding system and associated conveyors capable of processing 30 to 40 tons of recycled wood per hour, expanding the permitted facility boundary from 1.24 to 2.19 acres, and constructing a stormwater vault on the eastern portion of the property. The project is located at 3720 Noakes Street in Los Angeles within the designated AB 617 East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce community.	Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-02 Increase in Processing and Transfer of Construction, Demolition and Inert Materials, California Waste Services - Downtown Los Angeles#	Reference: LAC260127-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of constructing a comprehensive wastewater collection and conveyance system serving 1,368 lots in Quail Valley Subarea 4, including 10 miles of eight-inch and 12-inch polyvinyl chloride gravity main pipe, 1.1 miles of force mains, 247 manholes, 24 connector pipes, one regional lift station, and four smaller lift stations, to be constructed in eight phases over 20 years. The project is located at 23736 Kennedy Lane in Menifee.	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Under review, may submit comments
RVC260401-05 Quail Valley Subarea 4 Project	Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/october-2025/rvc250902-04-nop-quail-valley-subarea-4-project.pdf Reference: RVC250902-04 Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of installing 146,200 linear feet of an eight-inch sewer pipeline and 2,500 new four- to six-inch service laterals to connect 2,600 parcels to the wastewater system and abate over 2,040 septic systems. Construction would occur within public roadways and rights-of-way across multiple sub-areas (A, D-3, G, H, I, J-2, K, and the North Indian Canyon Drive/Interstate 10 corridor) over 20 years. The project is located at 66575 Second Street in Desert Hot Springs.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Mission Springs Water District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260414-02 Mission Springs Water District Groundwater Quality Protection Program Septic to Sewer Project	Comment Period: 4/14/2026 - 5/14/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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Project Notes:

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

ATTACHMENT A
PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related	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.	Responses to South Coast AQMD Comments	Lake Arrowhead Community Services District	Under review, may submit comments
SBC260415-07 Two-Mile Groundwater Wells Project	Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/sbc260225-06-mnd-two-mile-groundwater-wells-project.pdf Reference: SBC260225-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
Waste and Water-related	The project consists of adopting a regional water supply program which will include advanced water purification, groundwater storage, injection and extraction wells, and conveyance facilities to produce and manage up to 15,000 acre-feet-per-year of new water supply, supporting water exchanges and environmental pulse flows. The project is located throughout the Chino Basin and connected regional systems in Southern California.	Recirculated Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Under review, may submit comments
SBC260421-07 Inland Empire Utilities Agency Chino Basin Program	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/2021/october/SBC210921-08.pdf References: SBC211102-10 and SBC210921-08 Comment Period: 4/21/2026 - 6/5/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Utilities	The project consists of installing a wireless telecommunications facility which will include antennas, remote radio units, microwave backhaul equipment, cabinets, batteries, a transformer, and utility panels, along with associated electrical and telecommunications infrastructure, and extension of an existing mono-eucalyptus structure to accommodate the equipment. The project is located at 11250 Palmer Avenue in Beaumont.	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260414-03 T-Mobile Collocation – Minor Plot Plan (PP2026-0006)	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			

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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
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
Transportation	The project consists of: 1) rehabilitating pavement by applying rubberized hot mix asphalt on general purpose lanes and shoulders; 2)) rehabilitating drainage by installing 168 feet of cured-in-place pipelines for three existing pipe segments; 3) installing 24 curve warning signs; and 4) upgrading two existing metal beam guardrail systems along State Route 74. The project is located along State Route 74 from the State Route 74/Interstate 5 separation to 1.0 mile east of San Juan Creek in San Juan Capistrano and unincorporated Orange County. Reference: ORC251125-04 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Final Negative Declaration	California Department of Transportation	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260408-04 SR-74 Multi Asset				
Transportation	The project consists of widening the highway S-curve on State Route 142 between Carriage Hill Lane and Azurite Drive from Post Mile 2.2 to Post Mile 2.5, all within Caltrans right-of-way. The project is located on State Route 142 in Chino Hills. Comment Period: 4/10/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	California Department of Transportation	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260409-07 State Route 142 S-Curve				
Institutional (schools, government, etc.)	The project consists of a Development Agreement between the City of South El Monte and Magellan Value Partners to dedicate 10.7 acres to the city for the future development of a public park. The project is located at 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road in South El Monte. Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 4/24/2026 Public Hearing: 4/28/2026	Other	City of South El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-04 Development Agreement Resolution 26-07 – 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road Public Park Dedication				
Institutional (schools, government, etc.)	The project consists of: 1) constructing a new two-story athletic building (33,270 square feet) at 41 feet in height with a decorative bell tower reaching up to 70 feet, including locker rooms, classrooms, athletics pavilion, and offices; 2) constructing a new one-story restroom building; and 3) making athletic field improvements at the varsity and junior varsity softball fields and baseball field, including 16 new sports field light poles ranging from 60 to 80 feet tall on 6.7 acres of the campus. The project is located at 201 East Chapman Avenue in Fullerton. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260401-02 Fullerton Union High School Field Improvements and New Athletic Building Project				

Key:

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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OR REVIEW
April 1, 2026 to April 30, 2026

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260401-03 Sonora High School Math & Science Classroom Building Modernization and Field Improvements Project	The project consists of: 1) modernizing the northern half of the existing Math and Science Classroom Building (Building 400) by replacing the doors, plumbing, fire alarm system, heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems, roofing, flooring, and lab casework; 2) reconfiguring six classrooms into four biology and chemistry classrooms while maintaining the existing building footprint; and 3) making track and field improvements on 18.25 acres which include constructing a new single-story restroom building (2,615 square feet) and installing a synthetic track and turf field, permanent bleachers (1,464 seats), 24 field light poles, a 24-foot scoreboard, four golf bays, a putting green, an auxiliary field (42,146 square feet), and a bioretention area (16,000 square feet). The project is located at 401 South Palm Street in La Habra. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260401-04 Sunny Hills High School Field Improvements Project	The project consists of making improvements on 13.9 acres by: 1) replacing the existing track and field with a synthetic track and turf field; 2) installing 1,843-seat bleachers (24-feet high); 3) constructing a restroom and storage building (2,304 square feet); 4) installing 22 field lights ranging from 50-feet to 80-feet in height with a public announcement system, a 20-foot-wide fire access lane, new entry plaza, sewer line connection; and 5) making landscaping modifications. The project is located at 1801 Lancer Way in Fullerton. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i> ORC260416-01 Marguerite Tennis and Aquatics Center Master Plan Amendment No. 1	The project consists of an addendum to the previously approved Marguerite Tennis and Aquatics Center Master Plan to construct two new parking lots, including a 52-stall northern parking lot (42,566 square feet) with a retaining wall and underground stormwater detention vault, and a 191-stall southern parking lot with a new driveway connection to Via Santa Clara and an underground stormwater detention vault discharging to a bioswale. The project is located at 27341 Marguerite Parkway in Mission Viejo. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Addendum to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of constructing two educational buildings (121,100 square feet) on a 10.1-acre site, including Building 1A (57,700 square feet) with classrooms, class labs, computer labs, and office space, and Building 1B (63,400 square feet) with classrooms, class labs, a multipurpose room, dining and merchandising space, and community uses, along with parking, hardscape, and landscaping. The project is located at 6464 33rd Street in Jurupa Valley.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Riverside Community College District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260409-05 Inland Empire Technical Trade Center	Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a renewal a previously approved Conditional Use Permit 12-CUP-09 for a public charter academy which provides traditional independent study and online correspondence programs in a Community Commercial zone. The project is located at 77 Beaumont Avenue in Beaumont.	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260409-06 Mojave River Academy Conditional Use Permit (CUP2026-0007)	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Institutional (schools, government, etc.)</i>	The project consists of constructing and operating a new public TK-8 school campus on 37.46 acres with an enrollment capacity of up to 1,200 students and 124 staff, including six buildings housing administrative, instructional, extracurricular, physical education, and support services, along with campus amenities, vehicular and pedestrian access improvements, landscaping, and utility improvements. The project is located at 40852 Brookside Avenue in Cherry Valley.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Beaumont Unified School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260422-05 TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and North Highland Springs Avenue	Comment Period: 4/22/2026 - 5/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Medical Facility</i>	The project consists of a Use and Standards Variance seeking to demolish 12 existing buildings and construct a new three-story, 106-bed residential congregate care facility (92,420 square feet) with a subterranean garage (26,471 square feet) on a 4.3-acre lot, including 20,837 cubic yards of grading with a height of 37 feet five inches and a floor area ratio of 0.49. The project is located at 2820 Sycamore Avenue in Glendale.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260422-01 Twelve Oaks Residential Congregate Care Facility Expansion	Comment Period: 4/20/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: 5/20/2026			

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PROJECT TITLE				
Medical Facility	The project consists of expanding a medical center by constructing two new medical office/clinic buildings and a general hospital totaling 983,000 square feet, adopting Amendment No. 8 to Concept Plan No. 1, and approving Planned Development No. 6. The project is located at 1301 California Street in Redlands.	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent
SBC260401-06 Kaiser Redlands Medical Center Project	Reference: SBC260204-12 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/7/2026			
Retail	The project consists of: 1) demolishing a one-story warehouse (23,151 square feet) and surface parking lots; 2) constructing a seven-story self-storage facility (161,645 square feet) on a 0.70-acre site, including an office (954 square feet), five parking spaces, 36 bicycle spaces, two loading spaces; and 3) approving a Zone and Height District Change (C2-1-O to C2-2-O) to allow a 6:1 FAR (in lieu of 1.5:1) and associated waiver requests. The project is located at 4802-4828 West San Vicente Boulevard in Los Angeles.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
LAC260409-02 4802 - 4828 San Vicente Self-Storage Facility Project (ENV-2025-5195-MND)	Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Retail	The project consists of changing the zoning from Neighborhood Commercial to Community Commercial and issuing a Conditional Use Permit for a public self-storage facility with 1,134 storage units within a three-story building (130,764 square feet) and 52 recreational vehicle (RV) outdoor parking spaces on a three-acre vacant parcel. The project is located at 13921 Pheasant Knoll Lane in Moreno Valley.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260416-02 Public Storage Moreno Valley	Comment Period: 4/21/2026 - 5/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Retail	The project consists of issuing a Conditional Use Permit and Plot Plan for a commercial retail project with three buildings totaling 12,000 square feet on a 2.39-acre site, including: 1) a convenience market (4,050 square feet) with a Type 21 liquor license; 2) a building with retail (2,015 square feet) and a drive-through restaurant (1,510 square feet); and 3) a multi-tenant building (4,425 square feet) with retail on the first floor and office space (1,400 square feet) on the second floor, along with 57 parking stalls and landscaping. The project is located at 28920 Central Avenue in Lake Elsinore.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260421-04 Central Avenue Commercial Retail	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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Retail SBC260415-04 Moreno Valley Express Car Wash - Plot Plan PEN22-0193	The project consists of a Plot Plan to develop a car wash building (4,150 square feet) with vacuum stations on a 1.33-acre site in the Community Commercial zone. The project is located at the northwest corner of Perris Boulevard and Dracaea Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/23/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail SBC260421-06 Alder Taylor Retail Project (PROJ-2022-00051)	The project consists of developing a retail center (54,406 square feet) with eight retail spaces (6,800 square feet) on a 3.7-acre site, including demolition of three structures, 113 parking spaces, six accessible spaces, 14 bicycle spaces, and two 30-foot-wide access points. The project is located at 17805 and 17783 Taylor Avenue in Bloomington. Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260408-01 Tentative Tract Map No. 85075	The project consists of a Tentative Tract Map converting an existing four-unit apartment building into condominiums, including façade improvements and interior remodeling, with no building additions proposed. The project involves Assessor's Parcel Number 5254-007-031 and does not expand the existing building footprint or unit count. The project is located at 141 Casuda Canyon Drive in Monterey Park. Comment Period: 3/31/2026 - 4/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Monterey Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260409-01 1501 North Marlay Drive (ENV-2023-2650-MND)	The project consists of constructing a single-family home (3,100 square feet) including basement space (1,899 square feet and 29 feet tall), a two-car garage, and associated landscaping on a vacant parcel (5,025.8 square feet), including three retaining walls ranging from 22.16 feet to 35.33 feet in height and 2,991 cubic yards of export. The project is located at 1501 North Marlay Drive in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 4/9/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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PROJECT TITLE				
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260415-02 3822 South Figueroa Project#	The project consists of constructing a seven-story mixed-use building (252,148 square feet) with 209 dwelling units and a ground-floor retail (2,705 square feet) on a 1.4-acre site (62,989 square feet), reaching a maximum height of 86 feet and involves demolishing eight multi-family buildings. The project is located at 3822-3828 South Figueroa Street, 3801–3833 1/2 South Flower Drive, and 468-470 West 38th Street in Los Angeles within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. 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/2025/april-2025/lac250404-02.pdf Reference: LAC250404-02 Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260421-01 Golden Valley Road Mixed Use Project	The project consists of a mixed-use development including a four-story, 60-room hotel, a four-story, 151-room assisted living facility, and 73 two-story condominium townhomes for residents aged 55 years and over, with 360,000 cubic yards of cut and fill grading balanced on-site. The project is located at 25800 Sierra Highway in Santa Clarita. Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: 5/19/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Santa Clarita	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) LAC260423-01 La Estancia	The project consists of demolishing existing structures and constructing a six-story, 190-unit affordable residential building (55 studios, 65 one-bedroom, and 70 two-bedroom units) with a podium lobby, offices, community room, and 62 parking spaces on a 0.80-acre site. The project is located at 7004, 7008, 7012 and 7018 Baird Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 4/23/2026 - 4/29/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds	California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of demolishing the existing industrial campus (370,031 square feet) and constructing a 281-unit residential development (602,105 square feet) on a 13.8-acre site, including three-story duets and townhomes and a four-story, 50-unit affordable senior apartment building, with private streets and landscaping. The project is located at 5600 Beach Boulevard in Buena Park.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Buena Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260402-01 5600 Beach Boulevard Residential Development Project				
	Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: 5/13/2026			
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of making the following limited modifications to the previously approved Santiago Hills II Project: 1) reducing the number of detached residential units from 1,180 to 1,058; 2) increasing the size of dedicated park land from 9.5 acres to 10.6 acres; 3) making improvements to the trail system; 4) modifying the layouts of the lots and streets; 4) updating the architectural and landscape design guidelines; and 5) making major infrastructure improvements to the Zone 6 water reservoir, water pump station, underground electrical connections, and water quality treatment basins on 421 acres. The project is located at 1802 Santiago Canyon Road in Orange.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	City of Orange	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260421-02 Refined Orange Heights Project				
	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/22/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Tentative Tract Map, and Plot Plan to develop 158 attached residential townhomes in 34 buildings on an 18.22-acre site at a density of 8.59 dwelling units per acre, including retention basins, a clubhouse and pool, internal streets, and two access driveways. The project is located north of 55th Avenue and west of Calhoun Street, bounded by 54th Avenue and Jackson Street in unincorporated Riverside County within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260415-03 Spanish Trails Project#				
	Comment Period: 4/16/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zoning Code Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Tentative Tract Map, Site Plan Review, and Certificate of Appropriateness to develop a mixed-use project with 291 residential dwelling units and nine live/work units on a 7.03-acre site, combining 12 parcels, dedicating right-of-way, vacating an alley, and vacating a portion of 6th Street within the Seventh Street East Historic District. The project is located at 3596 Commerce Street in Riverside.	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260416-03 Iron Lofts Mixed-Use Residential Development				
	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: 4/20/2026			
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, and Ordinance to establish the San Fernando Valley Area Plan as a long-range policy document guiding land use regulation in the unincorporated communities of Kagel and Lopez Canyons, Sylmar Island, Oat Mountain, West Chatsworth, and West Hills, including areawide and community-specific goals and policies addressing land use, mobility, conservation, safety, economic development, and historic preservation, along with updated land use policy maps and new Planning Area development standards. The project encompasses the unincorporated communities of the San Fernando Valley Planning Area in unincorporated Los Angeles County.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments
LAC260409-04 Los Angeles County San Fernando Valley Area Plan				
	Comment Period: 4/6/2026 - 5/6/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment to update the Safety Element to address fire hazards, geologic risks, flooding, climate change, emergency preparedness, hazardous materials and waste, and evacuation constraints, as required by Government Code Section 65302(g)(3). The project encompasses the entire incorporated boundary of Mission Viejo.	Other	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent
ORC260408-05 General Plan Amendment P-GPA2026-0003 – Safety Element Update				
	Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/13/2026			

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PROJECT TITLE				
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of updating the 2024 General Plan to include associated text amendments to Title 9 (Planning & Zoning), amendments to the Zoning Atlas, and revisions to the 2024 Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and streamline CEQA analysis for future projects. The project is located citywide in Moreno Valley.	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260408-06 MoVal 2040: The Moreno Valley Comprehensive General Plan Update. Municipal Code and Zoning (including Zoning Atlas) Amendments. and Climate Action Plan	Staff previously provided comments on the Revised Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/august-2025/rvc250708-02-rdpeir-moval-2040-moreno-valley-general-plan-update-associated-zoning-text-amendments-to-title-9-and-zoning-atlas-amendments-and-2024-climate-action-plan-project.pdf 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/august-2024/rvc240807-16-nop-moval-2040-the-moreno-valley-comprehensive-general-plan-update-municipal-coding-and-zoning-amendments-and-climate-action-plan.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/may/RVC210406-01.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2020/April/RVC200310-01.pdf References: RVC251112-06; RVC251007-02; RVC250919-01; RVC250708-02; RVC240807-16; RVC210527-01; RVC210406-01; and RVC200310-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 4/21/2026			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of: 1) annexing 313.4 acres from unincorporated Riverside County into the City of Calimesa; 2) amending the General Plan and pre-zone/ zone requirements; 3) issuing two Conditional Use Permits for two existing warehouse buildings with no new development proposed; and 4) applying Light Industrial, Open Space Residential, Community Commercial, and Residential Estate zoning designations and a Warehouse Overlay Zone over 138.7 acres of existing warehouse development. The project is located at 36244 Cherry Valley Boulevard in Cherry Valley.	Draft Negative Declaration	City of Calimesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
RVC260421-05 City of Calimesa Annexation Project	Comment Period: 4/17/2026 - 5/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>				
SBC260407-01 Euclid Mixed Use Specific Plan Amendment	The project consists of amending the previously approved Euclid Mixed Use Specific Plan to expand the plan area to include an adjacent 36.5-acre site, business park uses (376,881 square feet), office use (54,306 square feet), 935 dwelling units, commercial uses (46,548 square feet), 4.25 acres of open space, and associated on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements. The project is located at 7444 Edison Avenue in Ontario. 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/2024/february/SBC240103-01.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/2023/march-2023/SBC230214-07.pdf References: SBC240807-09; SBC240724-10; SBC240724-06; SBC240103-01; and SBC230214-07 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/sbc260407-01-nop-euclid-mixed-use-specific-plan-amendment.pdf Comment Period: 4/3/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Comment letter sent on 5/1/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, and Tentative Tract Map which seeks to subdivide a 58.69-acre site into eight numbered parcels and four lettered lots to accommodate light industrial and logistics uses (805,400 square feet), including general light industrial uses on Parcels 1–5 and warehouse and cold storage uses on Parcels 6–8, along with a 15-foot-wide public multi-purpose trail along the north side of the Bedford Canyon Wash Channel. The project is located at 2550 Cajalco Road in Corona.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Corona	Comment letter sent on 4/7/2026
RVC260311-04 Shea Cajalco Commerce Center Project	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260311-04-nop-shea-cajalco-commerce-center-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/9/2026 - 4/7/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Warehouse & Distribution Centers</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Vesting Tentative Parcel Map, and Plot Plan for the construction of one concrete tilt-up warehouse building totaling 829,755 square feet, including an office (10,000 square feet) and a ground floor warehouse space (819,755 square feet) at 60 feet in height, with 503 automobile parking spaces, 258 truck trailer parking spaces, and 111 dock doors on an 41-acre site. The project is located at 26300 Trumble Road in Menifee.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Menifee	Under review, may submit comments
RVC260318-05 Heritage Valley Business Center	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/2025/june-2025/rvc250522-03.pdf References: RVC250522-03 and RVC241001-02 Comment Period: 3/18/2026 - 5/1/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Goods Movement</i>	The project consists of redeveloping the container terminal located in West Basin portion of the Port of Los Angeles at Berths 121-131, by: 1) dredging and disposing dredged material; 2) demolishing and reconstructing the wharf at Berths 126-129; 3) relocating the existing cranes and adding new, larger cranes; 4) expanding on-dock rail with electrically-powered rail-mounted gantry cranes; and 5) issuing a new 30-year entitlement. The project is located at Berths 121-131, West Basin, at 425 South Palos Verdes Street in San Pedro.	Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Draft Environmental Impact Report	Port of Los Angeles	Under review, may submit comments
LAC260312-04 Berths 121-131 Container Terminal Redevelopment Project	Reference: LAC140415-01 Comment Period: 3/13/2026 - 5/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>Industrial and Commercial</i>	The project consists of demolishing all existing structures on 13.59 acres and constructing a concrete tilt-up industrial building (332,090 square feet at 36 feet tall with a floor area ratio of 0.56), with a dedicated areas for manufacturing (152,433 square feet), warehousing (155,657 square feet), and ancillary office space (24,000 square feet), parking, site circulation, lighting, fencing, landscaping, and utilities. The project is located at 3800 Via Oro Avenue in Long Beach within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/lac260324-01-nop-3800-via-oro-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/23/2026 - 4/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Long Beach	Comment letter sent on 4/21/2026
LAC260324-01 3800 Via Oro Project#				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of conducting soil and soil vapor cleanup activities at the Pico Pavilion Shopping Center using soil vapor extraction (SVE) technology, including installing five soil vapor extraction wells, SVE piping, and SVE equipment to remove tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) contamination from the 2.7-acre site, in combination with an existing sub-slab depressurization system. The project is located at 415 Avenida Pico in San Clemente. Comment Period: 3/30/2026 - 4/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Under review, may submit comments
ORC260325-03 Former Reeves Rubber Inc. – Pico Pavilion Shopping Center				
<i>Waste and Water-related</i>	The project consists of constructing a replacement concrete cylindrical reservoir (172 feet in diameter and 58.25 feet in height) with a capacity of 7.85 million gallons on a 4.5-acre site, connecting it to the City's water system, and demolishing the existing 1.5-million-gallon reservoir within the Benson Water Treatment Plant complex. The project is located at 11840 South Benson Avenue in Chino. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/sbc260326-10-mnd-benson-reservoir-replacement-and-improvements-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/12/2026 - 4/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Chino	Comment letter sent on 4/10/2026
SBC260326-10 Benson Reservoir Replacement and Improvements Project				

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

<u>SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER</u>	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
<i>General Land Use (residential, etc.)</i>	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, Tentative Tract Map, and Agricultural Preserve Diminishment seeking to develop 206 single-family detached residential units (10,000 square foot lots) on 57.8 acres, one park on 1.9 acres, two detention/water quality basins on 3.3 acres, slopes and open space on 25.0 acres, and internal public roadways on 23.6 acres. The project is located east of McAllister Street and north of El Sobrante Road in Riverside.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 4/24/2026
RVC260310-04 Highland Grove IV	Reference: RVC240517-01 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260310-04-draft-eir-highland-grove-iv.pdf Comment Period: 3/12/2026 - 4/27/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>	The project consists of a Policy Plan Amendment seeking to modify the permitted and planned land use pattern across more than 1,300 acres in southern Ontario. This project will be processed concurrently with the Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plan (EBPSP), which proposes Business Park uses (2,939,000 square feet) on 138.01 acres with 36.44 acres designated as Open Space – Parkland. The project is located citywide with the EBPSP site bounded by Eucalyptus Avenue to the south, Walker Avenue to the east, and Campus Avenue to the west in Ontario.	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Comment letter sent on 4/16/2026
SBC260305-02 The Ontario Plan (TOP) Policy Plan Amendment	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/sbc260305-02-dseir-the-ontario-plan-policy-plan-amendment.pdf Comment Period: 3/5/2026 - 4/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
<i>Plans and Regulations</i>	The project consists of implementing the Cabazon Community Plan and corresponding Cabazon Infrastructure Plan (CIP) to address land use and infrastructure needs for the Cabazon community, including adding up to 25,000 new housing units over the next 30 years across an 7,768-acre project area and making infrastructure improvements for domestic water, wastewater, flood control, electric power, natural gas, telecommunications, and roadway right-of-way. The project is located at 51220 Dolores Avenue in Cabazon.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 4/8/2026
RVC260310-02 Cabazon Infrastructure Plan and Cabazon Community Plan Project (GPA No. 01206 and ZR6234)	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260310-02-nop-cabazon-infrastructure-plan-and-cabazon-community-plan-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/9/2026 - 4/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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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 B

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
PROJECT TITLE				
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of developing 134 acres within the Cypress Town Center and Commons Specific Plan 3.0 area to include 1,791 residential units, non-residential uses (440,000 square feet), and park and recreational improvements on 18.2 acres, including 112 attached townhomes on Lot 14 (7.33 acres). The project is located at 4961 Siboney Street in Cypress.	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Cypress	Comment letter sent on 4/30/2026
ORC260318-03 Specific Plan 3.0 Buildout Project	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/2025/april-2025/lac250407-02.pdf Reference: LAC250407-02 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/may-2026/orc260318-03-draft-eir-specific-plan-3-0-buildout-project.pdf Comment Period: 3/16/2026 - 4/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			
Plans and Regulations	The project consists of a General Plan Update which seeks to add four new land use designations for a total of 16 designations which are projected to result in 10,350 new dwelling units and non-residential space (2.7 million square feet) by 2045. The project also includes a Zoning Text and Map Amendment to create a Residential Corridor Overlay along commercial corridors, and targeted zoning updates to maintain consistency with the General Plan. The project is located citywide in Downey.	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Downey	Comment letter sent on 4/10/2026
RVC260319-02 Downey 2045 General Plan Update and Zoning Text and Map Amendments	https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/april-2026/rvc260319-02-nop-downey-2045-general-plan-update-and-zoning-text-and-map-amendments.pdf Comment Period: 3/13/2026 - 4/10/2026 Public Hearing: N/A			

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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 April 30, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) <u>Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project</u>	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
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) <u>Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects</u>	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.

ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through April 30, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E) <u>Moreno Compressor Modernization Project</u>	SDG&E is proposing to modify their South Coast AQMD permit (Facility ID: 4242) for various equipment at the Moreno Compressor Station, a 13.76-acre natural gas compressor station. The facility is owned by SDG&E and operated by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). The project seeks to: 1) install two new natural gas-fired compressor gas turbines (each rated at 5,825 horsepower (hp)) equipped with selective catalytic reduction systems (SCR), oxidation catalysts, and continuous emissions monitoring systems, and two new electric reciprocating compressors (each rated at 4,250 hp); 2) install two natural gas-fired emergency generator engines (each rated at 824 hp) with associated emission control systems; 3) decommission existing equipment including four turbine-driven compressors, five reciprocating compressors, and four emergency generators; and 4) make ancillary improvements. The following upgrades to the electric utilities operated by Southern California Edison will also be required: a) installation of temporary construction power infrastructure to provide sufficient electricity for the project, b) installation of a new 12-kilovolt (kV) super circuit with approximately three miles of additional circuitry, and c) installation of new overhead conductor on up to 35 poles and one new 12-kV switch. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 14601 Virginia Street in Moreno Valley. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2016071006	Addendum to the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1134, the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rules 1110.2 and 1100, and the Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan	The consultant has prepared a draft Addendum which South Coast AQMD staff is reviewing.	Dudek, Yorke Engineering, LLC, and Rincon

Key: # = Project has potential environmental justice concerns due to the nature and/or location of the project.

 [Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 25

REPORT: Stationary Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Stationary Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, May 15, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Larry McCallon,
Committee Chair
Stationary Source Committee

JA:reh

Call to Order

Committee Chair McCallon called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m.

Roll Call

Committee Members

Present: Vice Chair Larry McCallon, Committee Chair
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell, Committee Vice Chair
Chair Michael A. Cacciotti
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Board Member Veronica Padilla Campos
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland

For additional information of the Stationary Source Committee Meeting, please refer to the [Webcast](#).

ACTION ITEM:

1. Vote About Whether to Allow Non-Elected Committee Members to Participate Remotely Without Using the Traditional Brown Act Requirements Pursuant to SB 707

Bayron Gilchrist, General Counsel, introduced a proposal to allow non-elected committee members to participate in committees remotely without using the traditional Brown Act requirement pursuant to SB 707. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:02:50.

There were no comments received from Committee members or the public.

The item was moved by Padilla-Campos, seconded by Cacciotti.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Hagman, Mitchell, Padilla-Campos, McCallon.

Noes: None.

Absent: Rutland.

The motion passed with five ayes. Board Member Rutland joined the meeting after the item passed.

INFORMATIONAL ITEM:

2. Update on GO ZERO Pilot Incentive Program

Heather Farr, Planning and Rules Manager, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, provided an update on the GO ZERO Incentive Program since it paused in February 2026. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:04:13.

Public comments were provided by several stakeholders: Paul Sobosky (resident) concerned about payment and communications during the pause; Adrian Martinez and Fernando Gaytan (Earthjustice), Kim Orbe and Melissa Yu (Sierra Club), Chris Chavez (Coalition for Clean Air), Jed Holtzman (RMI), Wynn Tucker (Green and Healthy Homes Initiative), and Greg Good (Good Strategy) suggested more funding for GO ZERO. Some of the commenters also urged to make the program permanent, increase outreach, and provide a voucher system for rebate payments. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:10:45.

Committee Chair McCallon, Committee Vice Chair Mitchell, Chair Cacciotti, Supervisor Hagman, and Board Member Padilla-Campos supported increased funding for future phases of the program. Supervisor Hagman highlighted the need to increase outreach in counties that have fewer applicants and encouraged a voucher program. Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos requested an update to the GO ZERO website with staff contact information. Staff committed to providing an update at the August Committee meeting on feedback for the pilot program and proposals for the next phase.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:34:00.

WRITTEN REPORTS:

3. Quarterly Permitting Enhancement Program (PEP) Update

Committee Chair McCallon inquired about the timeline and progress of the PEP software development. Jason Aspell, Deputy Executive Officer, Engineering & Permitting, confirmed steady progress, noting that multiple enhancements are moving forward simultaneously, and the division is seeing benefits from increased paperless processing. Chair Cacciotti added that staff should notify the committee of any delays so they can be resolved promptly. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:45:48.

4. 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.

5. Notice of Violation Penalty Summary

Chair Cacciotti inquired about a \$168,000 violation, which Mr. Gilchrist clarified was a bundle of federal Title V violations at the Ultramar refinery in Wilmington. The violations involved requirements for reporting and equipment calibrations, as well as exceeding emission limits. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:43:30.

OTHER MATTERS:

6. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

7. Public Comment Period

Rita Loof, RadTech International, opposed the staff proposal for Rule 1136, arguing it burdens local businesses without providing clear environmental benefits. She urged the Board to adopt a one pound per day exemption threshold.

Mike Kelly, Allied PhotoChemical, urged the Board to fully understand zero-VOC UV technology before regulating it and emphasized the importance of avoiding arbitrary rules.

Curtis Coleman, Southern California Air Quality Alliance, supported the staff's proposal for Rule 1136, urging the board to focus on its original intent of reducing toxic impacts. He opposed changing the current exemption threshold at the last minute, which would burden businesses.

For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 00:48:12

8. Next Meeting Date

The next Stationary Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 26, 2026.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:22 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. Quarterly Permitting Enhancement Program (PEP) Update
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
4. Notice of Violation Penalty Summary

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE

Attendance – May 15, 2026

Councilmember Michael A. Cacciotti South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman South Coast AQMD Board Member
Councilmember Larry McCallon South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland South Coast AQMD Board Member

Sho Tay Board Consultant (Cacciotti)

Chris Chavez Coalition for Clean Air
Curtis Coleman Southern California Air Quality Alliance
Harvey Eder Public Solar Power Coalition
Fernando Gaytan Earthjustice
Greg Good Good Strategy
Jed Holtzman RMI
Mike Kelly Allied PhotoChemical Inc.
Rita Loof RadTech International
Adrian Martinez Earthjustice
Kim Orbe Sierra Club
Paul Sobosky Resident
Wynn Tucker Green and Healthy Homes Initiatives
Melissa Yu Sierra Club

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
Scott Gallegos South Coast AQMD staff
Bayron Gilchrist South Coast AQMD staff
Carlos Gonzalez South Coast AQMD staff
De Groeneveld South Coast AQMD staff
Anissa Heard-Johnson 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
Ron Moskowitz South Coast AQMD staff

ATTACHMENT 1

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE**

Attendance – May 15, 2026

Ghislain Muberwa	South Coast AQMD staff
Wayne Natri	South Coast AQMD staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD staff
Alberto Silva	South Coast AQMD staff
Lisa Tanaka	South Coast AQMD staff
Brian Tomasovic	South Coast AQMD staff
Jillian Wong	South Coast AQMD staff

Quarterly Permitting Enhancement Program (PEP) Update
South Coast AQMD
Stationary Source Committee – May 15, 2026

Background

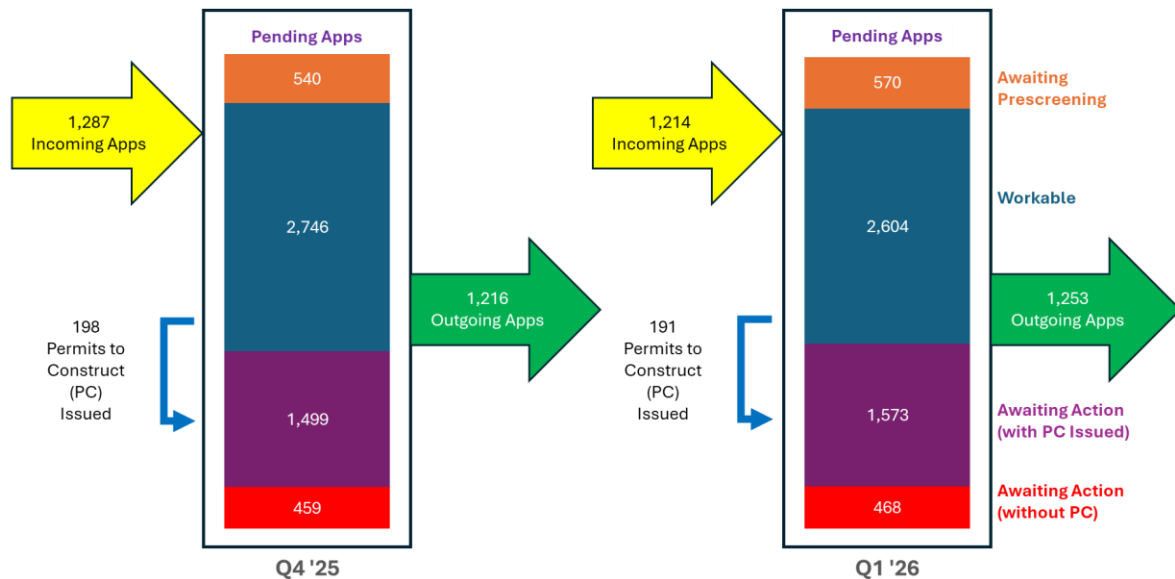
At the February 2, 2024 Board meeting, the Board directed staff to provide updates to the Stationary Source Committee to report progress made under the Permitting Enhancement Program (PEP). The PEP initiative was developed as part of Senator Delgado's priorities as Chair, to enhance the permitting program and improve permitting inventory and timelines. This report provides a summary of the pending permit application inventory, quarterly production, and other PEP related activities.

After September 2025, this report has shifted from monthly report to quarterly reporting.

Summary

Pending Permit Application Inventory

The permitting process consists of a constant stream of incoming applications and outgoing application issuances, rejections, and denials. The remainder of the applications are considered the pending application inventory. The inventory consists of applications that are being prescreened prior to being accepted, workable applications, and non-workable applications. Non-workable means that staff are unable to proceed with processing an application because it is awaiting actions to address various regulatory requirements or deficiencies. As an example, after staff issues a Permit to Construct to a facility, staff must wait for the facility to construct and test the equipment prior to issuing a final Permit to Operate. Once a final Permit to Operate is issued, the permit application is removed from the pending application inventory. Other examples include facilities that may be in violation of rules and cannot be permitted until a facility achieves compliance, staff awaiting additional information from facilities, or facilities that have not completed the CEQA process for their project. During the life of an application, it may switch several times between being workable and non-workable as actions are taken by facilities and staff. Attachment 1 contains more detailed descriptions of the categories of non-workable permit applications. Figure 1 below provides quarterly snapshots of the pending application inventory from the previous and current quarters.

Figure 1: Application Processing Workflow – Third and Fourth Quarter, 2025

Not reflected in Figure 1 are an additional 278 applications processed through the online permitting system, which did not impact the permit application inventory. Staff have automated the permitting process for certain equipment, allowing staff to focus their efforts on other permit applications.

Outgoing applications (green arrow) plus permits to construct issued (blue arrow) were higher than the number of incoming applications in the first quarter, showing a mild decrease in the inventory of workable apps. During this period, staff completed an aged application initiative focused on industry sectors with identified permitting bottlenecks. An additional 275 aged applications were acted upon in this quarter. Typically, overall production dips during aged application initiatives as staff focuses on the more complex aged projects.

Table 1 below lists the categories included in Awaiting Action (Non-Workable) for the last quarter. Please note that Table 1 provides a snapshot of data and applications may change status several times before final action. Multiple categories may apply to a single application, so the category totals in Table 1 may exceed the number of applications in Figure 1.

Table 1: Awaiting Action (Non-Workable) Application Category Summary

Awaiting Action (Non-Workable) Categories*	Without PC Issued			With PC Issued		
	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026
Additional Information from Facility	208	232	224	16	11	13
CEQA Completion	66	63	71	1	1	1
Completion of Construction	-	-	-	1,346	1,327	1,373
Facility Compliance Resolution	19	19	19	-	-	-
Facility Draft Permit Review	15	22	30	1	-	-
<i>Initial Review</i>	11	8	13	1	-	-
<i>Supplemental Review</i>	4	14	17	-	-	-
Fee Payment Resolution	15	17	5	1	1	1
Other Agency Review	13	10	25	1	1	-
Other Facility Action	4	2	2	-	-	-
Other South Coast AQMD Review	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Notice Completion	16	10	23	-	-	-
Regulatory Review	39	36	36	5	5	5
Source Test Completion	32	37	41	146	145	181

*Please see Attachment 1 for more information on these categories.

The inventory of Awaiting Action applications has steadily increased. Most of the Awaiting Action applications (70%) have a Completion of Construction status. Staff must wait for construction of the equipment to be completed prior to moving forward on these applications. Facilities are required to submit extension requests if they do not complete construction and demonstrate compliance in the required Permit to Construct timeframes. Several permit applications from a single facility were shifted to CEQA Completion after the facility triggered CEQA requirements. For additional detailed information, the past PEP Updates may be accessed in Attachment 2.

At the May 1, 2026 Board meeting, the Board directed staff to include details on older (or “aged”) applications in the inventory. Most applications are acted on within the few months of submittal. A permitting team has been established to act on permit applications with simpler requirements to improve turnaround times, however as shown in Table 1 and Attachment 1, there are several factors that can impact and extend permitting timelines. Permitting timelines are dependent on the complexity and scope of the project, as well as the applicable rules. As part of PEP, staff has embarked on several initiatives to address aged applications. In future PEP reports, staff will be adding a summary of aged applications to provide more insight into permitting timelines.

The rate of incoming applications is unpredictable and is dependent on business demands and the economic climate, as well as South Coast AQMD, state, and federal rule requirements. Maintaining the average production rate of outgoing applications greater than average rate of

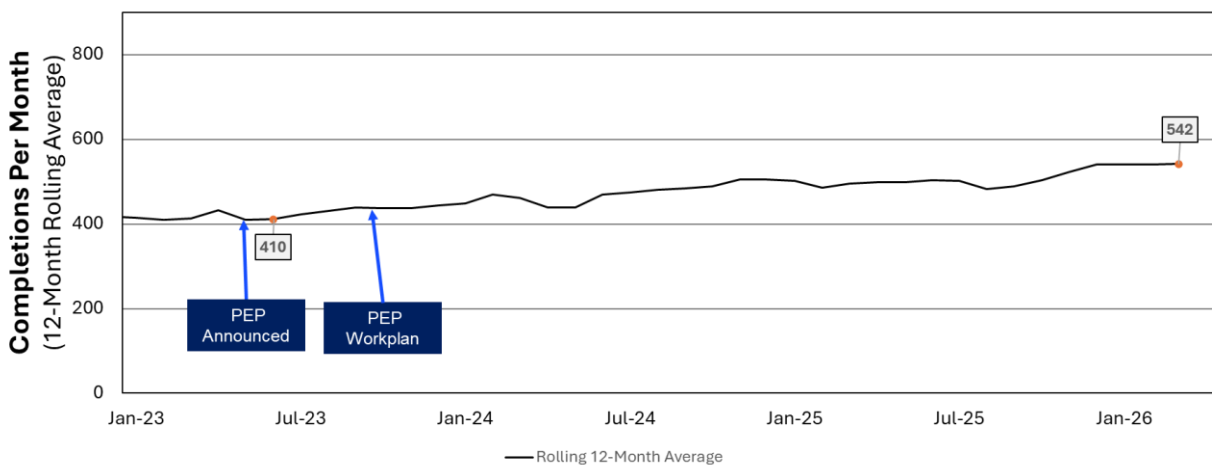
incoming applications is key to reducing the pending application inventory until a manageable working inventory is established.

Maintaining a low vacancy rate with trained and experienced permitting staff is the biggest factor in maintaining high production and reducing the pending application inventory. In addition, data and analysis showed that addressing vacancies at the Senior and Supervising AQ Engineers was vital since these positions are the review and approval stages of the permitting process.

Production

Prior to staff retirements, permit production levels in 2020 were typically above 500 completions per month. Prior to PEP implementation, high vacancy rates resulted in decreased permit completions. Lower production rates, nearing 400 completions per month, occurred as the vacancy rate peaked. As the vacancies have been reduced and staff have been trained, production has increased. Figure 2 below shows a rolling 12-month average of application completions.

Figure 2: Application Completions - Rolling 12-Month Average



Production levels under PEP increased as part of the 2024-2025 Fiscal Year goal to increase annual completions by 500 over the 2023 baseline year. Staff continue to monitor completions on a rolling 12-month basis and maintain the new baseline production at or near these levels while refocusing efforts to address aged applications of increasing complexity.

For the most recent 12-month period, the average completion rate was 542 applications per month.

Moving forward, staff continues to address aged applications while maintaining baseline production levels (approximately 500 per month). During this time staff will act on any significant decreases in the 12-month average production that are beyond normal production fluctuation.

Engineering & Permitting (E&P) Vacancy Rate

The E&P vacancy rate at the end of the first quarter increased from 8.5% to 11.9% due to anticipated retirements of multiple staff in March. The minimum target vacancy rate for PEP is 10%. When PEP was first announced, the E&P vacancy rate was greater than 20%. Despite the retirements, 95.6% of the engineer positions are currently filled in the E&P division. An external AQ Engineer recruitment was timed in anticipation of the retirements and interviews are scheduled to start in May. AQ Engineer candidates are expected to be fully onboarded in third quarter of 2026. Senior AQ Engineering Manager and Senior AQ Engineer recruitments were initiated in the first quarter of 2026 and will be concluded in the second quarter.

Key Activities

- Staff completed regular reporting commitments for the RECLAIM Annual Audit and Rule 1315 Federal New Source Review Equivalency reporting.
- Staff launched and completed an initiative focused on aged applications and aged projects that have already been issued Permits to Construct. Staff acted on 275 permit applications under this initiative.
- Staff continued to provide comments to CARB regarding the recently adopted Landfill Methane Rule (LMR). Staff's comments included concerns about resource impacts.
- Staff hosted students from Cal Poly Pomona engineering program and staff provided a background on South Coast AQMD's engineering division.

Upcoming Events:

- Staff will host a BACT Scientific Review Committee Meeting May 28, 2026.
- A Permit Streamlining Task Force meeting is tentatively scheduled for June 10, 2026.
- E&P has a division goal of conducting at least six public meetings this fiscal year.

Attachment 1

Explanation of Non-Workable Application Statuses

Workable applications are those applications where staff have the required information to process the permit application.

Non-workable applications are those applications where the application process has been paused while staff are awaiting the resolution of one or more related tasks or where the permit cannot be issued.

Description of Non-Workable/Awaiting Action Terms

Additional Information from Facility

During permit processing staff may need additional information from a facility that was not included in the original permit application package or a change of scope of the proposed project. Additional information may include items regarding materials used in the equipment (such as toxics), equipment information, or other items to perform emission calculations or determine compliance for the proposal in the application.

CEQA Completion

Prior to issuing permits, CEQA requirements are required to be evaluated and completed. South Coast AQMD can either be the Lead Agency that certifies or approves the CEQA document or the Responsible Agency that consults with the Lead Agency (typically a land use agency) on the CEQA document.

Completion of Construction

After a Permit to Construct is issued, the permit application file remains in the pending application inventory. Staff must wait for the facility to complete construction prior to completing other compliance determination steps before the permitting process can continue. Typically, a Permit to Construct is valid for one year, but it may be extended for various reasons if the facility demonstrates they are making increments of progress. For some large projects, construction may take years while the permit application remains in the pending application inventory.

Facility Compliance Resolution

Prior to issuing permits the affected facility must demonstrate compliance with all rules and regulations [Rule 1303(b)(4)]. Prior to the issuance of a Permit to Construct, all major stationary sources that are owned or operated by, controlled by, or under common control in the State of California are subject to emission limitations must demonstrate that they are in compliance or on a schedule for compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Clean Air Act. [Rule 1303(b)(5)(B)].

Facility Draft Permit Initial Review

If a facility requests to review their draft permit, staff provides the facility a review period prior to proceeding with issuance. During the review period, staff do not perform any additional evaluation until feedback from the facility is received. Some projects include several permits or large facility permit documents which may take substantial time to review.

Facility Draft Permit Supplemental Review

Once staff provides a draft permit to a facility for review, staff is typically ready to proceed with permit issuance based on the proposed draft. If a facility requests revisions to their draft permit, provided additional evaluation is not required, the application continues to be pending until feedback from the facility is resolved. If additional evaluation is required, an additional permit modification application may be required. Some projects include several permits or large facility permit documents which may take substantial time to review. This category was added in May 2025 after experiencing noticeable delays to the permitting process.

Fee Payment Resolution

Prior to issuing permits, all fees must be remitted, including any outstanding fees from associated facility activities including, but not limited to, annual operating and emission fees, modeling or source testing fees, and permit reinstatement fees.

Other Agency Review

The Title V permitting program requires a 45-day review of proposed permitting actions by U.S. EPA prior to many permitting actions. During the review period, staff are unable to proceed with permit issuance. If U.S. EPA has comments or requests additional information, the review stage may add weeks or months to the process before staff can proceed with the project.

For Electricity Generating Facilities (Power Plants), CEC may provide a review of proposed permits prior to issuance.

Other Facility Action

Prior to issuing a permit, a facility may need to take action to address deficiencies or take steps to meet regulatory requirements. This may include acquiring Emission Reduction Credits after staff notifies a facility the project requires emissions to be offset, performing an analysis for Best Available Control Technology requirements, or conducting air dispersion modeling.

Other South Coast AQMD Review

Prior to proceeding with a permit evaluation, permit engineering staff may require assistance and support from other South Coast AQMD departments. For example, IM support for electronic processing due to unique or long-term project considerations or to complete concurrent review of separate phases or integrated processes for multi-phase projects is routinely needed.

Public Notice Completion

There are several South Coast AQMD requirements that may require public noticing and a public participation process prior to permit issuance. Rule 212 and Regulation XXX both detail public noticing thresholds and requirements which include equipment located near schools, high-emitting equipment, equipment above certain health risk thresholds, or significant projects or permit renewals in the Title V program. The public notice period is typically 30 days, and staff are required to respond to all public comments in writing prior to proceeding with the permitting process. Other delays in the public notice process may include delays in distribution of the notice by the facility, incomplete distribution which may require restarting the 30-day period, or requests for extension from the public.

Regulatory Review

Additional regulatory review may be required to address an emerging or unique technology or process that may not have been fully accounted for in the original applicable rule making. Such cases may result in the development of a subsequent regulatory amendment or formal advisory to fully demonstrate compliance prior to permit issuance.

Source Test Completion

Many rules require source testing prior to permit issuance. Source testing is the measurement of actual emissions from a source that may be used to determine compliance with emission limits, or measurements of toxic emissions may be used to perform a health risk assessment. Lab analysis of an air sample is often required as part of the process. The testing is performed by third party contractors who prepare a source test protocol to detail the testing program, and a source test report with the results of the testing and equipment operation. Both the protocol and report need to be reviewed and approved by South Coast AQMD staff.

Attachment 2

Links to Previous PEP Updates

2024

[April 19, 2024](#) – First PEP Update

[May 17, 2024](#)

[June 21, 2024](#)

July 2024 – No Stationary Source Committee meeting

[August 16, 2024](#)

[September 20, 2024 - Canceled](#)

[October 18, 2024](#)

[November 15, 2024](#)

[December 20, 2024](#)

2025

[January 24, 2025](#)

[February 21, 2025](#)

[March 21, 2025](#)

[April 18, 2025](#)

[May 16, 2025](#)

[June 20, 2025](#)

July 2025 – No Stationary Source Committee Meeting

[August 15, 2025](#)

[September 19, 2025](#)

[November 21, 2025](#) – Start of Quarterly Reporting

2026

[February 20, 2026](#)

May 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 May
- 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 (04/01/2026 - 04/30/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: \$452,213.00

Hearing Board Settlement: \$2,600.00

MSPAP Settlement: \$217,129.80

Total Cash Settlements: \$671,942.80

Total SEP Value: \$0.00

Fiscal Year through 04/30/2026 Cash Total: \$7,685,283.63

Fiscal Year through 04/30/2026 SEP Value Only Total: \$0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
201479	ARMSTRONG LOGISTIC INC	2305	04/07/2026	JL	O15465	\$28,600.00
202403	CAPITAL LOGISTICS	2305	04/07/2026	RM	O15124, O15271, O15275	\$16,500.00
45938	E.M.E. INC/ELECTRO MACHINE & ENGINEERING	1469, 1469.1, 3002	04/03/2026	SP	P79957, P79963	\$43,715.00
203869	FREEMAN	2305	04/21/2026	RM	O15667	\$9,000.00
199130	GOODMAN	2305	04/14/2026	RM	O15266	\$28,600.00
156741	HARBOR COGENERATION CO, LLC	2004, 3002	04/10/2026	SH	P76006	\$2,000.00
47445	HERLEY-KELLY CO (FEE LEASE)	203	04/14/2026	ND	P75678	\$2,588.00
196134	HONOR RANCHO WAYSIDE CANYON HOLDINGS LLC	463, 2004, 2012	04/10/2026	KCM	P79474, P79674, P80653	\$16,500.00
16338	KAISER ALUMINUM FABRICATED PRODUCTS, LLC	2004	04/10/2026	SH	P74882	\$350.00
203636	MITCHELL GENERAL CONTRACTORS INC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/14/2026	JJ	P75774, P75775, P75776	\$6,470.00
206461	OCEANX, LLC	2305	04/07/2026	NW	O15382	\$13,000.00

45643	O'DONNELL OIL LLC	203, 463, 1173	04/10/2026	SP	P78151, P78152, P78162, P79672, P79673, P80731, P80735	\$43,715.00
174727	TESORO REFINING MARKETING COMPANY LLC	3002	04/07/2026	SP	P69068	\$4,000.00
800026	ULTRAMAR INC	1118, 1158, 1176, 1415.1, 2004, 2012, 3002, 40 CFR 63.670, 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD	04/21/2026	RM	P75075, P75081, P75085, P80272	\$168,000.00
113674	USA WASTE OF CAL (EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL)	203, 430, 1150.1, 3002	04/24/2026	RM	P67449, P69465, P73509, P77557, P77567	\$46,575.00
202213	XPRESS GLOBAL SYSTEMS, INC.	2305	04/07/2026	ND	O15274	\$22,600.00

Total Civil Settlements: \$452,213.00

Hearing Board

140373	AMERESCO CHIQUITA ENERGY LLC	203, 431.1, 3002	04/21/2026	KER	6143-4	\$2,600.00
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Total Hearing Board Settlements: \$2,600.00

MSPAP

190408	7-ELEVEN FACILITY #38548	461, H&S 41960.2	04/17/2026	VB	P81910	\$1,573.00
209386	7-ELEVEN INC. #46832	461, H&S 41960.2	04/21/2026	VB	P81917	\$1,641.00
23461	ALUMINUM ART PLATING INC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P81751	\$1,249.00
182124	AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC - SNA7	203	04/21/2026	VB	P81560	\$2,989.00
197396	APL CITY OF INDUSTRY	2305	04/17/2026	CL	O15509	\$18,460.00
205233	ARCO AM/PM #42787	203, 461	04/10/2026	SW	P66576, P66583	\$2,188.00
29986	AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SO CALIF	461	04/17/2026	CR	P70434	\$2,622.50
180430	BIRCH HILLS GOLF MANAGEMENT, LLC	461	04/07/2026	LT	P64194	\$624.50
149033	BOUTROS SHELL	461, H&S 41960.2	04/07/2026	CR	P63564	\$2,497.00
34281	CALMAT CO	461	04/07/2026	SW	P79729	\$624.00
147356	CHA HOLLYWOOD MED CTR LP	1146	04/21/2026	VB	P82251	\$10,990.00
169563	CIRCLE K #2709425, CIRCLE K STORES, INC.	203, 461	04/07/2026	CL	P79637	\$1,873.00
169535	CIRCLE K #2709432 CIRCLE K STORES INC	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63736	\$1,249.00
169533	CIRCLE K #2709487 CIRCLE K STORES INC	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63737	\$1,249.00
148860	CIRCLE K STORE #6003	203, 461	04/07/2026	CL	P64866, P80242	\$4,371.50
169311	CIRCLE K STORES INC., AMAR BOUBES SITE #	461	04/07/2026	CL	P63735	\$3,747.00
150541	CITY OF MONTCLAIR	461	04/07/2026	SW	P78365, P78366	\$1,248.00
209203	CRIMSON MIDSTREAM LLC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P80684	\$1,049.00
166268	DE SOTO 76, HILU BROTHERS INC.	461, H&S 41960.2	04/06/2026	CR	P63592	\$1,049.00
209964	ECC EXTERIORS, LLC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/17/2026	CR	P83201	\$1,941.00

75531	EDELBROCK FOUNDRY CORP	1147.2	04/17/2026	CL	P78463	\$10,720.00
185079	ELIZABETH'S FOOD COMPANY	203, 1147	04/07/2026	CR	P80432	\$2,466.00
168686	EXCEL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, INC.	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	04/07/2026	LT	P68940	\$2,598.00
202131	FORMDECOR Inc.	2305	04/07/2026	VB	O15499	\$27,170.00
207559	FUEL WELL INC	461, H&S 41960.2	04/07/2026	CR	P63591	\$781.65
127689	GLENDORA 76 INC.	461	04/07/2026	LT	P79626	\$1,641.00
191124	GREENFIELD INVESTMENTS, LLC	1171	04/21/2026	VB	P81537	\$1,641.00
196700	HANNAM CHAIN DEL AMO INC	1415.1	04/10/2026	VB	P74950	\$5,394.00
200430	HONEY TRANSPORT INC	13 CCR 2485	04/14/2026	CL	P76306	\$1,341.00
120651	HUNTINGTON BEACH HOSPITAL	203	04/17/2026	SW	P81402	\$1,149.00
200210	ISUZU LOGISTICS NORTH AMERICA INC.	2305	04/17/2026	CR	O15515	\$28,600.00
800429	KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	3002	04/17/2026	CL	P75491	\$1,566.00
149080	KENK, INC./ROSCOE SHELL	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	04/21/2026	LT	P65248	\$3,566.00
205514	MAITRI ROAD SAND AND GRAVEL	1157	04/07/2026	CL	P75894	\$1,678.00
207254	PRECISE DISTRIBUTION	2305	04/21/2026	LT	O15553	\$26,640.00
187296	PROVIDENCE BREEZE AACC MOB & SITE	203	04/07/2026	VB	P78330	\$4,036.00
151448	QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	403, 1403, 40 CFR 61.145, 40 CFR 61.150	04/17/2026	CR	P75495, P79784, P79792	\$7,494.00
183670	RADC ENTERPRISES, INC	461, H&S 41960.2	04/17/2026	CL	P63572	\$1,723.50
209111	SEAFOOD CITY SUPERMARKET RANCHO CUCAMONGA	1415.1	04/07/2026	CR	P73972	\$2,847.00
209110	SEAFOOD CITY SUPERMARKET WEST COVINA	1415.1	04/07/2026	CR	P73973	\$2,847.00
119596	SNACK-KING LLC	2004	04/21/2026	CL	P75636	\$2,198.00
182089	SUNBELT RENTALS PC 632	461	04/14/2026	CL	P82252	\$1,249.00
209235	SYLVIA MOTA	1403	04/07/2026	CR	P82032	\$1,416.15
63249	THE VONS CO INC SAFEWAY INC	1146	04/10/2026	VB	P69192	\$10,990.00
164151	VAPOR POINT LLC	203	04/07/2026	SW	P80683	\$1,049.00
205251	VEER LEGACY PARTNERS INC	202	04/07/2026	CL	P70097	\$1,094.00
Total MSPAP Settlements: \$217,129.80						

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

REGULATION II - PERMITS

- Rule 202 Temporary Permit to Operate
- Rule 203 Permit to Operate

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

- Rule 403 Fugitive Dust
- Rule 430 Breakdown Provisions
- Rule 431.1 Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels
- Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
- Rule 463 Storage of Organic Liquids

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 1147.2 NOx Reductions from Metal Melting and Heating Furnaces
- Rule 1150.1 Control of Gaseous Emissions from Active Landfills
- Rule 1157 PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations
- Rule 1158 Storage, Handling and Transport of Petroleum Coke
- Rule 1171 Solvent Cleaning Operations
- Rule 1176 Sumps and Wastewater Separators

REGULATION XIV - TOXICS

- Rule 1403 Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities
- Rule 1415.1 Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Refrigeration Systems
- Rule 1469 Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations
- Rule 1469.1 Spraying Operations Using Coatings Containing Chromium

REGULATION XX - REGIONAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVES MARKET (RECLAIM)

- Rule 2004 Requirements
- Rule 2012 Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions

SOUTH COAST AQMD'S RULES AND REGULATIONS INDEX FOR APRIL 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 61.145 Standards for Demolition and Renovation

40 CFR 61.150 Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating, Demolition, Renovation, and Spraying Operations

40 CFR 63

Subpart DDDDD National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

40 CFR 63.670 Requirements for Flare Control Devices

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41960.2 Gasoline Vapor Recovery

H&S § 42402 Violation of Emission Limitations – Civil Penalty

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

13 CCR 2485 Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling

 [Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 26

REPORT: Technology Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Technology Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, May 15, 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
Vice Chair Larry McCallon
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos

For additional details of the Technology Committee Meeting, please refer to the [Website](#).

ACTION ITEMS:

1. Vote About Whether to Allow Non-Elected Committee Members to Participate Remotely Without Using the Traditional Brown Act Requirements Pursuant to SB 707

Sheri Hanizavareh, Principal Deputy District Counsel, Legal, presented on Senate Bill 707, which significantly amends and modifies key provisions of the Ralph M.

Brown Act. SB 707 is intended to increase participation in public meetings. This action is to conduct a vote on whether to allow Non-Elected Committee Members to participate remotely without using the traditional Brown Act requirements pursuant to SB 707. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 3:25.

(Mayor Lock Dawson joined the meeting during the discussion for this item.)

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Hagman, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez

Noes: None

Abstain: Lock Dawson

Absent: None

This item was taken out of order.

6. Execute Contracts to Implement INVEST CLEAN Program

David Chen, Program Supervisor, Technology Advancement Office, presented on the U.S. EPA awarded South Coast AQMD a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant of nearly \$500 million for the Infrastructure, Vehicles, and Equipment Strategy for Climate, Equity, Air Quality, and National Competitiveness (INVEST CLEAN). In June and August 2025, an RFP for battery electric locomotives and three Program Announcements (PAs), for charging infrastructure, heavy-duty trucks, and cargo handling equipment were released and subsequently closed in December 2025 and January 2026. Projects have been evaluated and eligible projects were selected based on completeness and criteria detailed in the RFP and PAs, with additional consideration of the grant funds' geographical distribution. This action is to execute contracts from the U.S. EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Special Revenue Fund (90) to implement INVEST CLEAN in the amount not to exceed \$249,797,891, including up to \$38,397,891 for charging infrastructure deployment, \$20,600,000 for battery electric cargo handling equipment, and \$190,800,000 for battery electric locomotives. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 18:00.

Supervisor Hagman stated that he did not have a financial interest but is required to identify for the record that he is a Supervisor for the County of San Bernardino, which is involved in this item. Supervisor Nguyen also stated that she has no financial interest but is required to identify for the record that she is a Supervisor for the County of Orange, which is involved in this item.

Supervisor Nguyen expressed gratitude toward staff for the collaboration with Orange County. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 8:35.

Supervisor Hagman inquired about the timeline for these projects in respect to deployment and utility upgrades and requested quarterly reporting on progress. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 12:56.

Vice Chair McCallon noted that there were six entities awarded for locomotives and expressed surprise at the level of public interest in locomotive funding and expressed gratitude for the inclusion of San Bernardino National Airport Authority under the program. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 14:42.

Mayor Lock Dawson commented on the Governor's Office recent release of a billion-dollar package for rebates of Heavy-Duty Vehicles and expressed gratitude to Aaron Katzenstein for going to the City of Riverside to attend the signing with Lohti, Finland. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 15:42.

Board Member Padilla-Campos inquired if there is another round or how many additional rounds of awards will be made and what the timeline for expending the funds is. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 16:38.

Committee Chair Rodriguez highlighted the emission reductions anticipated to be achieved and wanted to ensure that the information is shared with the governing board. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 17:26.

Martin Yarnall, Alameda Belt Line, expressed his gratitude for being chosen as a recipient of INVEST CLEAN. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 25:11.

Lupe Valdez, Union Pacific Railroad, expressed their gratitude for receiving a recommended award. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 27:02.

Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition, expressed concern regarding whether the process was open to the public for equitable and just input. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 28:02.

Ranji George, member of public, expressed disappointment that INVEST CLEAN programs do not offer incentives for hydrogen technology. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 30:21.

Tom Mack, member of public, inquired why a significant award was being awarded to an entity that either did not have current operations or will not have future operations. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 33:40.

Committee Chair Rodriguez followed up on public comments with an inquiry regarding staff's perspective on the scope of INVEST CLEAN and hydrogen technology. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 36:30.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

2. Adopt Resolution and Accept Terms and Conditions, Execute Agreement, Recognize Revenue, Transfer Funds, and Reimburse General Fund to Deploy Zero-Emission Municipal Vehicles

Fan Xu, Planning & Rules Manager, Technology Advancement Office, presented on the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) project to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region under CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program. The TEAM project is a deployment initiative to address the unique challenges municipalities face in electrifying their fleets. These actions are to: 1) adopt a Resolution and accept grant terms and conditions for TEAM per CARB's Advanced Technology Demonstration and Pilot Projects program solicitation; 2) authorize the Executive Officer to execute and amend the agreement with CARB for TEAM; 3) recognize, upon receipt, up to \$35,110,390 from CARB into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67); 4) Transfer up to \$10,565,000 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) into the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67) for cost share; and 5) reimburse the General Fund of up to \$2,449,315 for administrative costs to implement TEAM from the GHG Reduction Projects Special Revenue Fund (67). For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 39:47.

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 CARB, which is involved in this item.

Supervisor Nguyen expressed gratitude toward staff for the collaboration with Orange County during the development of the TEAM grant program. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 45:19.

Board Member Padilla Campos also voiced support for the project, emphasizing the importance of municipalities demonstrating the use of zero-emission vehicles to the public. Board Member Padilla Campos also asked how the funding allocation process for cities and counties would work, specifically whether participation would

be handled on a first-come, first-served basis. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 46:29.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Lock Dawson; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez

Noes: None

Abstain: None

Absent: None

3. Execute Contract to Evaluate Emissions from Hydrogen-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines

Sam Cao, Planning & Rules Manager, Technology Advancement Office, presented on how the Hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines represent a lower emission alternative to conventional engines and may play an important role in reducing emissions from the transportation sector. Key advantages of hydrogen engine technology include having mechanical similarity to traditional engines, high efficiency, potential to support hydrogen market growth, and ability to reduce criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. The University of California, Riverside's Center for Environmental Research and Technology (UCR/CE-CERT), together with the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and PHINIA, Inc. have proposed a comprehensive research project to evaluate emissions from a prototype hydrogen engine vehicle under both laboratory and real-world operating conditions. This action is to execute a contract with UCR/CE-CERT, in an amount not to exceed \$122,000, from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31) to evaluate the emissions profile of the hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine vehicle. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 49:11.

Vice Chair McCallon stated that he looked forward to reviewing the testing results to better understand how hydrogen performs in an internal combustion engine and what emissions are associated with its operation. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 52:36.

Mayor Lock Dawson noted that hydrogen fueled engines had been discussed at CARB and that, while CARB has attempted to remain technology-agnostic with respect to zero- and low-emissions vehicles, hydrogen fueled engines have not been a primary focus. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 52:54.

Mr. Eder commented that hydrogen fuel should be produced using solar energy. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 54:49.

Supervisor Hagman noted that the cost of green hydrogen remains an obstacle for this technology and asked whether South Coast AQMD is exploring ways to support green hydrogen production. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 55:32.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by McCallon; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: None

4. Execute Contracts to Develop and Demonstrate Two Repowered Class 6/7 Medium-Duty Battery Electric Trucks

Sam Cao, Planning & Rules Manager, Technology Advancement Office, presented on how medium-duty trucks are well suited to a broad range of vocational applications and are increasingly transitioning to zero-emission (ZE) technologies. Although several new Class 6/7 ZE truck options are commercially available there is growing demand for a lower-cost alternative. Repowered battery-electric vehicle options can provide a lower-cost alternative compared to original equipment manufacturer ZE trucks. This action seeks authorization to execute a contract with Evolectric, Inc. to develop and demonstrate two repowered Class 6/7 battery electric trucks for refrigeration and high-power utility applications, in an amount not to exceed \$791,674 from the Clean Fuels Program Fund (31). For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 59:22.

(Supervisor Hagman left the meeting during the discussion for this item.)

Vice Chair McCallon expressed interest in reviewing the results of the project. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:03:42.

Committee Chair Rodriguez expressed his support for the project and noted that reducing costs would help support broader adoption of the technology. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:04:15.

Moved by McCallon; seconded by Lock Dawson; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Lock Dawson, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Hagman

5. Execute Contracts to Deploy Supporting Infrastructure for Zero-Emission Trucks

Tom Lee, Planning & Rules Manager, Technology Advancement Office, presented on the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) award under the 2022 Port and Freight Infrastructure Program (PFIP), of which \$35,372,904 was to demonstrate a short-line hydrogen fuel cell locomotive with Wabtec Corporation, and \$40,877,099 was to deploy direct current fast chargers and hydrogen refueling dispensers for heavy-duty trucks with Prologis Mobility, LLC. Recently, Prologis Mobility, LLC. withdrew their projects awarded under this grant and staff has worked with CalSTA to move these funds to other freight infrastructure projects that the South Coast AQMD has received under several program announcements. This action is to execute contracts with Greenlane Infrastructure LLC., Pilot Travel Centers LLC., Zeem Solutions, Long Beach Depot LLC., KRD Logistics, Inc., and Tesla, Inc. to install charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure, for a total of up to \$38,931,000, from the CalSTA Special Revenue Fund (89), upon CalSTA's final approval. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:05:06.

Councilmember McCallon expressed that 17 million dollars for three charging stations for Greenlane appeared expensive. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:11:08.

Board Member Padilla-Campos inquired if Interstate 5 near Burbank was ever considered for a project. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:12:06.

Moved by McCallon; seconded by Lock Dawson; unanimously approved.

Ayes: Lock Dawson, McCallon, Nguyen, Padilla-Campos, Rodriguez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Hagman

INFORMATIONAL ITEM:

7. Presentation on the small drayage fleet undergoing electrification highlighting the ownership experience, hurdles, and future outlook.

Jennie Abarca, King Fio Trucking, presented on her experiences with converting her fleet to battery-electric trucks. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:13:33.

Committee Chair Rodriguez commended Abarca on her effort in transitioning to zero emission and inquired about the hurdles King Fio is facing due to transitioning her fleet to zero-emission vehicles and resources that are needed to assist in the

fleet's transition. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:23:01.

Both Mayor Lock Dawson and Board Member Padilla-Campus expressed their gratitude for taking the time to present to the Committee and share King Fio's journey to zero emission. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:23:19.

OTHER MATTERS:

8. Other Business

No Other business.

9. Public Comment Period

Mr. Eder commented on the cost of electric fuels. For additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:33:44.

Mr. George commented on hydrogen ICE engines. or additional details, please refer to the [Webcast](#) beginning at 1:37:03.

10. Next Meeting Date

The next regular Technology Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 26, 2026, at 12:00 p.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Attachment

Attendance Record

ATTACHMENT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETING

Attendance Record – May 15, 2026

Mayor Carlos RodriguezSouth Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt HagmanSouth Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson South Coast AQMD Board Member
Councilmember Larry McCallonSouth Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Janet Nguyen South Coast AQMD Board Member
Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos South Coast AQMD Board Member

Jennie AbarcaKing Fio Trucking
Jeff BrunsonPublic Member
Mark ConollyPublic Member
Harvey EderPublic Solar Power Coalition
Ranji GeorgePublic Member
Tim GonsalvesPublic Member
Harold HolmesPublic Member
Tom MackPublic Member
Jessica MendozaPublic Member
Matt MiyasatoPublic Member
Bob NicksinPublic Member
Freda RiojaPublic Member
Ramine RossPublic Member
Fernando Ochoa ServinPublic Member
Tara TisopulosPublic Member
Lupe ValdezUnion Pacific Railroad
David YangPublic Member
Jacquelyn ZamotaPublic Member

Debra AshbySouth Coast AQMD Staff
Luisa BautistaSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Lara BrownSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy BustillosSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Sam CaoSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Penny Shaw CedilloSouth Coast AQMD Staff
David ChenSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos GonzalezSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Dé GroeneveldSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Alex HanSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri HanizavarehSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Justin JoeSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Cessa Heard-JohnsonSouth Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron KatzensteinSouth 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
Hay Lo	South Coast AQMD Staff
Joseph Lopat	South Coast AQMD Staff
Brisa Lopez	South Coast AQMD Staff
Terrence Mann	South Coast AQMD Staff
Krystle Martinez	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian MacMillan	South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa	South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri	South Coast AQMD Staff
Vasileios Papapostolou	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cynthia Ravenstein	South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD Staff
Kristin Remy	South Coast AQMD Staff
Elaine Shen	South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka	South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang	South Coast AQMD Staff
Fan Xu	South Coast AQMD Staff

[↑ Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 27

REPORT: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee held a hybrid meeting on Thursday, May 21, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Michael Cacciotti
South Coast AQMD Representative
to MSRC

AK:CR:me

MSRC Chair and Vice Chair Elected

Annually, the MSRC elects its Chair and Vice Chair. Councilmember Larry McCallon of the City of Highland was re-elected as MSRC Chair for a one-year term. Councilmember McCallon represents the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority on the MSRC.

Mayor Brian Berkson of the City of Jurupa Valley was re-elected as MSRC Vice Chair for a one-year term. Mayor Berkson represents the Riverside County Transportation Commission on the MSRC.

Contract Modification Request

The MSRC considered one contract modification request and took the following actions: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro), Contract #MS14057 to implement signal synchronization, modified scope and payment schedule.

Partnership with Penske Truck Leasing Under South Coast AQMD Carl Moyer Program

The MSRC previously partnered with Penske Truck Leasing in seeking funding under the South Coast AQMD Carl Moyer Program. The MSRC allocated \$17,980,000 towards the project. In December 2024, the South Coast AQMD Board approved a Carl Moyer award

to Penske for portions of the project; other portions were placed on a backup list. In subsequent actions, the MSRC had de-obligated a total of \$11,016,238. This item provided an update on the status. Taking into consideration projects which will not proceed, and releasing funding previously reserved as contingency, the MSRC de-obligated an additional \$6,613,630. A total of \$350,132 remains allocated.

Supplemental Regional Rail Service to Support 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games are anticipated to generate unprecedented regional travel demand. The rail network operated by Southern California Regional Rail Authority (Metrolink) will serve the games by providing high-capacity connections between communities throughout Southern California and Games venues, regional transfer hubs, and connecting transit systems. Metrolink proposed a temporary service expansion to support the Games, improving service frequency and extending operating hours, with an associated funding request of \$12,500,000 for operational costs. The proposed funding would supplement prior MSRC allocations awarded through Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Riverside County Transportation Commission. The MSRC will revisit this request at a future meeting.

MSRC Work Program Development Updates

MSRC staff provided updates related to MSRC Work Program development and reported on available unallocated funding. Various options were presented for consideration, of which the MSRC might choose one or a combination. The first option involved reserving funds towards potential backup lists from the MSRC's currently open solicitations; the second was to partner with South Coast AQMD; the third related to two candidate Work Program concepts to support cities and counties subject to CARB's Advanced Clean Fleets regulation. The MSRC discussed various merits and potential challenges associated with the candidate concepts and directed that the MSRC-TAC continue development work on the program to support cities and counties. The MSRC also approved a funding allocation of \$5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the Transportation Electrification for Municipalities project to deploy zero emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region.

Contracts Administrator's Report

The MSRC AB 2766 Contracts Administrator's report provides a written status report on all open contracts from FY 2011-12 to the present. The Contracts Administrator's Report for March 26, 2026 through April 29, 2026 is attached (*Attachment 1*).

Attachments

1. March 26, 2026 through April 29, 2026 Contracts Administrator's Report
2. April 16, 2026 MSRC Meeting Minutes



MSRC CONTRACT STATUS HIGHLIGHTS

Covering Period: March 26 to April 26, 2026

Status Changes

	Contractor	Project Description	Value
Contracts Executed:	None		
Contracts Moved to Open/Complete Status:	City of Glendale	ML18059 - Install EV Charging Infrastructure	\$ 260,500.00
Contracts Closed:	City of Los Angeles	ML14018 - Purchase 27 HD Nat Gas Veh	\$ 810,000.00
	City of Fontana	ML16047 - Enhance Existing Bikeway	\$ 500,000.00
	City of Rialto	ML16077 - Ped. Access Improvements, Bike Lanes, & Bike Sharing	\$ 463,216.00
	El Dorado National	MS18066 - Install New Ltd. Access CNG Strn	\$ 100,000.00
	LA Co Metropolitan Transportation Authority	MS18073 - Purchase 40 Zero Emission Transit Buses	\$ 2,000,000.00
	City of Seal Beach	MS24004 - Circuit Transit Shared Mobility	\$ 162,891.00
Unexecuted Awards Declined:	None		

Total Invoices Paid \$ 27,736.90

Contracts of Concern

Contractor	Project Description	Value	Comments
LA Co Metropolitan Transportation Authority	MS14057 - Implement Various Signal Synch. Projects	\$1,250,000.00	Metro anticipates completion but to guard against any delays, request to split final project on May 2026 agenda for consideration
City of Mission Viejo	ML18068 - Purchase 2 Lt Dty ZEVs & Install EVSE	\$86,940.00	City is currently issuing purchase order for chargers. City anticipates completion but staff is urging extension request for June consideration
Pilot Travel Center, LLC	Install Hydrogen Fueling in Rialto	\$3,000,000.00	Partnershp w/SCAQMD; request to change co-funding from Carl Moyer to CalSTA expected to be brought forward at an upcoming meeting
Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator	MS24013 (proposed) - Implement Truck Recharging Facilities	\$3,000,000.00	Operating firm selected by site owner has withdrawn, necessitating new procurement. Report will be brought forward at an upcoming meeting.
Enevate Corp.	MS27998 (proposed) - Dev & Demonstrate Fst Chrg Btty Pck for Md Dty	\$250,000.00	Corporation may have been acquired and/or ceased operations. Resport will be brought forward at an upcoming meeting.
Evolectric	MS27997 (proposed) Integrate & Demonstrate Btty Pck & Fst Chrg w/Md Dty	\$250,000.00	May be unable to proceed due to issues with related Enevate contract. Report will be brought forward at an upcoming meeting.

Administrative Scope Changes

None



AB2766 Discretionary Fund Program Invoices

3/26/2026 to 4/29/2026

Contract Admin.	MSRC Chair	MSRC Liaison	Finance	Contract #	Contractor	Invoice #	Amount
2016-2018 Work Program							
4/14/2026	4/16/2026	4/17/2026	4/22/2026	ML18055	City of Long Beach	26-001	\$8,408.40
Total: \$8,408.40							
2024-2027 Work Program							
4/17/2026	4/22/2026	4/29/2026	4/29/2026	MS27003	Exemplifi	1957	\$2,600.00
4/15/2026	4/16/2026	4/17/2026	4/22/2026	MS27001	Better World Group Advisors	WG-MSRC6	\$10,570.25
4/15/2026	4/16/2026	4/17/2026	4/22/2026	MS27001	Better World Group Advisors	WG-MSRC6	\$6,158.25

Total: \$19,328.50

Total This Period: \$27,736.90



Contract Term Status Report May 2026

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Final Report Rec'd Date	Current End Date
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Open/Complete Contracts

FY 2014-2016 Contracts

ML16040	City of Eastvale	Install EV Charging Infrastructure	\$ 66,409.00	5/30/2023	11/5/2026
MS16110	City of Riverside	Expansion of Existing CNG Station and Maintenance Facility Improvements	\$ 270,000.00	9/6/2023	10/5/2026
MS16121	Long Beach Transit	Repower 39 and Purchase 1 New Transit Buses with Near-Zero Engines	\$ 600,000.00	7/15/2024	11/30/2028

FY 2016-2018 Contracts

ML18020	City of Colton	Purchase One Medium-Duty and One Heavy-Duty ZEVs	\$ 67,881.00	5/17/2022	4/2/2027
ML18031	City of Diamond Bar	Install EVSE, Purchase up to 2-LD Vehicles	\$ 58,930.00	9/6/2024	11/6/2027
ML18036	City of Indian Wells	Install EV Charging Stations	\$ 50,000.00	5/18/2023	5/7/2026
ML18037	City of Westminster	Install EVSE, Purchase up to 3-LD ZEV & 1-MD/HD ZEV	\$ 120,900.00	12/20/2019	12/27/2026
ML18038	City of Anaheim	Purchase 5 Light-Duty ZEVs and Install EVSE	\$ 151,630.00	4/27/2021	5/4/2026
ML18046	City of Santa Ana - Public Works Agency - Fleet & Facilities Mgmt	Purchase 6 Light-Duty ZEVs, 9 Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicles and Install EVSE	\$ 359,591.00	12/22/2023	7/8/2026
ML18047	City of Whittier	Purchase 5 Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicles	\$ 113,910.00	12/21/2023	1/7/2029
ML18050	City of Irvine	Install EVSE	\$ 302,035.00	1/28/2025	8/6/2028
ML18051	City of Rancho Cucamonga	Purchase 6 Light-Duty ZEVs, Install 3 Limited Access and 3 Public Access EV Charging Stations	\$ 91,500.00	4/30/2025	4/30/2030
ML18057	City of Carson	Purchase 5 Zero-Emission Vehicles and Infrastructure	\$ 87,687.50	7/10/2025	9/15/2027
ML18059	City of Glendale Water & Power	Install Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	\$ 260,500.00	10/17/2024	1/31/2028
ML18063	City of Riverside	Expand Existing CNG Station	\$ 50,000.00	12/5/2024	9/30/2029
ML18064	City of Eastvale	Purchase 2 Light-Duty, One Medium-Duty, Zero Emission Vehicles and Infrastructure	\$ 61,463.00	2/1/2024	4/28/2029
ML18067	City of Pico Rivera	Install EVSE	\$ 83,500.00	7/9/2025	1/6/2028
ML18072	City of Anaheim	Purchase 9 Light-Duty ZEVs & 2 Med/Hvy-Duty ZEVs	\$ 239,560.00	8/28/2020	11/17/2026
ML18074	City of Buena Park	EV Charging Infrastructure	\$ 107,960.00	11/22/2019	6/13/2026
ML18082	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	Purchase 8 Medium-Duty Vehicles and 8 Limited EV Charging Infrastructures	\$ 900,000.00	10/15/2025	8/29/2030
ML18085	City of Orange	Purchase Two Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicles	\$ 50,000.00	6/9/2020	10/11/2026
ML18089	City of Glendora	Purchase a Heavy-Duty ZEV	\$ 50,760.00	10/18/2023	10/18/2028
ML18092	City of South Pasadena	Procure Two Light-Duty ZEVs and Install EV Charging Station	\$ 50,000.00	6/10/2025	4/30/2027
ML18094	City of Laguna Woods	Install Two EV Charging Ports	\$ 50,000.00	7/7/2023	10/11/2026
ML18132	City of Montclair	Install Eight EV Chargers	\$ 40,000.00	11/22/2023	9/4/2026
ML18134	City of Los Angeles Dept of General Services	Purchase Two Medium-Duty ZEVs	\$ 116,000.00	1/30/2025	5/2/2029
ML18135	City of Azusa	Purchase Three Light-Duty ZEVs	\$ 30,000.00	4/17/2025	12/5/2029
ML18143	City of La Habra	Install Two EV Charging Stations	\$ 80,700.00	4/27/2021	9/17/2027
ML18146	City of South Gate	Purchase Five Light-Duty ZEVs and Install Six EVSEs	\$ 127,400.00	12/13/2023	11/30/2026
ML18151	County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works	Purchase Eight Heavy-Duty Near Zero Emission Vehicles	\$ 200,000.00	11/26/2025	10/24/2029
ML18152	County of San Bernardino Flood Control District	Purchase Five Heavy-Duty Near Zero Emission Vehicles	\$ 108,990.00	7/2/2025	10/10/2029
ML18157	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services	Purchase One Medium-Duty ZEV	\$ 85,000.00	4/30/2021	5/20/2027



Contract Term Status Report May 2026

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Final Report Rec'd Date	Current End Date
ML18162	City of Costa Mesa	Purchase Three Light-Duty ZEVs and EV Charging Stations	\$ 148,210.00	1/20/2021	7/9/2026
ML18166	City of Placentia	Purchase One Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicle	\$ 25,000.00	8/22/2024	5/17/2027
ML18170	City of Laguna Niguel	Purchase One Light-Duty ZEV and EV Charging Infrastructure	\$ 75,100.00	12/1/2022	8/9/2028
MS18027	City of Gardena	Install New Limited Access CNG, Modify Maintenance Facility and Train Technicians	\$ 350,000.00	9/30/2024	10/1/2029
MS18108	Capistrano Unified School District	Expansion of Existing Infrastructure	\$ 111,750.00	8/25/2022	9/30/2026
MS18115	City of Commerce	Expansion of Existing L/CNG Infrastructure	\$ 275,000.00	11/28/2022	7/6/2026
MS18122	Universal Waste Systems, Inc.	Install New Limited Access CNG Infrastructure	\$ 195,000.00	12/20/2022	7/31/2027
MS18124	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	Install New Limited-Access CNG Infrastructure	\$ 275,000.00	7/14/2021	2/28/2027
FY 2018-2021 Contracts					
MS21007	Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.	Deploy 5 Zero-Emission Yard Tractors	\$ 957,813.00	4/14/2023	3/31/2028
MS21010	MHX, LLC	Deploy One Zero-Emission Overhead Crane	\$ 569,275.00	6/28/2025	6/28/2030
MS21013	4 Gen Logistics	Deploy 40 Zero Emission Trucks	\$ 7,000,000.00	5/1/2024	5/26/2028
MS21014	Green Fleet Systems, LLC	Deploy up to 3 Near Zero Emission Trucks	\$ 300,000.00	9/21/2023	8/30/2028
MS21015	Premium Transportation Services, Inc. dba Total Transportation Services	Deploy up to 15 Near-Zero Emissions Trucks	\$ 1,500,000.00	11/15/2024	1/2/2028
MS21017	MHX, LLC	Deploy up to 10 Zero-Emission Trucks & Infrastructure	\$ 1,900,000.00	3/12/2024	9/28/2030
MS21018	Pac Anchor Transportation, Inc.	Deploy up to 21 Near Zero Emission Trucks	\$ 2,100,000.00	12/18/2024	8/16/2028
MS21019	Volvo Financial Services	Lease up to 14 Zero-Emission Trucks and Provide Charging Infrastructure	\$ 3,930,270.00	12/31/2024	12/30/2030
MS21023	BNSF Railway Company	Install EV Charging Infrastructure	\$ 1,313,100.00	5/22/2025	4/21/2030
MS21025	Costco Wholesale Corporation	Install Five EV Charging Units	\$ 160,000.00	11/28/2023	12/8/2028
FY 2021-2024 Contracts					
MS24001	Los Angeles County MTA	Provide Clean Fuel Bus Service to Dodger Stadium	\$ 902,564.72	6/13/2025	5/31/2028
C22247	NFI Interactive Logistics, LLC	JETSI Program Pass-Through Funding	\$ 3,000,000.00	11/1/2024	12/31/2026

Total = 52



Contract Term Status Report
May 2026

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Next Milestone	Next Milestone Date	Milestone Progress Confirmed	# of Mods	Current End Date
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Partner-Funded FY 2024-2027 Contracts

Open Contracts								
MS24995	Forum Mobility	Implement EV Charging at Port	\$ 6,000,000.00	Biannual Report	6/30/2026	Yes	0	6/11/2031

Total = 1

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Award Amount	Status
Pending Execution Contracts				
MS24993	4 Gen Logistics	Install EVSE in Rialto and Long Beach	\$ 7,876,168.00	Rvsd scope requires MOU mod w/POLB
MS24994	Terawatt Infrastructure Inc.	Install EVSE in Rancho Dominguez, Rialto, Fontana and Commerce	\$ 8,000,000.00	Under development

Total = 2



Contract Term Status Report May 2026

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Award Amount	Status
Pending Execution Contracts				
<i>FY 2021-2024 Contracts</i>				
C26037	Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.	Partner on Application to Install EV Charging Infrastructure at 11 Locations	\$ 2,015,916.00	See separate report on May MSRC agenda
MS24010	Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.	Partner on Application to Install EV Charging Infrastructure at 11 Locations	\$ 4,947,846.00	See separate report on May MSRC agenda
MS24013	Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator	Implement Drayage Truck Recharging Facilities	\$ 3,000,000.00	See Highlights Page
<i>FY 2024-2027 Contracts</i>				
MS27002	California Energy Commission	West Coast Truck Chrg & Fuel Corridor Prjo	\$ 6,000,000.00	Awaiting proposed agmt approval at CEC business meeting
MS27004	Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	HD Charging Project w/MN8	\$ 1,000,000.00	Under development
MS27005	Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	HD Charging Project w/Forum Mobility	\$ 979,000.00	Under development
MS27006	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Highland-Redlands Regional Connector Gap Project	\$ 3,000,000.00	Out for Signature
MS27007	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Free Transit Fares on Rail and Bus	\$ 1,000,000.00	DocuSign Rejected - Revision in Progress
MS27008	Riverside County Transportation Commission	Expanded Freeway Service Patrol	\$ 500,000.00	Under development
MS27009	Riverside County Transportation Commission	Transportation Management Study, Transit and Mobility Initiatives	\$ 3,500,000.00	Under development
MS27010	Orange County Transportation Authority	Expanded Transit and Mobility Services	\$ 4,000,000.00	Out for Signature
MS27011	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Metrolink Services for 28' Oly & Par Games	\$ 4,000,000.00	Under development
MS27012	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Regional Rideshare Enhancement	\$ 483,000.00	Under development
MS27997	Evolectric, Inc.	Intg & Dmns Btty Pck & Fst Chrg w/Ms Dty	\$ 250,000.00	See Highlights Page
MS27998	Enevate Corp.	Develop, Dmns Fst Chrg Btty Pck for Md Dty	\$ 250,000.00	See Highlights Page

Total = 15



Contract Term Status Report May 2026

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Next Milestone	Next Milestone Date	Milestone Progress Confirmed	# of Mods	Current End Date	
Open Contracts									
FY 2012-2014 Contracts									
MS14057	Los Angeles County MTA	Implement Various Signal Synchronization Projects	\$ 1,250,000.00	See Highlights Page			3	10/31/2026	
FY 2016-2018 Contracts									
ML18055	City of Long Beach	Install EV Charging Stations	\$ 529,728.00	Placing Chargers into Service		8/28/2026	4/20/2026	4	11/28/2031
ML18060	County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department	Purchase 29 Light-Duty Zero Emission Vehicles, 1 Med/Heavy Duty ZEV, 6 Heavy	\$ 1,273,938.00	Station Construction and Operations		10/4/2026	4/20/2026	3	2/4/2030
ML18068	City of Mission Viejo	Purchase 2 Light-Duty ZEVs & Install EVSE	\$ 86,940.00	See Highlights Page			3	6/29/2029	
ML18069	City of Torrance	Purchase 4 Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicles and Install 19 EVSE	\$ 187,400.00	Final Report		6/1/2026	5/11/2026	2	6/30/2029
ML18078	County of Riverside	Purchase 15 Heavy-Duty Vehicles	\$ 375,000.00	See Highlights Page			2	10/4/2030	
ML18145	City of Los Angeles Dept of Transportation	Provide One Hundred Rebates to Purchasers of Zero-Emission Taxis and Purchase	\$ 1,400,000.00	Final Report		12/9/2025	4/17/2026	2	12/31/2028
MS18181	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Construct Hydrogen Fueling Station	\$ 1,662,000.00	Complete station construction and commence operations		5/9/2027	4/23/2026	2	8/10/2032
FY 2018-2021 Contracts									
MS21005	Southern California Association of Governments	Implement Last Mile Goods Movement Program	\$ 16,751,000.00	Project Implementation		12/1/2027	4/14/2026	6	7/31/2028
MS21009	ITS Technologies & Logistics, LLC	Deploy 12 Zero-Emission Yard Tractors	\$ 1,686,900.00	N/A- Open only for Milestone Payments		N/A	N/A	2	4/14/2030
FY 2021-2024 Contracts									
C25082	Prologis Mobility	Implement EV Charging in various locations	\$ 835,920.00	Final Invoice		2/29/2026	5/5/2026	0	7/31/2029
MS24002	South Pasadena Police Department	Procure Zero-Emission Vehicles and Infrastructure	\$ 499,789.00	Place Charging Stations into Service		6/15/2026	2/27/2026	1	9/15/2031
MS24003	Omnitrans	Bloomington Microtransit Service Expansion	\$ 315,278.00	Final Report		5/14/2026	2/27/2026	1	8/30/2026
MS24005	City of Huntington Beach	Circuit Transit Rideshare Program	\$ 279,186.00	Final Invoice		9/1/2026	5/8/2026	0	9/1/2026
MS24007	City of Gardena	Gtrans Microtransit Service	\$ 424,134.00	Special Rideship Report (Proposed)		TBD	2/18/2026	1	8/31/2026
MS24008	City of Long Beach	Circuit Transit Mobility Transit Expansion Program	\$ 410,734.00	Final Report		10/1/2026	4/14/2026	1	12/31/2026
FY 2024-2027 Contracts									
MS27001	Better World Group Advisors	Programmatic Outreach Services	\$ 300,000.00	N/A- MSRC Support Service		N/A	N/A	2	12/31/2027
MS27003	Exemplifi, LLC	Host and Maintain MSRC Website	\$ 27,200.00	N/A- MSRC Support Service		N/A	N/A	1	6/10/2027
C25146	Voltu Motor, Inc.	Develop & Demonstrate 10 ZE Work Trucks	\$ 300,000.00	Final Report		9/10/2026	5/8/2026	0	12/31/2026
C26034	Pilot Travel Center, LLC	Partner on Application to Install Hydrogen Fueling in Rialto	\$ 3,000,000.00	See Highlights Page			0	6/30/2032	

Total = 20



MOBILE SOURCE AIR POLLUTION REDUCTION REVIEW COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2026 MEETING MINUTES
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond, Bar, CA 91765

MEMBERS PRESENT:

(Chair) Larry McCallon, representing San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA)
(Vice-Chair) Brian Berkson, representing Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)
Michael Cacciotti, representing South Coast Air Quality Management District
Mark Henderson, representing Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
Patrick Harper, representing Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA)
Rena Lum (Alt.), representing Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro)
William Robertson, representing California Air Resources Board (CARB)

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Steve Veres, representing LA Metro
Cindy Allen (Alt.), representing SCAG
Peter Christensen (Alt.), representing CARB
John Dutrey (Alt.), representing SBCTA

MSRC-TAC MEMBERS PRESENT:

Erika Pinto (Alt.), LA Metro
Lijin Sun, SCAG
Evan Powers, CARB

OTHERS PRESENT:

Alma Pacheco, representing ZEEM Solutions
Annie Nam, representing SCAG
Courtney Aguirre, representing SCAG
Paul Huber, representing Metrolink
Ryan Laws, representing SCAG
Louis Zhao, representing OCTA
Lauren Dunlap
Larkin
Sam Emmersen, representing Better World Group

SOUTH COAST AQMD STAFF & CONTRACTORS PRESENT:

Alberto Silva, Senior Information Technology Specialist

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator

Daphne Hsu, Principal Deputy District Counsel

Fan Xu, Planning & Rules Manager

Karen Sandoval, Budget & Grants Manager

Jessica Sosa, Contracts Assistant

Jose Zavala, Board Assistant

Lane Garcia, Program Supervisor

Leticia Ramirez, MSRC Contracts Assistant

Maria Allen, Administrative Assistant

Marjorie Eaton, Administrative Assistant

Mei Wang, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer

Ray Gorski, MSRC Technical Advisor-Contractor

Wes Reutimann, Board Assistant

CALL TO ORDER

- Chair McCallon called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.
- Roll call was taken at the start of the meeting.
- Chair McCallon asked for disclosures.

Item No. 11 – MSRC Member Patrick Harper said he does not have a financial interest in Item No. 11 but is required to identify for the record that he is a City Council member for the City of Fountain Valley, which may be affected by this item.

Item Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 11 – It was disclosed that Mark Henderson does not have a financial interest in Item Nos. 7 and 8 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Regional Councilmember for the Southern California Association of Governments, which is involved in these items. Also, for Item Nos. 9 and 11 Mark Henderson said he does not have a financial interest but is required to identify for the record that he is a Councilmember for the City of Gardena, which is involved in or may be affected by these items.

Item No. 11 – MSRC Member William Robertson said he must recuse himself from participation in Item 11 because of a financial interest in his employment with the California Air Resources Board, which is involved in this item.

Item Nos. 7, 8 and 11 – MSRC Chair Larry McCallon said he does not have a financial interest in Item Nos. 7 and 8 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Regional Council Member and Transportation Committee Member for the Southern California Association of Governments, which is involved in these items. Also, for Item No. 11 Chair McCallon said he does not have a financial interest in Item No. 11 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Board Member of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, which involved in this item, and Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Highland, which may be affected by this item.

MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti arrived at 2:04 p.m.

Item No. 11 – It was disclosed that MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti does not have financial interest in Item No. 11 but is required to identify for the record that the is the Chair of the Governing Board of South Coast Air Quality Management District, which is involved in this item, and a Councilmember for the City of South Pasadena, which may be affected by this item.

Daphne Hsu, Principal Deputy District Council announced that for Item No. 7, we had asked for campaign contribution disclosures for New Bern, a subsidiary of Pepsi, and

Tesla and we did not receive them. So, if someone received a campaign contribution of more than \$500 from them or a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate within 12 months, they need to recuse themselves, and if they're unsure, they can recuse themselves out of an abundance of caution.

- Status Report

Clean Transportation Policy Update – Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator updated the MSRC that the California Energy Commission has released funding for hydrogen infrastructure for both light and heavy duty, applications are due by June 19, 2026. And there's also an interesting link about transportation funding for road maintenance and construction.

- Chair McCallon asked for public comment on the Clean Transportation Policy Update

No public comment.

MSRC Vice-Chair Brian Berkson logged into the meeting at 2:08 p.m.

Item Nos. 7, 8 and 11 – MSRC Vice-Chair Brian Berkson said he does not have a financial interest in Item Nos. 7 and 8 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Transportation Committee Member for the Southern California Association of Governments, which is involved in these items. Also, for Item No. 11, Brian Berkson said he does not have a financial interest, but he is required to identify for the record that he is the Mayor of the City of Jurupa Valley, which may be affected by this item.

- Chair McCallon asked for public comment on the Consent Calendar Items Nos. 1-5

No public comment.

CONSENT ITEMS (Items 1 through 5):

1. Minutes of February 19, 2026 MSRC Meeting

February 19, 2026, MSRC meeting minutes were included in the agenda package.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Henderson; under approval of Consent Calendar Items #1-5, item approved.

Ayes: Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Abstain: Cacciotti

Noes: None

Action: Staff will include the MSRC minutes with the MSRC Committee Report for the May 2026 South Coast AQMD Board Meeting.

2. Summary of Final Report by MSRC Contractor

Final report was included in the agenda package for Contract #MS24005 – City of Huntington Beach.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Henderson; under approval of Consent Calendar Items #1-5, item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: Staff will release any remaining retention on the contract.

3. MSRC Contracts Administrator's Report

The MSRC AB 2766 Contracts Administrator's Report for January 29, 2026 through March 25, 2026, was included in the agenda package.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Henderson; under approval of Consent Calendar Items #1-5, item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: Staff will include the MSRC Contracts Administrator's Report in the MSRC Committee Report for May 2026 South Coast AQMD Board Meeting.

4. Financial Report on AB 2766 Discretionary Fund

A financial report on the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund for March 2026 was included in the agenda package.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Henderson; under approval of Consent Calendar Items #1-5, item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: No action necessary.

5. Report on Outreach Activities

An outreach report provides a summary of outreach communications and policy activities undertaken by the Better World Group on behalf of the MSRC for Winter 2026.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Henderson; under approval of Consent Calendar Items #1-5, item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: No action necessary.

ACTION CALENDAR (Items 6 through 11)

6. Response to MSRC Inquiries Regarding Contract Status Reporting

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented that at the February 2026 meeting, members of the MSRC raised concerns regarding the clarity of contract status reporting. Additionally, there was expressed interest in understanding the potential for funds to be returned or “turned back” due to certain projects potentially not proceeding as planned. Ravenstein aimed to provide information on projects that might not move forward within the next six months, leading to the return of allocated funds to the MSRC for possible reprogramming.

Ravenstein conveyed key points about the MSRC Contracts Administrators Report. The intent was to focus on potential funds that could be returned to the MSRC and suggestions for improving the report itself.

The report categorizes contracts into three main types based on their status and stage of execution:

1. Pending contracts - Contracts where funds have been awarded, but the contract has not yet been executed.
2. Open contracts (with a subset “Open/Complete”) - Contracts that have been executed and are currently active but have not reached their termination date; and
3. Closed or inactive contracts - Contracts that have been closed, canceled, declined, or terminated and no longer receive funding or require active management.

The MSRC Contractor Administrator’s Report covers several key areas related to project payments, contract progress, and geographic distribution. It responds to multiple requests from the MSRC and the MSRC-TAC, providing a comprehensive overview of ongoing projects and financial status.

Ravenstein, MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti and MSRC Chair McCallon discussed the management and financial oversight of funded infrastructure projects, specifically focusing on electric vehicle infrastructure and the conditions under which funds might be reclaimed if projects do not meet their operational commitments. Key elements include contract obligations, operational monitoring, repayment provisions, and the practical experience of fund recovery.

MSRC Member Mark Henderson asked why a subset of contracts were labeled as “open” despite all construction work being executed and payments made, and whether this posed

any additional liability risks, especially while awaiting the completion of some operational activities.

Ravenstein responded that if the contract were not kept open, the MSRC would lose its ability to enforce obligations against another party that ceases operations. Without an open contract, there would be no leverage or mechanism to ensure compliance or to take action against non-performance. Daphne Hsu, Principal Deputy District Counsel, explained the operational period and contract terms related to infrastructure or vehicle management projects.

MSRC Member Patrick Harper asked what factors or circumstances could lead to a contract being declined or canceled. Ravenstein and Harper discussed situations when a project funded by the MSRC is canceled by the recipient after contract execution. Key points include the handling of funds, the risk to other applicants, and the typical stance of the MSRC regarding such cancellations.

Ravenstein next presented recommendations for revising the report. The primary concern is that the report has become less functional due to the continuous addition of content without removing outdated or less relevant information. Ravenstein proposes streamlining the report to enhance its usability and relevance by focusing primarily on recent activities and actionable items and to report on the potential turn back funds every six months.

Henderson suggested removal of closed/canceled contracts to make the list shorter. He still wants to see what's open.

Chair McCallon would like to see a turn back fund report every six months. He discussed the importance of actively monitoring and addressing potential financial turn backs within a specified timeframe. He emphasized the need to manage conflicts related to these turn backs to ensure that funds are returned and reintegrated into active circulation.

MSRC Member William Robertson discussed the core issue revolving around projects or initiatives that have not advanced due to pending steps such as contracting, permitting, or detailed engineering work. He highlighted difficulties in tracking the true status or intent behind stalled projects and the complexity introduced by multiple layers of responsibility or communication.

Chair McCallon discussed the need for enhanced monitoring and reporting mechanisms for open contracts, emphasizing the importance of tracking contract progress beyond mere financial disbursements. The focus is on developing a system that provides status updates on deliverables, milestones, and overall contract performance, rather than just the amount of money paid out.

MSRC Member Brian Berkson emphasizes the critical importance of ensuring that allocated funds are actively utilized and not left unused over extended periods.

Chair McCallon suggested improving the transparency and visibility of contract amendments by creating a dedicated reporting item that highlights significant modifications. This approach aims to ensure that important contract updates are clearly communicated and reviewed. McCallon also expressed concern about ensuring that allocated funds are actively utilized rather than remaining idle.

Robertson discussed the importance of accountability, visibility, and knowledge transfer related to projects that have reached their completion or near-completion stages. He emphasized that projects require careful handling not just in execution but also in communicating their outcomes effectively. This communication is essential for maximizing the impact of the work done, ensuring stakeholders and the public understand the efforts and successes involved.

MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti, Ray Gorksi, MSRC Technical Advisor Contractor, Robertson and Ravenstein discussed the management, reporting, and communication of project outcomes related to the deployment of vehicles and infrastructure improvements. The conversation highlighted the necessity for structured reporting during the in-use period of projects, improved integration of various reports, and enhanced public relations efforts to maximize the perceived value and impact of completed projects.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 6.

No public comment.

Action: Staff will implement the committee's suggestions.

FY 2018-21 Work Program

7. Reconsider Eighteen-Month Term Extension by Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Contract #MS21005 (\$16,751,000 – Implement Last Mile Freight Program)

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented that as part of the MSRC's 2021 Work Program, a total of \$16,751,000 was awarded to SCAG for the Last Mile Freight Program. To date, \$7.4 million of this funding has been disbursed.

In December 2025, SCAG requested an 18-month extension. The extension was primarily sought to accommodate delays affecting two specific fleets: Zeem Solutions and New Bern/PepsiCo. The main reason cited for the delay was the timing of Tesla's production, which impacted on the fleets' ability to acquire the necessary vehicles on schedule.

The extension was approved, with the condition that SCAG must provide purchase orders or invoices by February 27, 2026 or the MSRC would reconsider the granted extension.

Ravenstein stated that SCAG submitted purchase orders from Zeem Solutions well before the deadline, but the purchase orders for New Bern/PepsiCo have not yet been received despite multiple follow-ups.

The MSRC considered several options concerning the contract extension:

One option is to rescind the contract extension, which would revert the termination date to July 31, 2027, effectively preventing both Zeem Solutions and New Bern/PepsiCo from completing their projects. Alternatively, the contract extension could be maintained while removing tasks and funding tied to New Bern/PepsiCo, who has not provided their purchase orders. Within this scenario, the unused funds could potentially be reallocated to other projects within the contract. However, this is complicated because most projects under the contract are near completion. Another option is to reduce the contract value by \$2.6 million, reflecting the unfulfilled portion of the contract. Lastly, there is the possibility of granting New Bern additional time to provide the necessary purchase orders. This seems unlikely to be productive since New Bern has recently communicated uncertainty about their intended deployment of zero-emission vehicles.

The MSRC-TAC recommends elimination of tasks and funding associated with the New Bern/PepsiCo project, reducing the contract value by \$2,609,086, and retention of the term extension.

Chair McCallon, MSRC Member Patrick Harper, MSRC Member William Robertson and MSRC Member Mark Henderson are in favor of the MSRC-TAC's recommendation.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 7.

No public comment.

Moved by Cacciotti for staff's recommendation; seconded by Henderson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: This contract will be modified accordingly.

8. Consider Request for Modified Statement of Work and Payment Schedule by Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to Recognize Truck Lease and Infrastructure Expenditures as Co-Funding, Change Project Participant Names, and Extend a Memorandum of Understanding End Date, Contract #MS21005 (\$16,751,000 – Implement Last Mile Freight Program)

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented a request from SCAG relating to the same contract as considered in the previous item. The requests relate to two projects.

For Zeem Solutions, SCAG is still finalizing the MOU. The current proposed MOU does not reflect the correct legal entity name. SCAG requests to change the participant's name to Zeem Solutions Long Beach Depot LLC, which is the actual entity responsible for purchasing vehicles and infrastructure.

For Quality Custom Distribution, the MOU has been executed. The company has completed its demonstration period, deployed vehicles and charging stations. Recently, Quality Custom Distribution was acquired by Golden State Foods. The MOU needs to be updated to:

- o Reflect the new participant's name as Golden State Foods.
- o Recognize a leasing and financing arrangement with Volvo.
- o Include details about match funding provided.
- o Extend the MOU end date, but this extension applies only within the already approved contract term with SCAG.

MSRC Contracts Administrator and MSRC-TAC recommend approval.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 8.

No public comment.

Moved by Cacciotti; seconded by Harper; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: MOUs and contract will be modified accordingly.

FY 2021-24 Work Program**9. Consider Six-Month Term Extension and Increased Scope by City of Gardena, Agreement #MS24007 (\$424,134 – Gtrans Microtransit Service)**

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented that the City of Gardena, operating its transportation system under the name GTrans, received funding from the MSRC to run a microtransit service within an estimated 20 square mile area of Gardena. The initial funding covered a 12-month trial service period, which has now been completed. However, the full amount of the allocated funds was not fully expended during this time.

Several challenges affected the service's performance:

- Operator shortages limited service availability.
- Lower than expected demand resulted in fewer riders than projected.

In response, GTrans initiated ongoing recruitment efforts to mitigate the operator shortage and engaged in marketing campaigns to boost rider interest. They have now requested extending the service period from the original 12 months to 18 months, which aligns with the maximum duration allowed under MSRC's Microtransit Request for Proposals (RFP). The MSRC-TAC recommends a three-month extension with the condition that the City provides a ridership report in three months.

MSRC Member Mark Henderson commented that the challenges and strategic responses related to operator shortages in a transportation context, highlighting workforce recruitment efforts, ridership seasonality, and data-driven decision-making. He addressed key operational concerns and proposed a cautious approach to policy extension to better understand underlying issues.

MSRC Member William Robertson discussed the purpose and funding status of the project. The key points revolve around how the project is perceived—whether as an initial, experimental phase or as a foundational effort intended to catalyze further development—and the current financial and temporal parameters governing its operation.

Henderson added that the City would probably continue this project. They try to serve their community, especially as the community gets a little older and a little bit more seasoned, so the City is trying to make sure we have different avenues to get people around, so he could see them being committed to this long term.

MSRC Member Patrick Harper asked if there was a match requirement for this project, or if the MSRC is funding the whole thing. Ravenstein answered that recipients were required to provide a 50% match. There is a requirement to provide a plan for ongoing operation. This

was intended to be the kickstart, that it wouldn't be that the MSRC would be an ongoing source of funding.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 9.

No public comment.

Moved by Cacciotti for staff's recommendation; seconded by Robertson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: This item will be placed on the next South Coast AQMD Board agenda for final consideration and approval.

FY 2024-27 Work Program

10. Update on Agreement #MS27002 (Proposed) with California Energy Commission (6,000,000 – West Coast Truck Charging Corridor Project)

In November 2024, an award was approved to establish a partnership with the California Energy Commission for the West Coast Truck Charging and Fueling Project. A follow-up report was requested to be submitted if a contract had not been executed within one year of the award. Subsequently, a report was provided indicating ongoing collaboration with the California Energy Commission and a request for approval to extend negotiations by an additional three months. Currently, a tentative agreement on the contract has been reached, pending formal approval from the California Energy Commission at their upcoming business meeting, which is scheduled for May 13, 2026. Upon receiving this approval, the contract will be executed, allowing the project to proceed. The MSRC Contracts Administrator recommends that a report be brought back in three months.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 10.

No public comment.

Moved by Cacciotti; seconded by Berkson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None

Action: This item is pending formal approval from the CEC at their upcoming business meeting.

11. MSRC Information Requests & Work Program Development Updates

MSRC member William Robertson has recused himself from this item and removed himself from the meeting at 2:59 p.m. Chair McCallon noted that Robertson has recused himself because of a financial interest in his employment with the California Air Resources Board, which is involved in this item.

Ray Gorski, MSRC Technical Advisor, outlined the status and considerations regarding the implementation of the 2024-2027 MSRC Discretionary Fund Work Program. He emphasized the progress made so far, with over \$77 million already allocated. However, there remains significant work to be done and funds to be allocated. The discussion focuses on affirming the committee structure and decision-making process, reviewing MSRC priorities, addressing the unallocated budget, and evaluating conceptual programs developed by the MSRC-TAC. Additionally, a new partnership opportunity with the South Coast Air Quality Management District is being introduced, which could influence future funding priorities and allocations.

Gorski outlined the organizational structure, roles, responsibilities, and communication strategies within the MSRC and MSRC-TAC.

The MSRC operates under a clearly defined committee structure with distinct roles codified in state law (Health and Safety Code). It consists of three levels of committees plus staff, primarily:

- MSRC: The policy-making body responsible for setting policies and making final decisions.
- MSRC-TAC: A supporting body tasked with technical analysis and program development.

The roles and responsibilities of these bodies are well articulated in adopted operational policies. The main challenge identified is insufficient communication between the MSRC and MSRC-TAC, which is being addressed by increasing the frequency and quality of interactions, including more MSRC-TAC representation at MSRC meetings for direct reporting and questions and answers.

Gorski next introduced a discussion of potential funding strategies and MSRC partnership opportunities for transitioning to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) and infrastructure.

The first concept outlined was an MSRC-sponsored program to support cities and counties. To ensure broad participation, a maximum funding cap per entity is proposed. This prevents well-resourced applicants from monopolizing funds while allowing smaller or less experienced entities to compete. The process is designed to be simple and accessible, avoiding the need for expensive grant writers. The available funding (approximately \$25 million) is insufficient for the large number of cities (156 in South Coast AQMD). The

aggregate need far exceeds resources, creating a complex challenge in prioritization and fund distribution.

In relation to this concept, there is a scarcity of commercially available medium-duty zero-emission vehicles, with many relying on third-party manufacturers rather than original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). The program primarily targets heavy-duty vehicles above 14,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), as medium-duty segment vehicles (8,500–14,000 pounds GVWR) are less available. Operational effectiveness and total cost of ownership are key considerations for cities when adopting new vehicle technologies.

Another possibility brought forward was a partnership proposal with South Coast AQMD, leveraging approximately \$30 million from CARB to implement a program focused on heavy-duty and medium-duty zero-emission vehicles and infrastructure, especially targeting difficult-to-transition fleets like refuse collection vehicles. This Program would involve two Phases. The first phase, requiring an MSRC contribution of \$5 million to leverage funds from South Coast AQMD and CARB, targets select cities already identified by South Coast AQMD through its own selection process. The second phase would involve a larger-scale program development with potentially greater MSRC and South Coast AQMD funding, designed to align with MSRC's policy priorities. This partnership decision is time-sensitive, with South Coast AQMD planning to present the program to its Technology Committee in May and the Governing Board in June. MSRC must decide by May to recognize and commit funds at the June governing board meeting.

There is concern about MSRC's limited role in selecting participating cities in Phase 1, creating apprehension about "skin in the game" without influence on fund allocation. Phase 2 is expected to offer more MSRC input.

MSRC Member Mark Henderson and Ray Gorksi discussed how to allocate funds equitably among diverse cities of varying sizes and needs. MSRC Members Patrick Harper, Michael Cacciotti and Ray Gorski discussed various approaches to allocating funds in connection with creating a program to support local governments. If funds were allocation based on population, smaller cities could receive negligible funding. Fixed funding limits (e.g., \$200,000 per city) could ensure broader participation and better geographic equity. Another consideration is whether to require the use of AB2766 Subvention Funds as a match. It is currently a tool to leverage additional funding and encourage timely use of funds but may penalize cities that have already effectively used their Subvention funds.

MSRC Member Harper mentioned that the current focus is on public agencies regulated under the CARB Advanced Clean Fleet (ACF) Regulation, but there is openness to including private companies contracted by public entities. Private fleets not under contract with cities are generally excluded due to regulatory constraints.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 11.

Paul Hubler, Chief Strategy Officer at Metrolink, presented an unsolicited proposal developed in collaboration with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The proposal aims to utilize MSRC unallocated funding to enhance Metrolink's rail services during two major upcoming sporting events: the FIFA World Cup and the LA-28 Olympic Games. The core objective is to provide additional transit options that connect fans and attendees to key event locations and ancillary venues such as shuttle bus points and fan fest sites, thereby improving mobility and reducing mobile source emissions across Southern California.

Action: This item is a discussion item.

OTHER BUSINESS:

MSRC member William Robertson rejoined the meeting at 4:03 p.m.

Chair McCallon asked for other business.

No other business was discussed.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Chair McCallon asked for general public comment.

No public comment.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:02 p.m.

[Prepared by Marjorie Eaton]

 [Back to Agenda](#)

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 28

REPORT: California Air Resources Board Monthly Meeting

SYNOPSIS: The California Air Resources Board held a Board meeting on May 28-29, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Patricia Lock Dawson, Member
South Coast AQMD Governing Board

ft

The May 28-29, 2026 Board meeting of the California Air Resources Board (Board) was held in Sacramento, California at the California Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters Building. The key items presented are summarized below.

CONSENT ITEM

26-3-1: Public Meeting to Consider the 2026 State Implementation Plan Revisions for the California Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas

This item has been continued to the June 26, 2026, hearing.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

The two discussion items were heard by the Board together.

26-3-2: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

26-3-3: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the California Cap on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Market-Based Compliance Mechanisms

The Board approved amendments to the Regulation for the California Cap on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Market-Based Compliance

Mechanisms (Cap- and-Invest Regulation), in addition to approving amendments to the regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR). The Cap-and-Invest amendments reflect direction on the Cap-and-Invest Program provided in Assembly Bill 1207, signed by Governor Newsom on September 19, 2025, and support meeting California's climate targets, prioritizing affordability, support businesses and jobs, and support regulatory and market certainty. The amendments to the Cap-and-Invest Regulation are expected to result in significant GHG emissions reductions as well as air quality and health benefits and to provide economic benefits across the State. The program covers 80% of the state's GHG emissions from energy, industry, and manufacturing. The program will continue to have state auctions where the proceeds are deposited into Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). Program expenditures utilizing GGRF revenues also provide additional reductions in emissions of fine particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen, resulting in benefits to public health. The changes are expected to deliver benefits to utility ratepayers, climate investments, and investment in California manufacturing. Most significantly, the removal of over 1 billion allowances through 2045 supports achieving California's statutory climate target for 2045 while keeping the state on track for the near-term 2030 target.

South Coast AQMD Staff Comments/Testimony: South Coast AQMD's Executive Officer joined six air districts and CAPCOA in providing testimony on the proposed amendments to CARB's Cap-and-Invest Regulation. Executive Officer Nastri commented that any reduction in GGRF revenues could significantly impact programs such as the Community Air Protection Program (AB 617) by substantially reducing or eliminating funding. He highlighted that residents of AB 617 and environmental justice communities continue to experience disproportionate exposure to air pollution, heightened impacts from climate change, and elevated rates of serious health conditions. The Executive Officer reaffirmed the commitment of South Coast AQMD and local air districts to serve as partners in advancing the state's shared clean air and climate goals.

Attachment

CARB May 28-29 Meeting Agenda

***Revised 5/27/26 - Public Meeting Agenda**

Thursday, May 28, 2026 @ 9:00 a.m.

Friday, May 29, 2026 @ 9:00 a.m.

Zoom Webinar: [Register](#)

Phone Number: (669) 900-6833

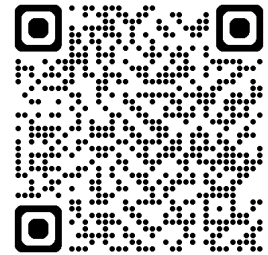
Webinar ID: 878 8302 1792

California Environmental Protection Agency

1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Byron Sher Auditorium, 2nd Floor

[Webcast](#) (Livestream/Watch Only)



ww2.arb.ca.gov/ma052826

The May 28-29, 2026, meeting of the California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) will be held at 1001 I Street in Sacramento, with remote participation also available. This facility is accessible to persons with disabilities and by public transit. For transit information, call (916) 321-BUSS (2877) or visit <http://sacrt.com/>. The Board may continue this public meeting on Friday, May 29, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. to conclude any remaining business.

To only watch the Board Meeting and not provide verbal comments, please view the [webcast](#). If you do not wish to provide oral comments, we strongly recommend watching the webcast as this will free up space on the webinar for those who are providing oral comments. Please do not view the webcast and then switch over to the webinar to comment as the webcast will have a time delay; instead, register to participate via the Zoom webinar.

Public Comment Guidelines and Information

- [In-Person Public Testimony](#)
- [Remote Public Participation](#)

The Board will set a two-minute time limit on oral comments; however, the amount of time could change at the Chair's discretion. In-person speakers signed up to comment will be called upon first, followed by public Zoom and phone participants wishing to comment. The Chair may close speaker sign-ups 30 minutes after the public comment portion of an item has begun.

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Gov. Code, § 7920.000 et seq.), your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email, etc.) become part of the public record and can be released to the public upon request.

Spanish interpretation will be available for the May 28-29, Board Meeting

- [Agenda de la Reunión Pública](#)
- [Spanish Webcast](#)

Thursday, May 28, 2026 @ 9:00 a.m.

The following agenda items may be heard in a different order at the Board Meeting.

Hard copies of the Public Agenda and Proposed Resolutions (when applicable) will be provided at the meeting; copies of all other documents linked below will only be available upon request.

Consent Item:

~~26-3-1: Public Meeting to Consider the 2026 State Implementation Plan Revisions for the California Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas~~

~~The Board will consider adoption of the 2026 State Implementation Plan Revisions for the California Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas. Due to adverse federal actions taken over the last year, revisions to commitments and other related elements are necessary to support the approval of State Implementation Plan submittals for the San Joaquin Valley, South Coast Air Basin, and Coachella Valley that are currently awaiting U.S. Environmental Protection Agency action.~~

*~~*The Board will not hear this item at the May 28, 2026, hearing. This item has been continued to the June 26, 2026, hearing. More information can be found on the [Notice](#).~~*

Discussion Items:

26-3-2: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Board will consider amendments to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR). The proposed MRR amendments are targeted revisions to clarify the existing regulation regarding how entities report their greenhouse gas emissions to support the Cap-and-Invest Program, and to ensure the data that are collected for CARB's climate change programs are complete and accurate.

This item will be heard at the board meeting in conjunction with item 26-3-3: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the California Cap on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Market-Based Compliance Mechanisms.

- [Formal Rulemaking Page](#)
 - [Public Hearing Notice](#)
- [Item Summary](#)
- [Proposed Resolution](#)
- [Presentation](#)
- [Submit and View Written Comments](#)

26-3-3: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the California Cap on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Market-Based Compliance Mechanisms

The Board will consider Proposed Amendments to the Cap-and-Invest Regulation to align the Program with Assembly Bill 1207 (Irwin, Chapter 117, Statutes of 2025) and California's climate targets.

This item will be heard at the board meeting in conjunction with item 26-3-2: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

- [Formal Rulemaking Page](#)
 - [Public Hearing Notice](#)
- [Item Summary](#)
- [Proposed Resolution](#)
- [Presentation](#)
- [Submit and View Written Comments](#)

Friday, May 29, 2026 @ 9:00 a.m.

The Board may continue this public meeting on Friday, May 29, 2026, at 9:00 a.m. to conclude any remaining business.

Closed Session

The Board may hold a closed session as authorized by Government Code section 11126(e) to confer with, and receive advice from, its legal counsel regarding the following pending litigation, potential litigation on additional challenges to federal decisions regarding waivers and authorizations, and other matters as authorized by Government Code section 11126(e)(2)(B) or (C):

American Free Enterprise Chamber of Commerce v. Engine Manufacturers Association, et al. (United States District Court Northern District of Illinois, Western Division, Case No. 3:24-cv-50504)

American Free Enterprise Chamber of Commerce, et al. v. Steven S. Cliff, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Sacramento Division, Case No. 2:24-cv-00988-KJM-JDP)

American Free Enterprise Chamber of Commerce v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 25-89)

American Free Enterprise Chamber of Commerce v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 25-106)

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers and Energy Marketers of America v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Case No. 25-1084)

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers and the American Waterways Operators v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1088) and *American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers and the American Waterways Operators v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.* (United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 25-1615)

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers and Energy Marketers of America v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1084)

American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1089 United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 25-1614)

California Air Resources Board v. Daimler Truck North America LLC, et al. (Superior Court of California, Alameda County, Case No. 25CV151420)

California Air Resources Board v. Noil Energy Group, Inc. and Speedy Fuel Inc. (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 2OSTCV30142 and Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 2OSTCV30292; California Court of Appeal, Second District, Case No. B339478)

California Air Resources Board v. Wan Hai Lines (USA) Ltd. (Los Angeles County, Superior Court of California, Case No. 25STCV30174)

California Trucking Association v. California Air Resources Board (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:23-cv-02333-TLN-CKD)

Chamber of Commerce of the United States et al. v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:24-cv-00801)

City of Los Angeles, acting by and through its Department of Water and Power v. California Air Resources Board (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 24STCP01428)

Committee for a Better Arvin, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 24-7270)

Commonwealth of Kentucky, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1050)

Commonwealth of Kentucky, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1087)

Communities for a Better Environment v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 24CECG05430); *Defensores del Valle Central para el Aire y Agua Limpio, et al. v. California Air Resources Board, et al.* (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 24CECG05508); *Growth Energy v. California Air Resources Board, et al.* (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 24CECG05514)

Daimler, et al. v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:25-cv-02255-DC-AC)

Diamond Alternative Energy, LLC, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Supreme Court, Case No. 24-7, certiorari granted from *Ohio, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.* (United States United States Court of Appeals,

District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 22-1081, consolidated with Case Nos. 22-1083, 22-1084, and 22-1085)

Environmental Defense Fund, et al. v. Andrew Wheeler, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 20-1360)

Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Lauren Sanchez, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:25-cv-03104-DJC-JDP)

Friends of Oceano Dunes, Inc. v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (San Luis Obispo County Superior Court, Case No. 17CV-0576) and *Friends of Oceano Dunes, Inc. v. California Air Resources Board, et al.* (United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 2:17-cv-8733)

Government Accountability and Oversight v. California Air Resources Board (Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 24CV012372)

GreenPower Motor Company, Inc. v. California Air Resources Board (Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 23WM000083)

Macallister v. State of California, et al. (Superior Court of the State of California, Case No. 25CV005673)

Natural Resources Defense Council v. National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 22-1080, consolidated with Case Nos. 22-1144 and 22-1145)

Outdoor Power Equipment Institute v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case Nos. 25-881 and 25-1481)

People v. Southern California Gas Company (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC602973)

Ryan Murray Partners, Inc. v. California Air Resources Board (Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, Case No. 25CV005264)

South Coast Air Quality Management District v. City of Los Angeles, et al. (Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 20STCP02985; transferred to San Diego County Superior Court, Case No. 37 2021 00023385 CU TT CTL; California Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Div. 1, Case. No. D080902)

Specialty Equipment Market Association, et al. v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Sacramento Division, Case No. 2:24-cv-02771-TLN-AC)

State of California, et al. v. David Bernhardt, et al. (United States District Court, Northern District of California, 472 F. Supp. 3d 573 (N.D. Cal. 2020) Case No. 3:18-cv-5712-DMR; BLM, Wyoming, and industry appeal to United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Case No. 20-16793)

State of California, et al. v. United States, et al. (United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 4:25-cv-04966)

State of California, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 21-1034, consolidated with *California Communities Against Toxics, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*, Case No. 21-1024)

State of California, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 21-1014)

State of California, et al. v. Wheeler, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 20-1167; consolidated under No. 20-1145, with Nos. 20-1168, 20-1169, 20-1173, 20-1174, 20-1176, and 20-1177)

State of California, et al. v. Zeldin, et al. (United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Case No. 3:26-cv-03500)

State of Nebraska, et al. v. Steven S. Cliff, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:24-cv-01364-TLN-CKD)

State of Nebraska, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1129; consolidated with Case Nos. 24-1133, 24-1157, 24-1207, 24-1208, 24-1209, 24-1210, and 24-1214)

State of New York, et al. v. Donald Trump, et al. (United States District Court, District of Rhode Island, Case No. 1:25-cv-39)

State of North Dakota v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 15-1381)

State of North Dakota, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 16-1242)

State of Texas, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 22-1031 consolidated with Case Nos. 22-1032, 22-1033, 22-1034, 22-1035, 22-1036, 22-1038)

State of Texas, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1054)

State of West Virginia, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al. (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1120)

State of West Virginia, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 24-1009)

The Two Hundred for Homeownership, Robert Apodaca, and Jose Antonio Ramirez v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, Fresno, Case No. 1:22-cv-01474-KES-BAM)

United States of America and United States Department of Transportation v. California Air Resources Board and Steven S. Cliff (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, 2:26-cv-00847Fr-DJC-SCR)

Valero Renewable et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1078); *American Petroleum Institute v.*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No 25-1082); and *American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.* (United States Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1085)

Victor Vasquez Sr. and Western States Trucking Association v. California Air Resources Board (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 25CECG04967)

Western States Petroleum Association v. California Air Resources Board, et al. (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 22CECG03603)

Western States Petroleum Association v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 25-1080)

Western States Petroleum Association v. California Air Resources Board (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 23CECG02976)

Western States Trucking Association v. California Air Resources Board (Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 23CECG02964)

Western States Trucking Association, Inc. and Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition, Inc. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Case No. 23-1148)

Opportunity for Members of the Board to Comment on Matters of Interest

Board members may identify matters they would like to have noticed for consideration at future meetings and comment on topics of interest; no formal action on these topics will be taken without further notice.

Open Session to Provide an Opportunity for Members of the Public to Address the Board on Subject Matters within the Jurisdiction of the Board

Although no formal Board action may be taken, the Board is allowing an opportunity to interested members of the public to address the Board on items of interest that are within the Board's jurisdiction, but that do not specifically appear on the agenda. Each person will be allowed a maximum of two minutes to ensure that everyone has a chance to speak. The public will also have an opportunity to [submit written comments](#) for open session the morning of the Board Meeting.

Other Information

[Submit and View Comments Electronically the Day of the Board Meeting](#)

Please Note: PowerPoint presentations to be displayed during public comment at the Board meeting must be electronically submitted via email to the Clerks' Office at cotb@arb.ca.gov no later than noon on the business day prior to the scheduled Board Meeting.

If you have any questions, please contact the Clerks' Office:

1001 I Street, 6th Floor, Sacramento, California 95814

cotb@arb.ca.gov or (916) 322-5594

CARB Homepage: www.arb.ca.gov

Special Accommodation Request

Consistent with California Government Code section 7296.2, special accommodation or language needs may be provided for any of the following:

- An interpreter to be available at the hearing;
- Documents made available in an alternate format or another language;
- A disability-related reasonable accommodation.

To request these special accommodations or language needs, please contact the Clerks' Office at cotb@arb.ca.gov or at (916) 322-5594 as soon as possible, but no later than 7 business days before the scheduled Board hearing. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.

Acomodación Especial

Consecuente con la sección 7296.2 del Código de Gobierno de California, una acomodación especial o necesidades lingüísticas pueden ser suministradas para cualquiera de los siguientes:

- Un intérprete que esté disponible en la audiencia;
- Documentos disponibles en un formato alternativo u otro idioma;
- Una acomodación razonable relacionados con una incapacidad.

Para solicitar estas comodidades especiales o necesidades de otro idioma, por favor contacte la oficina del Consejo al (916) 322-5594 o por correo electrónico al cotb@arb.ca.gov lo más pronto posible, pero no menos de 7 días de trabajo antes del día programado para la audiencia del Consejo. TTY/TDD/Personas que necesiten este servicio pueden marcar el 711 para el Servicio de Retransmisión de Mensajes de California.

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 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 *(This item was continued from the May 1, 2026 Board Meeting by operation of Governing Board Procedures, Administrative Code §30.10.)*

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, and April 17, 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 Natri
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 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. There are three remaining key issues: (1) Ultraviolet, Electron Beam, Light Emitting Diode (UV/EB/LED) Exemption, (2) Definition of Reactive Diluent, and (3) Low-Use Exemption.

Key Issue #1: UV/EB/LED Exemption

Several stakeholders from the UV/EB/LED industry requested an exemption for coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies to incentivize their use and remove regulatory barriers. Staff does not support the suggestion because not all coatings using UV/EB/LED curing technologies are low in VOC or free from toxic components.

Staff is aware of high-VOC coatings using UV/EB/LED curing technologies including coatings used at a permitted facility subject to Rule 1136 that exceeds the VOC limits. The coating has a VOC content of 541 g/L, much higher than current rule limit of 275 g/L. This facility complies with the rule by operating an approved air pollution control system to reduce VOC and toxic emissions. If an exemption was provided, facilities using high-VOC coating curing with UV/EB/LED technologies would be allowed to operate without air pollution control systems, impacting the surrounding community and regional air quality.

Key Issue #2: Reactive Diluent Definition

A stakeholder requested to modify the definition of Reactive Diluent by adding energy-curable materials. The definition for reactive diluents has been included in Rule 1136 since 1989 and the same definition is included in most VOC coating rules. Reactive diluents can be used in coatings other than those coatings cured by UV/EB/LED cured coatings, also known as energy curable materials.

Staff recommends maintaining the current definition and adding more information in the staff report to address the stakeholder's comment. The reactive diluent definition is included in the rule to clarify that materials defined as reactive diluents should not be included in the VOC calculations, as reactive diluents become part of the final film. The Final Staff Report has been revised to include a detailed discussion on reactive diluents recognizing that reactive diluents can be added to energy-curable materials to thin the coating so they can be applied by a spray gun. The suggested definition change would specify that energy-curable materials are reactive diluents, instead of more accurately highlighting that reactive diluents can be added to energy curable materials. If energy-curable materials are defined as reactive diluents, and reactive diluents are by definition excluded from the VOC calculation, then energy-curable materials would be excluded from the VOC definition, even if the energy-curable materials are formulated with VOCs that are intended to leave the film.

Key Issue #3: Low-Use Exemption

Several stakeholders commented that the existing exemption allows facilities to use one gallon per day of Wood Coating Materials that exceed the VOC limits, which results in unacceptably high VOC emissions. Stakeholders suggested that a one pound of VOC emissions per day exemption would result in lower emissions encouraging the use of lower VOC Wood Coating Materials.

Staff recommends that PAR 1136 maintain the one gallon per day exemption and consider the exemption through a full public process after manufacturers have successfully reformulated pCBtF-based coatings. Removing the one gallon per day exemption at this time could lead to lower-VOC emissions but higher use of toxic pCBtF-based coatings. Once the coatings have successfully been reformulated, staff can consider changes to the exemption, such as a smaller volume-based exemption or a mass-based exemption like the pound per day exemption suggested by the stakeholder. Any changes to existing exemptions should include a public process to receive stakeholder feedback, particularly from businesses who rely on the exemption to operate successfully.

To establish a timeline to review the exemption, the Resolution has been updated to direct staff to evaluate the one gallon per day exemption as part of the coating reformulation technology check-in and provide an update to the Stationary Source Committee by January 2029.

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

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 - Wood Products Coatings

- 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 O₃/ 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

Throughout the rule development process, staff worked with stakeholders to address and resolve key issues. There are three remaining key issues: (1) Ultra Violet (UV), Electron Beam (EB), Light Emitting Diode (LED) Exemption, (2) Definition of Reactive Diluent, and (3) Low-Use Exemption

Key Issue #1: UV/EB/LED Exemption

Several stakeholders representing the UV/EB/LED industry requested an exemption for coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies to incentivize their usage and remove regulatory barriers. Staff does not support the suggestion for a full exemption because not all coatings using UV/EB/LED curing technologies are low in VOC or free from toxic compounds.

Staff is aware of high-VOC coatings using UV/EB/LED curing technologies being used at a permitted facility subject to Rule 1136 that exceeds the VOC limits. The coating has a VOC content of 541 g/L, much higher than the current rule limit of 275 g/L. This facility complies with the rule by operating an approved air pollution control system to reduce VOC and toxic emissions. If an exemption was provided, facilities using high-VOC coatings that are cured with UV/EB/LED technologies would be allowed to operate without air pollution control systems, impacting the surrounding community and regional air quality.

Key Issue #2: Reactive Diluent Definition

A stakeholder requested to modify the definition of Reactive Diluent by adding energy-curable materials. The definition for reactive diluents has been included in Rule 1136 since 1989, and the same definition is included in most VOC coating rules. Reactive diluents can be used in coatings other than those coatings cured by UV/EB/LED cured coatings, also known as energy curable materials.

Staff recommends maintaining the current definition and adding more information in the staff report to address the stakeholder's comment. The reactive diluent definition is included in the rule to clarify that materials defined as reactive diluents should not be included in the VOC calculations, as reactive diluents become part of the final film. The Final Staff Report has been revised to include a detailed discussion on reactive diluents recognizing that reactive diluents can be added to energy-curable materials to thin the coating so they can be applied by a spray gun. The suggested definition change would specify that energy-curable materials are reactive diluents, instead of more accurately highlighting that reactive diluents can be added to energy curable materials. If energy-curable materials are defined as reactive diluents, and reactive diluents are by definition

excluded from the VOC calculation, then energy-curable materials would be excluded from the VOC definition, even if the energy-curable materials are formulated with VOCs that are intended to leave the film.

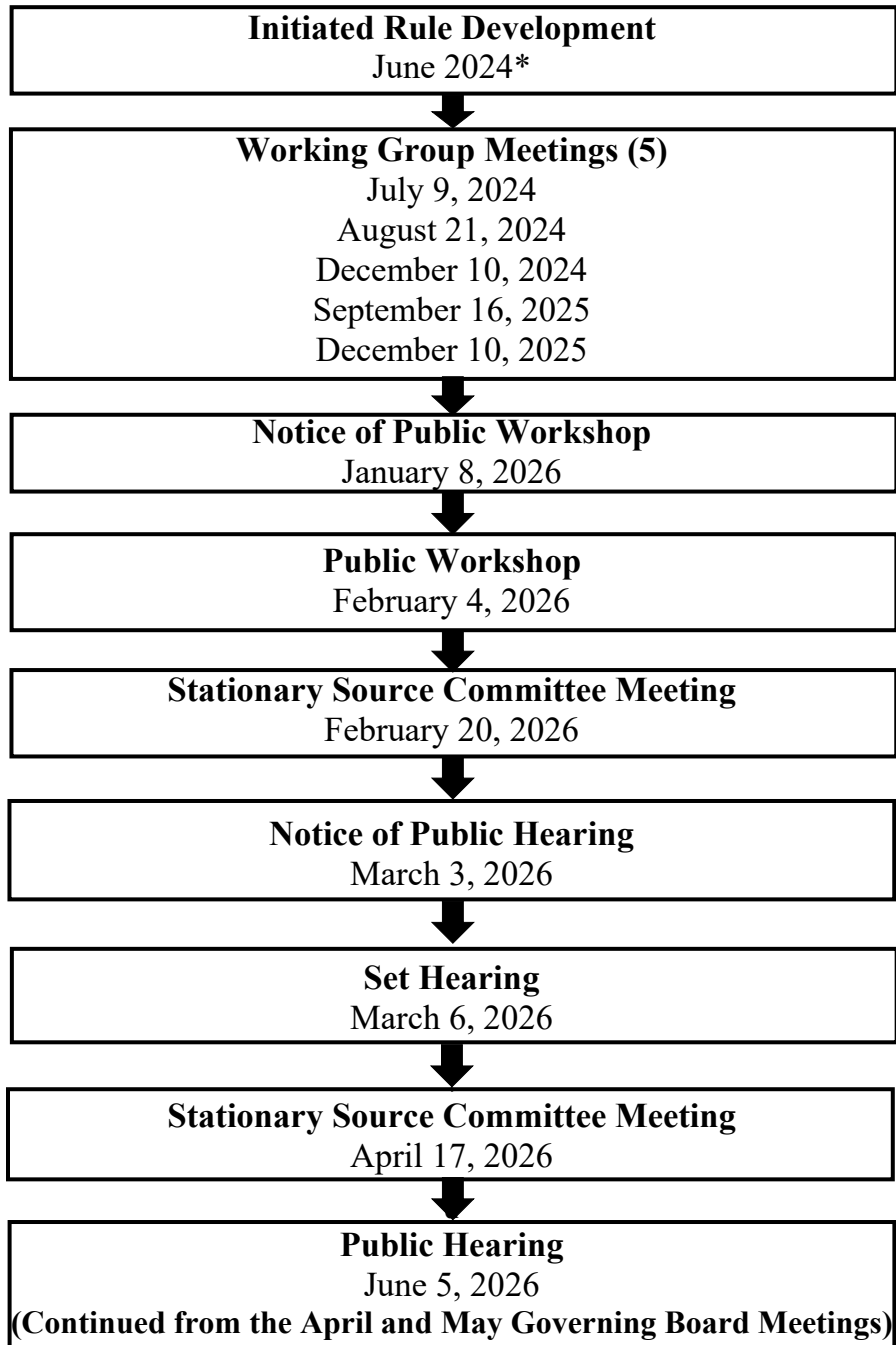
Key Issue #3: Low-Use Exemption

Stakeholders commented that the existing exemption allows facilities to use one gallon per day of Wood Coating Materials that exceed the VOC limits, which results in unacceptably high-VOC emissions. Stakeholders suggested that a one pound of VOC emissions per day exemption would result in lower emissions encouraging the use of lower VOC Wood Coating Materials.

Removing the one gallon per day exemption at this time could lead to lower-VOC emissions but higher use of toxic pCBtF-based coatings. Once the coatings have successfully been reformulated, staff can consider changes to the exemption, such as a smaller volume-based exemption or a mass-based exemption like the pound per day exemption suggested by the stakeholder. Any changes to existing exemptions should include a public process to receive stakeholder feedback, particularly from businesses who rely on the exemption to operate successfully. Staff will evaluate the one gallon per day exemption in the technology status update and report to the Stationary Source Committee by January 1, 2029.

ATTACHMENT C
RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1136 – Wood Products Coatings



Twenty-four (24) months spent in rule development

One (1) Public Workshop

Two (2) Stationary Source Committee Meetings

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 the PW-MIR limits will allow facilities to eliminate the use of toxic compounds pCBtF and t-BAc without increasing ozone. 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 evaluate the one gallon per day exemption; 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:

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENT F

(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) 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.
- (23) 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.

- (34) BINDERS are non-volatile polymeric organic materials (resins) which form the surface film in ~~coating~~Coating applications.
- (45) 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:

$$\text{Capture Efficiency} = [W_c/W_e] \times 100$$

Where: W_c = weight of VOC entering control device; and

W_e = 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.
- (78) 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.
- (89) 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.
- (911) 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.

(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.

(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:

$$\text{Control Device Efficiency} = [(W_c - W_a) / W_c] \times 100$$

Where: W_c = weight of VOC entering control device; and

W_a = weight of VOC discharged from the control device.

(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. ~~Electrostatic spray technology is also not considered conventional air spray because an electrostatic charge is employed to attract the coating to the workpiece.~~

(15) CUSTOM REPLIC A 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.~~

(15) DIP COATING is to dip an object into a vat of ~~coating~~ Coating material and drain off any excess ~~coating~~ Coating.

(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).

(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.

(1820) FILLER is a material which is applied to a ~~wood~~Wood productProduct, and whose primary function is to build up, or fill the voids and imperfections in the ~~wood~~Wood productProduct to be coated. ~~This shall not include including composite wood edge filler~~Composite Wood Edge Filler.

(1921) FLOW COATING is to coat an object by flowing a stream of ~~coating~~Coating over an object and draining off any excess ~~coating~~Coating.

(2022) GLAZES are a type of stain used to soften or blend the original color without obscuring it.

(2123) 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:

Regulatory VOC (g/L-coating)

$$\frac{\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds}}{\text{Regulatory VOC (g/L-coating)}} = \frac{W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} - W_{ex}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es} - V_{ex}}$$

Where: $W_s - W_v$ = -weight of volatile compounds in grams (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;

V_w = -volume of water in liters;

$V_{es} - V_{ex}$ = -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)

$$\frac{\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less} \quad W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} - W_{ex}}{\text{Water and Less Exempt Compounds}} = \frac{V_m - V_w - V_{es} - V_{ex}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es} - V_{ex}}$$

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.

(~~2224~~) 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:

$$\text{Actual VOC (g/L-material)} = \frac{W_s - W_v - W_w - W_{es} - W_{ex}}{V_m}$$

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.~~
- (2425) HIGH GLOSS is when a ~~coating~~Coating surface shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60-degree meter.
- (2526) 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, glazesGlazes, and opaque stains.
- (2627) 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.
- (2728) INK is a fluid that contains dyes and/or ~~colorants~~Colorants and is used to make markings, but not to protect surfaces.
- (2829) 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.
- (2930) 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 O₃/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.
- (3032) 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.~~

~~(3233)~~ 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:

$$\text{C.E. Overall Control Efficiency} = -[(W_c - W_a)/W_e] \times 100$$

or

$$\text{C.E. Overall Control Efficiency} = -[(\text{Capture Efficiency}) \times (\text{Control Device Efficiency})]/100$$

Where: W_c = weight of VOC entering control device;

W_a = ~~Weight~~ weight of VOC discharged from the control device;
and

W_e = weight of VOC emitted.

~~(34)~~ PERSON is as defined in Rule 102.

~~(3335)~~ 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.

~~(3436)~~ 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.~~

~~(3637)~~ 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 = weight of volatile compounds in pounds;
 W_v = weight of water in pounds (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);
 W_{es} = 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,

$$\text{PW-MIR} = (\text{Wtd-MIR})_1 + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_2 + \dots + (\text{Wtd-MIR})_n$$

Where:

MIR = ingredient MIR; and

1,2, 3..., n = each ingredient in the product up to the total n
ingredients in the product.

- (3739) 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.~~
- (4040) 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.
- (4241) ROLL COATERCOATING 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.
- (4342) SHUTTER is a movable screen or cover for a window, usually hinged and often fitted with louvers.
- (4443) 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).
- (4445) STRIPPER is a liquid used to remove cured ~~coating~~Coatings, cured inks and/or cured adhesives.
- (4546) 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.~~

(4647) 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.

(4748) 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 $\frac{g}{g-mole}$

MW_w = Molecular weight of water, in $\frac{g}{g-mole}$

MW_e = Molecular weight of exempt compound, in $\frac{g}{g-mole}$

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.

(4849) 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 productProduct;
- (D) ~~to seal~~Seal glazesGlazes; 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 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~~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~~

<u>COATING</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>On and After</u>		<u>On and After</u>
		<u>7/1/97</u>		<u>7/1/2005</u>
		<u>I — or — II</u>		
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:~~

VOC LIMITS

Grams Per Liter, (lb/gal) of Coating, [lbs VOC/lb of solids],
Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

COATING

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)

VOC LIMITS

Grams Per Liter, (lb/gal) of Coating, [lbs VOC/lb of solids],
Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds

<u>COATING</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>On and After</u> <u>7/1/97</u>	<u>On and After</u> <u>7/1/2005</u>
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]

VOC LIMITS

Grams Per Liter (lb/gal) of Material

<u>COATING</u>	<u>Current Limit</u>	<u>On and After</u> <u>7/1/97</u>	<u>On and After</u> <u>7/1/2005</u>
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

<u>Coating Categories</u>	<u>Regulatory VOC Limit</u>		<u>lbs VOC/ lb of solids Limit</u>	<u>Alternative PW- MIR Limit</u>
	<u>g/L-Coating</u>	<u>lb/gal-Coating</u>		<u>g O₃/g product</u>
<u>Primers, Sealers, and Undercoats (PSU)</u>				
<u>Clear PSU</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.53</u>
<u>Pigmented PSU</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Topcoats</u>				
<u>Clear Topcoats</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.53</u>
<u>Pigmented Topcoats</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.46</u>
<u>Other Categories</u>				
<u>High-Solids Stains</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>1.87</u>
<u>Inks</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>0.96</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Mold-Seal Coatings</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Fillers</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Japans</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Other Coatings</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>N/A</u>

(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

	<u>Actual VOC Limit</u>		<u>Composite Vapor Pressure Limit</u>	<u>Alternative PW-MIR Limit</u>
	<u>g/L-Material</u>	<u>lb/gal-Material</u>	<u>mmHg (0.04 psia) or less at 20°C (68°F)</u>	<u>g O₃/g product</u>
<u>Low-Solids Barrier Coat – Plastic Component</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Low-Solids Stains, Toners, and Washcoats</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1.03</u>
<u>Strippers</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.50</u>

(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).~~

(C3) In lieu of complying with the VOC limits in Owners and/or operators may
comply with provisions of paragraphs (e)(1)(A)(d)(1) and or (B) (d)(2):

(A) aAn owner or operator of a Facility may demonstrate compliance
by using an approved air pollution control systemAir Pollution
Control System, consisting of collection and control devices, which
reduces VOC emissions from the application of woodWood product
coatingsCoating Materials or strippersStrippers by an equivalent or
greater amount than the limits specified in subparagraphs
(e)(1)(A)(d)(1) and or (B)(d)(2), with the written approval of the
Executive Officer. -The minimum-required minimum overall control
efficiencyOverall 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 Efficiency*

$$= \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(\text{VOC}_{\text{LWc}})}{(\text{VOC}_{\text{LWn, Max}})} * \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\text{VOC}_{\text{LWn, Max}}}{D_{\text{n, Max}}} \right)}{1 - \left(\frac{\text{VOC}_{\text{LWc}}}{D_{\text{c}}} \right)} \right\} \right] * 100$$

$$\text{C.E.} = \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(\text{VOC}_{\text{LWc}})}{(\text{VOC}_{\text{LWn, Max}})} * \frac{1 - (\text{VOC}_{\text{LWn, Max}} / D_{\text{n, Max}})}{1 - (\text{VOC}_{\text{LWc}} / D_{\text{c}})} \right\} \right] * 100$$

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 subparagraphs (e)(1)(A) (d)(1) or (d)(2);

$\text{VOC}_{\text{LWn, Max}}$ = Applicable Mmaximum 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; 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;

$D_{\text{n, Max}}$ = 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/Lg/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:~~

$$\frac{0.09 \sum_i \text{VOC}_i U_i}{\sum_i \text{VOC}_i U_i} \leq 0.9$$

~~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).~~

~~(234) Transfer Efficiency~~

~~An person or owner or operator of a facilityFacility shall not apply coatingsWood Coating Materials to woodWood productsProducts 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 applicationElectrostatic Application; or~~
- ~~(B) flow coatFlow Coating; or~~
- ~~(C) Roll Coating;~~
- ~~(D) dip coatDip Coating; or~~
- ~~(E) high volume, low pressure (HVLP) spraySpray; or~~
- ~~(F) paintPaint brush; or~~
- ~~(G) handHand roller; or~~
- ~~(H) roll coater; or~~

- ~~(H) Any such other coatingWood 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

<u>Category</u>	<u>Final Manufacture Date</u>	<u>Sell-Through Date</u>	<u>Use-Through Date</u>
<u>Wood Coating Materials</u>	<u>[Three Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[Four Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>
<u>Colorants</u>	<u>[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[Seven Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>
<u>Strippers</u>	<u>[Two Months after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[One Year after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>	<u>[Two Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</u>

(dg) ~~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 O₃/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 Specifics A 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.

(B2) ~~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 (ed), 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.

(23) 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.

(34) Gloss shall be determined using ASTM Test Method D 523 – Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss, as adopted in 1989.

(45) 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".

(56) 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 ~~Transfer~~ 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.

(910) All test methods referenced in this subdivision shall be the most recently approved version.

(gi) Continuous Monitors

(1) Each ~~coating~~ Coating operation subject to subparagraph (e)(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 subparagraph (e)(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) 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 (e)(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.~~

~~(h) Exemptions~~

- ~~(1) The provisions of paragraphs (e)(1)(d)(1), (d)(2) and (e)(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 (e)(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) ~~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) ~~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) ~~Until [Three Years from Date of Rule Adoption], Notwithstanding notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (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

June 2026

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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 (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 reductions¹. 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.

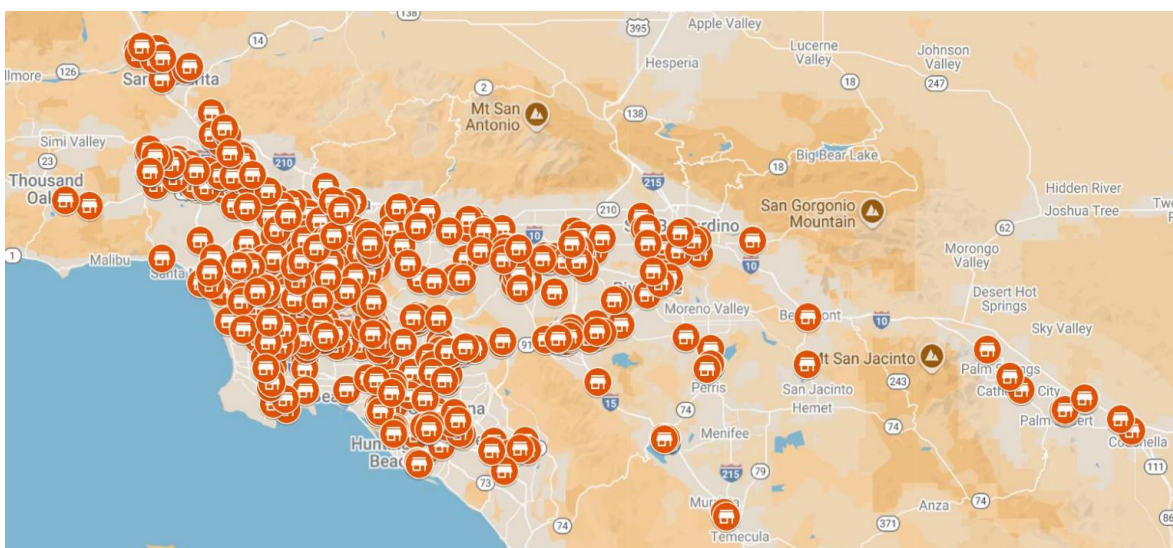


Figure 1-1: PAR 1136 facilities in South Coast AQMD

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 Coast 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.

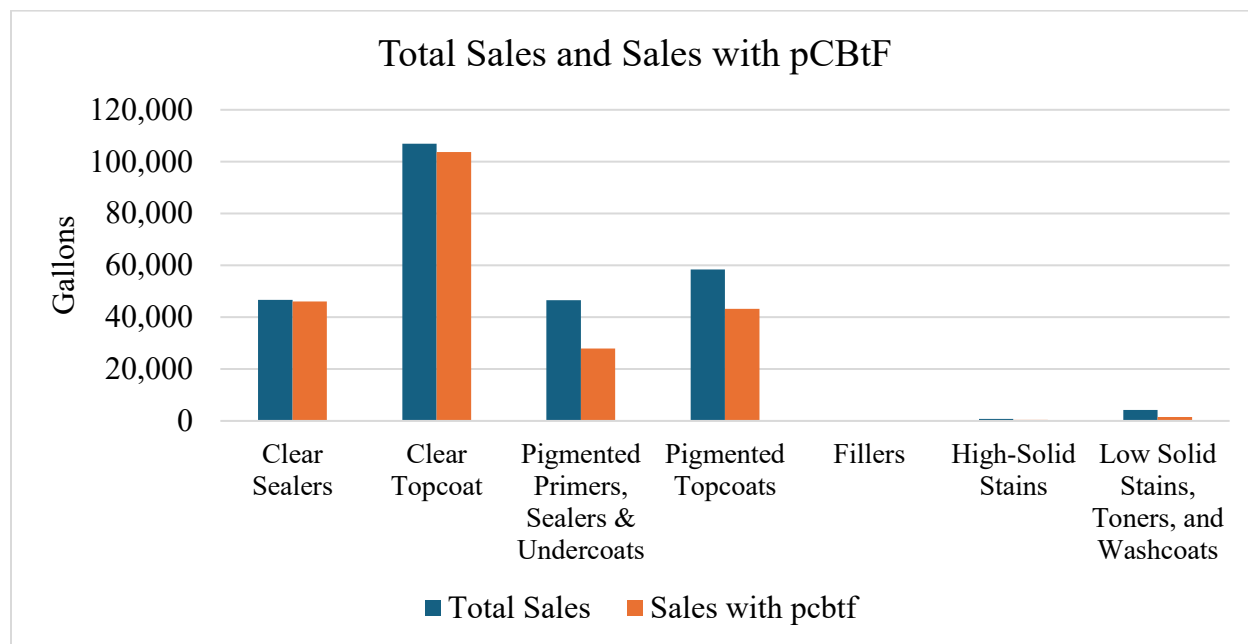


Figure 2-1: Total Sales Volume and Sales Volume Containing pCBtF by Category

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.

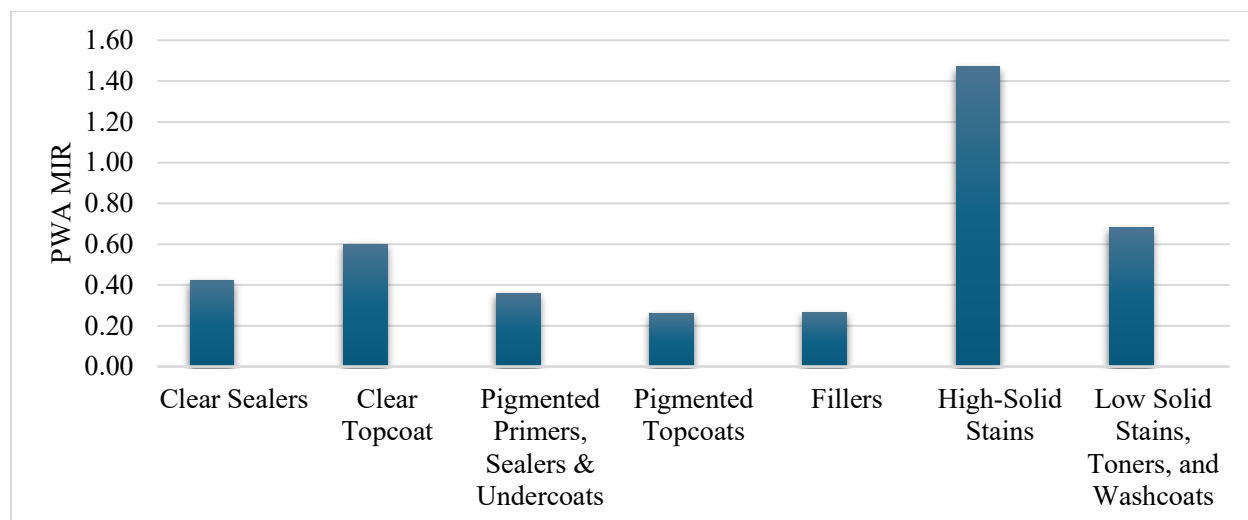


Figure 2-2: Average ~~Product-Weighted MIR (PW-MIR)~~ by Coating Category

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 O₃/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 O₃/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Sections 94700 and 94701, Title 17, 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-MIR = (Wtd-MIR)₁ + (Wtd-MIR)₂ + ... + (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.”

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 its

properties, they are an additives used to adjust the application properties of the coatings, such as viscosity or rheology.

As background on reactive diluents, UV/EB cured coatings have been used on a limited basis for wood coatings since the 1970s, with later versions developed in the early 2000s that cured with LED lamps. Staff will reference UV/EB/LED cured coatings as energy curable coatings for the remaining discussion. The coating technology was first applied as 100 percent non-volatile coatings applied by roller coaters. The use of energy curable coatings was restrained to roll applications of very viscous fillers, sealers and fillers for particle board and other porous substrates. The composition of these coatings were based on unsaturated polyester, styrene and photoinitiator with was then activated with exposure to an elevated intensity UV or EB sources.

In the late 80's coatings manufacturers and raw material suppliers started developments for low viscosity type energy curable resins to accommodate to viscosity restrictions for spray, curtain coating and other viscosity restricted applications. In addition, they started using monomers in the formulations as reactive diluents which serve two purposes: thinning or viscosity reduction and providing reactivity with other ingredients for curing or polymerization. Monomers replace conventional solvents and, since they become part of the final coating, there is virtually zero evaporation of materials. Reactive diluents are defined in the rule to clarify that they are not included in the VOC calculation.

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 removed because they are no longer applicable to the rule or are associated with products that are no longer being used in South Coast AQMD:

- 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	<i>[Three Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[Four Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>
Colorants	<i>[Five Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[Seven Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>
Strippers	<i>[Two Months after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[One Year after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>	<i>[Two Years after Date of Rule Adoption]</i>

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 O₃/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,~~ facilities will be able to eliminate the use of toxic compounds pCBtF and t-BAc while the overall ozone-forming potential of the wood coating materials and strippers 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~~ in ozone formation ~~are~~ is 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 262,800⁴ 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, SO_x, NO_x, 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

Mojtaba Moghani
January 2, 2026
Page 2

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Bill Quinn".

William J. Quinn
CCEEB Consultant

cc: Sarady Ka
Heather Farr
Michael Morris
Michael Krause
Tim Carmichael
Peter Okurowski
Kirstin Kolpitzke
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 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. [The definition as written has been included in Rule 1136 since 1989.](#)

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.

[Reactive diluents serve a similar function as a paint thinner, though paint thinners are typically 100 percent VOC and reactive diluents are not VOCs. Rule 1151 defines thinners as:](#)

[REDUCER OR THINNER means any solvent specifically labeled and formulated to reduce the viscosity of Automotive Coatings.](#)

[It would not be correct to define a thinner as:](#)

[REDUCER OR THINNER means any solvent specifically labeled and formulated to reduce the viscosity of Automotive Coatings, with Automotive Coatings being an example of a thinner.](#)

[The definition change requested for reactive diluents seems to equate energy curable coatings with reactive diluents, instead of stating that reactive diluents can be used with energy curable coatings.](#)

[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.](#)

[Rule 1151 should not state that automotive coatings are thinners; Rule 1136 should not state that energy curable coatings are reactive diluents; therefore, staff does not recommend changing the definition as suggested.](#)

[In addition, the reactive diluent definition is included in the rule to clarify that materials defined as reactive diluents should not be included in the VOC calculations, as reactive diluents become part of the final film. The suggested definition change would specify that energy-curable materials are reactive diluents, instead of saying that reactive diluents can be added to energy curable materials. If energy-curable materials are defined as reactive diluents, and reactive diluents are by definition excluded from the VOC calculation, one could argue energy-curable](#)

materials should be excluded from the VOC definition, even if the energy-curable materials are formulated with VOCs that are intended to leave the film.

While staff does not believe a revision to the rule definition is necessary or agree with the suggested edit, the staff report was revised to include a discussion on energy curable materials. In addition, a history of energy curable coatings and the introduction of reactive diluents to reduce their viscosity to yield more functional, sprayable coatings was added after the April 3, 2026 Board Meeting

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.

To establish a timeline to review the exemption, the resolution has been updated to direct staff to evaluate the one gallon per day exemption as part of the coating reformulation technology check-in and provide an update and recommendations to the Stationary Source Committee by January 2029.

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.

Comment Letter #3



April 2, 2026

Governing Board Members
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
cob@aqmd.gov

Re: Oppose-- Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1136 – Wood Coatings

Dear Honorable Board Members,

On behalf of California Safe Schools, a children's environmental health and environmental justice coalition established in 1998, we are writing to express concerns regarding the current version of PAR 1136.

Our organization prioritizes pollution prevention and safeguarding the health and safety of children, staff, and community members—particularly in disadvantaged communities and near school sites impacted by toxic emissions.

The proposal, as written, subjects environmentally preferable materials to the same conditions as those that may contain toxic and/or high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

The stated goal of the rule amendments is to transition away from products containing para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBTF) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAC). However, the rule currently includes a "low-use" exemption that could allow up to one gallon per day of these materials to remain in use, including products with VOC levels as high as 750 grams per liter. Exemptions should be based on emissions rather than on volume of use.

The District's rules should encourage reformulation toward materials with the potential for zero-VOC emissions.

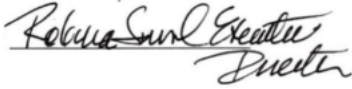
We urge the district to include a "low VOC" exemption comparable to the exemption provided for low-use products. We suggest that exemption eligibility be based on actual emissions and not the number of gallons used.

We respectfully request that PAR Section (k)(1) Exemptions be modified as follows:

"The provisions of this rule shall not apply to facilities that emit less than one pound per day of VOCs, as applied."

By adopting an emissions-based framework, policymakers can better protect air quality while promoting innovation and supporting businesses committed to pollution prevention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robina Suwol Executive Director". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Robina Suwol
Executive Director
California Safe Schools
818.785.5515 office
818.261.7965 cell
robinalisesuwol@gmail.com
www.calisafe.org

Response to Comment Letter

For background, the exemption was included in the rule during the 1991 amendment when the South Coast AQMD was aggressively pushing for VOC reductions as exemptions can provide regulatory relief for small businesses. For Wood Coatings, VOC reductions were largely achieved by reformulating coatings using pCBtF. The main goal of the current amendment is to phase out of pCBtF and t-BAc, but to also seek VOC reductions, where feasible. However, staff does not recommend changing the one gallon per day exemption until the coatings are reformulated away from pCBtF and t-BAc, as the higher-VOC coatings are most likely not formulated with those toxic solvents. Removing the one gallon per day exemption at this time could lead to lower-VOC emissions but higher use of toxic pCBtF-based coating.

Once the coatings have successfully been reformulated, staff can consider changes to the exemption, such as a smaller volume-based exemption or a mass-based exemption like the pound per day exemption suggested by the stakeholder. The advantage of volume-based exemptions is the ease of implementation. Facilities would only have to keep usage records to demonstrate compliance. A mass-based exemption would require emission calculations, which would be a little more complicated for the facilities.

Any changes to existing exemptions should include a public process. Staff does not propose change to existing rule language without reaching out to stakeholders, the regulated community, and having a public process. PAR 1136 removes or sunsets some provisions, e.g., the facility-level averaging provision and the allowance to add 10 percent additional solvent during the summer ozone months. Those changes were discussed in public meetings and included in early versions of the proposed amended rule language. A change of this magnitude at this point in the rule process would be an undue burden to the regulated industry.

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
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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 the PW-MIR limits will allow facilities to eliminate the use of toxic compounds pCBtF and t-Bac without increasing ozone. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA (concluded)

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: June 5, 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



Proposed Amended Rule 1136: *Wood Products Coatings (PAR 1136)*

***Governing Board Presentation
June 5, 2026***

PAR 1136 Background

Adopted in 1983, last amended in 1996

- Regulates Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions from wood coatings

April Public Hearing

- Board directed staff to provide an update at the April Stationary Source Committee meeting and work with stakeholders

April Stationary Source Committee

- Staff provided update and recommended continuing to a May Public Hearing, subsequently continued to June Board

May Board Meeting

- Public Hearing was moved to June Board Meeting



Importance of PAR 1136

Establishes VOC limits for coatings applied to wood surfaces



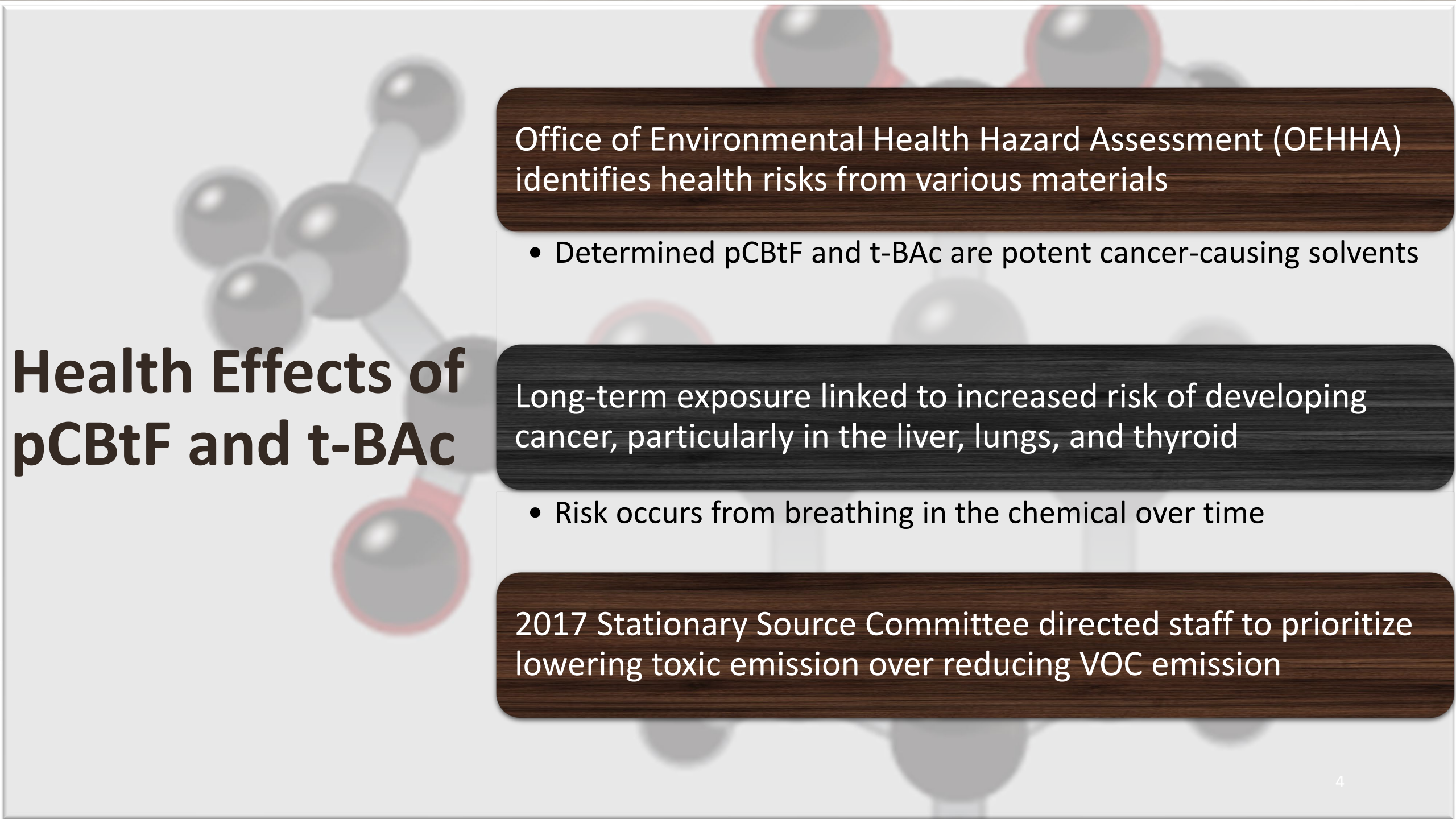
Most of wood coatings use
pCBtF and t-BAC to meet VOC limits



pCBtF and t-BAC are carcinogens



Purpose of amendment is to prohibit use of pCBtF and t-BAC
from wood coatings to protect public health



Health Effects of pCBtF and t-BAc

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) identifies health risks from various materials

- Determined pCBtF and t-BAc are potent cancer-causing solvents

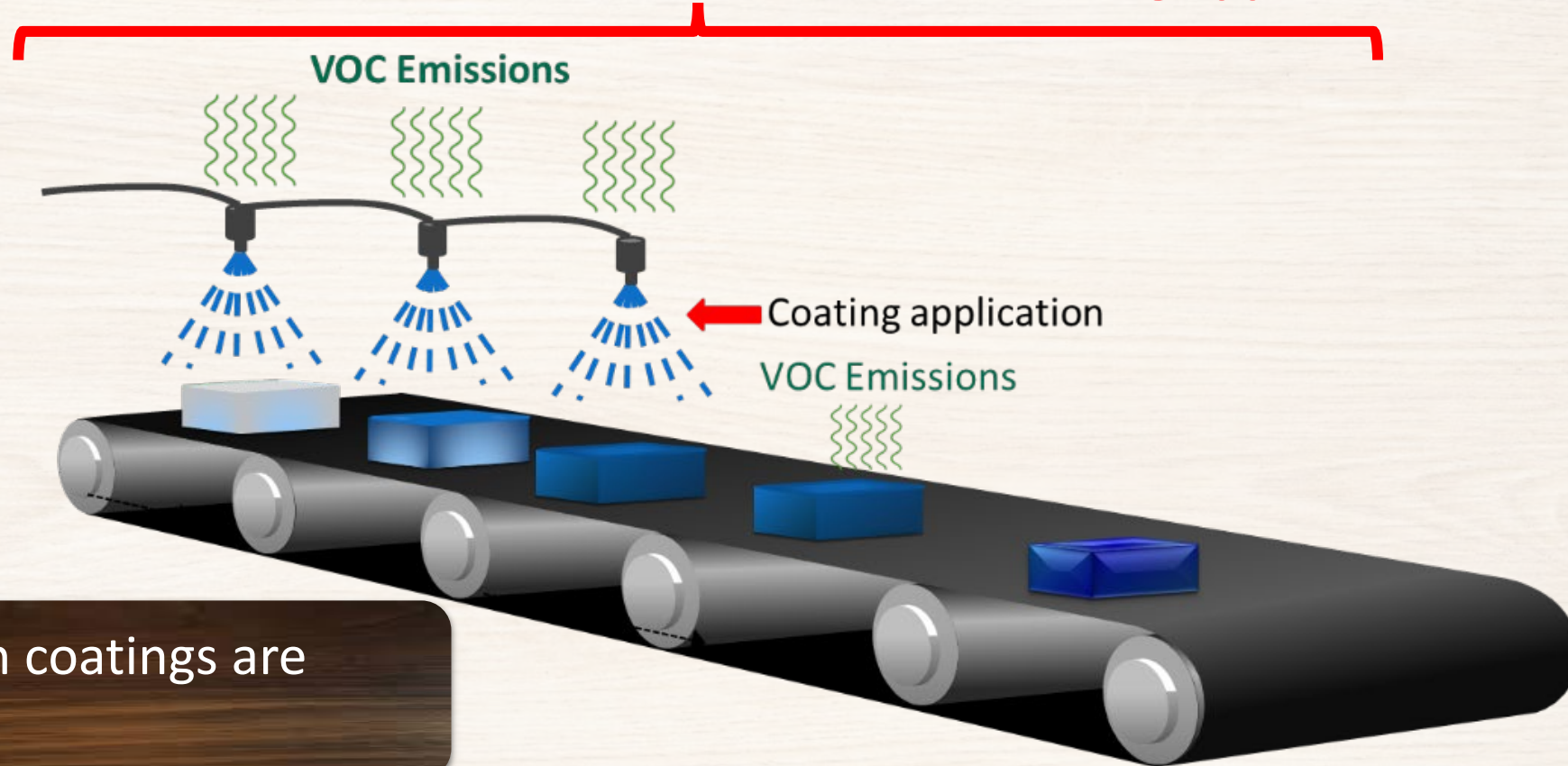
Long-term exposure linked to increased risk of developing cancer, particularly in the liver, lungs, and thyroid

- Risk occurs from breathing in the chemical over time

2017 Stationary Source Committee directed staff to prioritize lowering toxic emission over reducing VOC emission

VOC Emissions from Coating Applications

Rule 1136 addresses VOC emissions from coating application



VOC emissions occur when coatings are applied to a surface

VOCs continues to be emitted as the coating dries

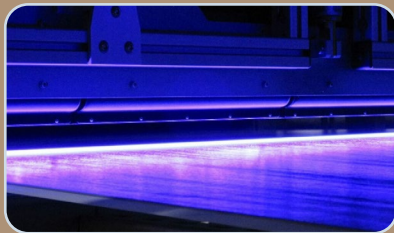
Methods to Dry/Cure Coatings



Air Dry



Cure and Dry Coatings in Oven



Cure Coatings with UV/EB/LED Lamps

Energy Curing Technologies

First
Generation
Curing Lamps, in
use since 1960s

UV

• **Ultraviolet Light**

EB

• **Electron Beam**

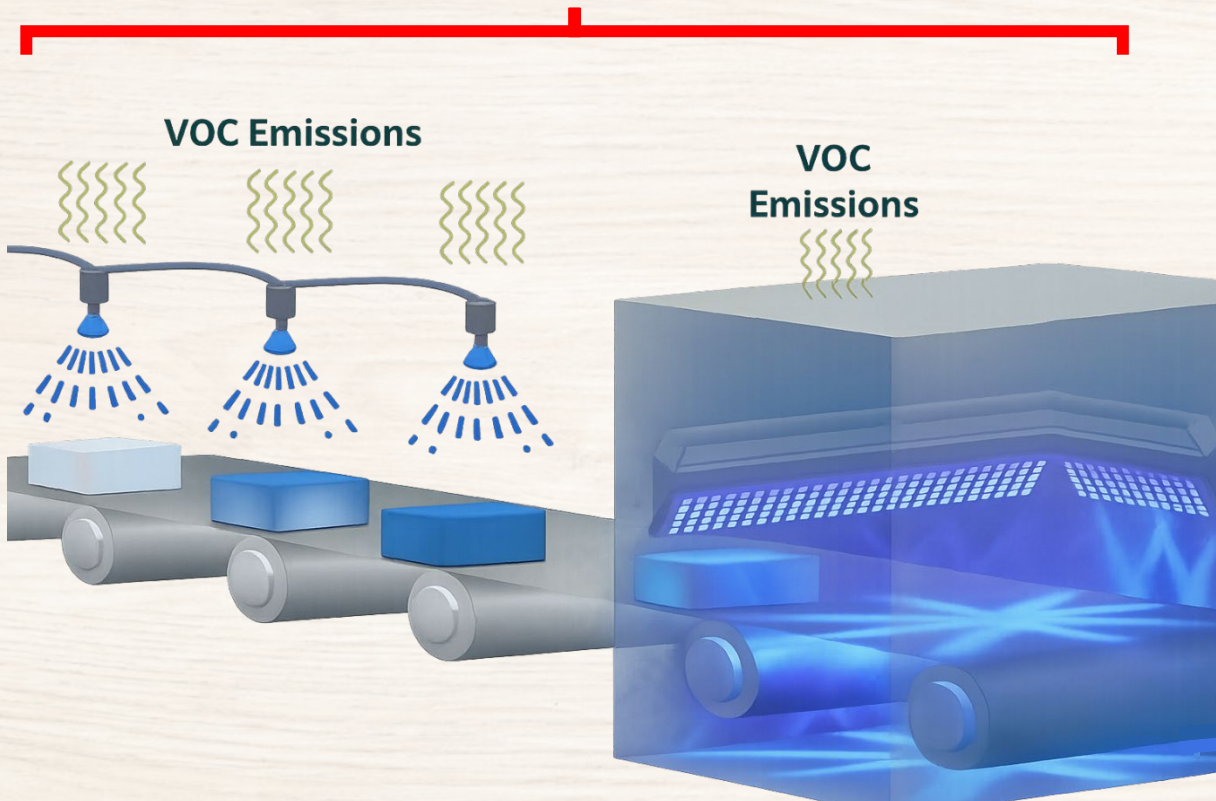
Second Generation
Lamps, in use
since early 2000s

LED

• **Light-Emitting Diode**

Coatings used with UV/EB/LED Technologies

Rule 1136



UV/EB/LED coatings are cured using zero-NOx emission lamps; can still emit VOCs

Coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies can have VOC emissions

Air-Dried: VOC only

Curing Oven: VOC + NOx emissions

UV/EB/LED: VOC + No NOx emissions

Clarification Rule 1136 and UV/EB/LED Curing Technology

Rule 1136 regulates VOC emissions from coatings and solvents used on woods

- Rule 1136 does not regulate the curing technology used for wood coatings

UV/EB/LED curing technologies are a zero-NOx emission technology

- Use of UV/EB/LED does not mean low-VOC coatings and solvents

Key Remaining Issue #1: UV/EB/LED Exemption

- Stakeholders requested rule exempt coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies
- If exempt, coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies:
 - Would not have to comply with VOC limits
 - Could be formulated with pCBtF, t-BAc, and other prohibited toxic
 - High-VOC coatings used with UV/EB/LED curing technologies could be used at facilities without air pollution control systems
 - A permitted facility currently uses a 541 g/L UV/EB/LED wood coating containing toxic components

Key Remaining Issue #2: Reactive Diluent

Stakeholder comment letter suggested to either modify the definition in the rule or add discussion to staff report



Staff report includes discussion that is further enhanced and shared with stakeholder for additional feedback

Key Remaining Issue #3:

Low-Use Exemption

- Stakeholders commented during April Public Hearing that existing one gallon per day exemption results in high emissions
 - Suggested to replace the one gallon per day exemption to one pound per day of VOC emissions

- Exemption adopted in 1991 to provide regulatory relief during aggressive VOC reduction efforts
- Public process needed if exemption is revised
- Staff will consider changing exemption after successful transition away from pCBtF and t-BAC with a proper public process
- Resolution updated to direct staff to evaluate low-use exemption and provide an update at the technology check-in by 2029

Technology Check-In

Stakeholders requested a technology check-in prior to the manufacturing prohibition dates to:



Assess
reformulation
progress



Confirm alternatives
have been fully
developed



Evaluate one
gallon per day
exemption

Resolution includes commitment for a technology check-in by January 2029

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

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 31

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Amend Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015

SYNOPSIS: Proposed Amended Rules 2011 and 2012 will allow an additional pathway for reporting emissions data for SO_x and NO_x RECLAIM sources, respectively. Proposed Amended Rule 2015 will revise the publication date and streamline the RECLAIM annual audit report. The proposed amendments also include minor editorial corrections and revisions for clarity.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, April 17, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

Adopt the attached Resolution:

1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and
2. Amending Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:MM:IS

This Board letter serves as the Staff Report for the proposed amendments to Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions (Rule 2011), Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting,

and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions (Rule 2012), and Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions (Rule 2015).

Background

Rule 2011 and Rule 2012 were adopted in 1993 to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for NO_x and SO_x facilities in the RECLAIM program. These rules contain provisions for electronic data submittal via modem for major source devices in Appendix A Chapter 5 of Rule 2011 and Appendix A Chapter 7 of Rule 2012. Use of modems to submit electronic data is challenging for operators as modems are difficult to maintain or replace as many models of modems are obsolete. In addition, RECLAIM facilities have reported an increasing number of copper wire theft incidents, which have disrupted telephone line infrastructure used for modem data transmission and further reduced the reliability of the existing modem-based reporting system.

Rule 2015 was also adopted in 1993 and was last amended more than 20 years ago. Rule 2015 specifies backstop provisions and RECLAIM program auditing requirements, including a requirement to present the annual audit to the Governing Board in a public hearing by March of each year. However, approximately half of the RECLAIM facilities (Cycle 2 RECLAIM facilities)¹, are not required to submit their annual emissions and supporting documents until the end of August. In addition, recently adopted landing rules for NO_x RECLAIM have increased compliance verification requirements for command-and-control rules. As a result, it has become increasingly challenging to complete the RECLAIM annual audit report within the current timeframe.

Public Process

Staff held a Public Workshop for PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 on March 24, 2026.

Proposal

PARs 2011 and 2012 establish an alternative emissions reporting pathway for major source devices in lieu of submitting emission data via modem. The proposed amendments incorporate an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer as a compliance option where appropriate in Appendix A Chapter 5 of PAR 2011 and Appendix A Chapter 7 of PAR 2012. The use of the general term “alternative electronic reporting system” is intended to encompass any future reporting systems approved by the Executive Officer for RECLAIM emission reporting. PARs 2011 and 2012 also include minor editorial corrections and clarifications. The following sections will be updated accordingly in both Appendix A Chapter 5 of Rule 2011 and Appendix A Chapter 7 of Rule 2012: preface and Section A.1.

¹ The RECLAIM program divides facilities into two groups with distinct reporting schedules. For Cycle 1 facilities, the compliance year runs from January 1 to December 31, while for Cycle 2 facilities, the compliance year runs from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

PAR 2015 streamlines the annual audit report and establishes a more reasonable annual auditing schedule. PAR 2015 paragraph (b)(1) removes the annual assessment of per capita exposure to air pollution and toxic risk reductions as those items are covered comprehensively in other reports² published by South Coast AQMD, clarifies that the compliance assessment is focused on the facilities' emission reconciliation for that compliance year, and removes the requirement to include seasonal fluctuations in the annual audit report. Emission trends will continue to be evaluated annually, as historical data has not shown significant seasonal fluctuations. PAR 2015 also revises the month the RECLAIM annual audit is published in connection with a Governing Board meeting from March to June. Additionally, the annual audit report will no longer be presented in a public hearing but will be a receive and file item for the Board's consideration and approval.

Key Issues

Staff is not aware of any key remaining issues.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015) 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 I 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

A socioeconomic impact assessment is not required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 and has not been prepared because PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 contain administrative changes that will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and thus, will not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.

Comparative Analysis

PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 do not impose a new or more stringent emissions limit or standard, or a new or more stringent monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirement. Therefore, consistent with Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 (g), no comparative analysis is required.

AQMP and Legal Mandates

² Examples of such reports are the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) and the annual Air Quality Data Tables. MATES VI is currently in the planning stage and will be conducted over the next several years. Until results are available, the MATES V study published in the summer of 2021 provides the most up to date assessment of air toxics risk throughout the region.

The Health and Safety Code requires the South Coast AQMD to adopt an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards in the South Coast Air Basin. In addition, the Health and Safety Code requires the South Coast AQMD to adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 are not part of any control measure in the 2022 AQMP.

Resource Impacts

Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the recommended actions.

Attachments

- A. Summary of Proposal
- B. Key Issues and Responses
- C. Rule Development Process
- D. Key Contacts List
- E. Resolution
- F. Proposed Amended Rule 2011
- G. Proposed Amended Rule 2012
- H. Proposed Amended Rule 2015
- I. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
- J. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A
SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

**Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions**

**Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions**

Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions

Proposed Amended Rules 2011 and 2012

- Incorporate an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer as a compliance option to submit emission data for major source devices in lieu of using a modem

Proposed Amended Rule 2015

- Streamlines the annual audit report by:
 - Removing the annual assessment of per capita exposure to air pollution and toxic risk reductions
 - Clarifying that the compliance assessment is focused on the facilities' emission reconciliation for that compliance year
 - Removing the requirement to include seasonal fluctuations in the annual audit report
- Revises the month the annual audit is published from March to June
- Allows the annual audit report to be a receive and file item

ATTACHMENT B
KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

**Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions**

**Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions**

Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions

Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Stakeholders requested a reduced emission data reporting frequency, extension of the 96-hour grace period to submit emission reports, and the ability to manually enter emission data during events of modem failure as an interim solution while the alternative electronic reporting system is being built. These requests would decrease the stringency and/or reliability of RECLAIM emission reporting and therefore were not included in the proposed amendments. In the event of a power, computer, or other system failure that precludes a facility of a major source device from submitting daily emission data, there is a 96-hour extension to submit the required report, after which emissions must be calculated pursuant to missing data procedures. If there are more than three non-consecutive occurrences per compliance year, there is a 24-hour extension to submit the required report, after which emissions must be calculated pursuant to missing data procedures.

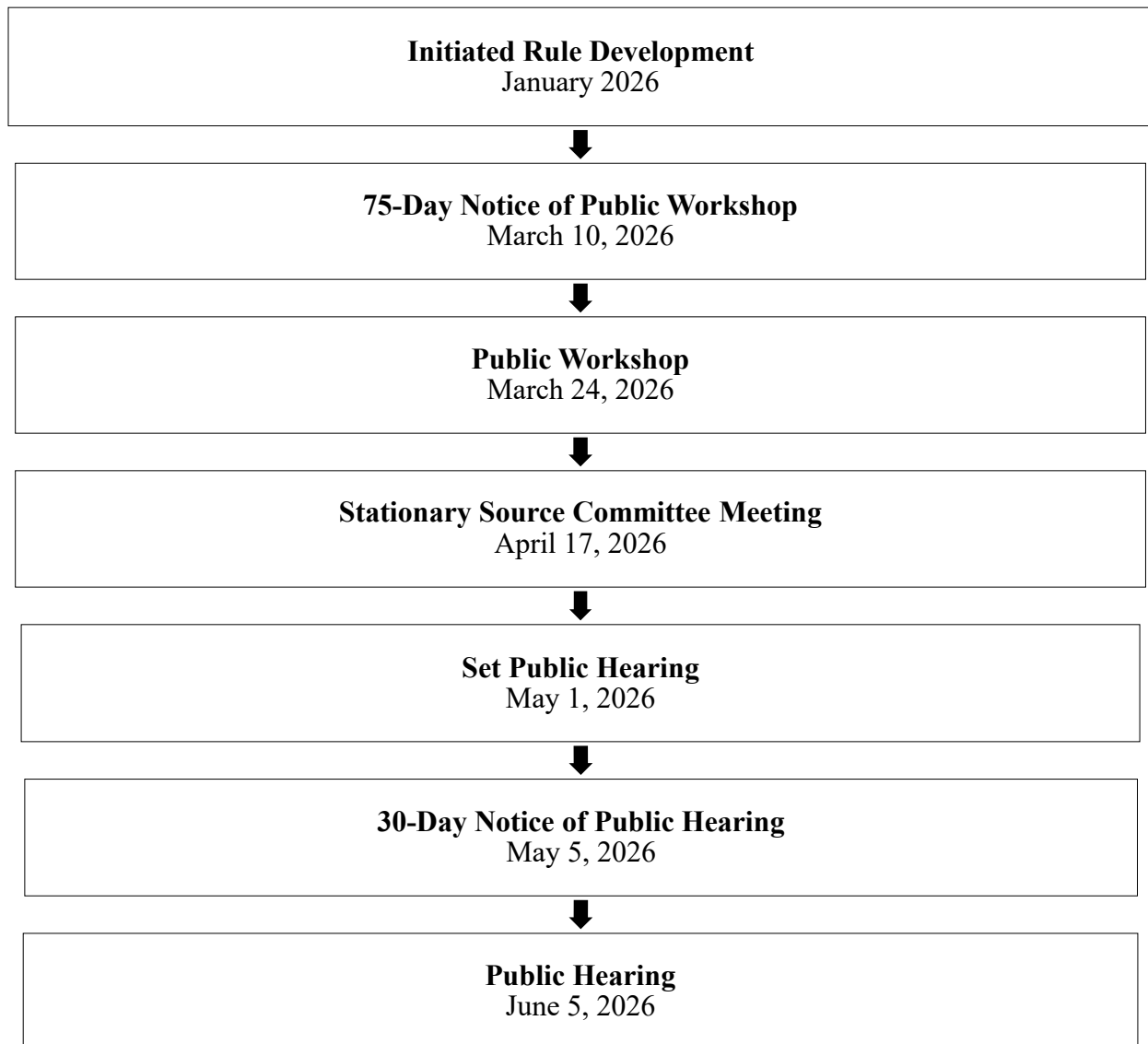
Staff is not aware of any key remaining issues.

ATTACHMENT C
RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

**Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions**

**Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions**

Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions



Five (5) months spent in rule development

One (1) Public Workshop

One (1) Stationary Source Committee Meeting

ATTACHMENT D
KEY CONTACTS LIST

**Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions**

**Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and
Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions**

Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions

AES

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

California Steel Industries

City of Riverside

Exele Information Systems

Kinder Morgan

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Marathon Petroleum

Montrose Environmental Solutions

Northrop Grumman

NRG Energy

PBF Energy

Semtech

Southern California Edison

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 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions, Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions, and Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 will cause a significant adverse effect on the environment because the proposed changes are administrative in nature and will not require physical modifications. 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015, and supporting documentation, including but not limited to, the Notice of Exemption 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 proposed 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 since the Notice of Public Hearing was published are not so substantial as to significantly affect the meaning of Proposed Amended Rule 2015 within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because deleting “and by March of each subsequent year” in paragraph (b)(1) clarifies when the annual report will be available 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 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 and in the Board Letter (that serves as the Staff Report); and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 to provide an additional emission reporting pathway, streamline the RECLAIM annual audit report, establish a more sustainable annual audit schedule, and provide rule clarifications; 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, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40440.1, 40441, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508, and 41511; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are written and displayed so that their meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by them; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the proposed amended rules are 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 adopting Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015, references the following statute which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 39616, 40001, 40440(a), 40440(b), 40702, 40725 through 40728.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds that no comparative analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 is required because Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 do not impose a new emission limit or standard, make an existing emission limit or standard more stringent, or impose new or more stringent monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds that no socioeconomic impact assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 is required per Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 because the proposed amendments are administrative in nature and will 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 finds that analyses for cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness consistent with the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not required because Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 do not include new Best

Available Retrofit Control Technology requirements nor a feasible measure pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a public workshop on March 24, 2026, regarding Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015; 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 law; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD specifies the Planning and Rules Manager of Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 as the custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of the proposed amended rules are 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 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 Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015; 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 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference.

Date:

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENT F

RULE 2011 PROTOCOL- CHAPTER 5

REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT (RTU) - ELECTRONIC REPORTING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 5 - REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT (RTU)

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This chapter defines the tasks and characteristics for electronic reporting of emissions from all sources. The Facility Permit holder of a major source shall use an RTU to telecommunicate rule compliance data to the District Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer. The RTU shall collect data, perform calculations, generate the appropriate data files, and transmit the data to the Central Station. The Facility Permit holder of a large source or process unit may elect to use an RTU. Alternatively, the Facility Permit holder of a large source or process unit shall compile the required rule compliance data manually, and transmit that data ~~via modem~~ in accordance with the data requirements of Section D in this chapter. The Facility Permit holder shall use, when required, the appropriate record type specified in this chapter to report to the District Central Station emissions from all RECLAIM ~~NO_x~~ SO_x sources. Alternative to transmitting data to the District Central Station, the Facility Permit holder may use the District Internet Web Site to report emissions electronically from RECLAIM ~~NO_x~~ SO_x sources except for major sources.

A. GENERAL

1. General

The Facility Permit holder of a major source shall telecommunicate rule compliance data to the District via Remote Terminal Units (RTU). This form of reporting may also be used for large sources or process units. The RTU shall collect data from a CEMS, a CPMS, or other equipment specified in the Facility Permit and send data periodically to the Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer (Central Station-).

This chapter specifies the tasks and characteristics required of the RTU and shall be used as a guide for providing the required software/hardware for the RTU. Emissions Data Collection System conformity as well as establishing and maintaining communications with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station shall be the responsibility of the Facility Permit holder. This chapter also serves as a functional guideline for operating requirements of the RTU, and provides information concerning RTU hardware/software procurement, configuration, installation, maintenance, and compatibility with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station.

In lieu of using a modem, the Facility Permit holder of a major source may elect to use an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer to telecommunicate rule compliance data to the South Coast AQMD Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer. Any use of an approved alternative electronic reporting system shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the Executive Officer.

2. RTU and Supporting Equipment Description

a. Purpose:

The RTU shall interface to existing data acquisition systems or other field instrumentation, and shall gather and store data, and facilitate telecommunication with the Central Station Computer.

b. Environment:

i. Logical Environment:

The signal chain includes the process equipment, sensing devices, data acquisition system, RTU, modem, communications link and District Central Station.

ii. Physical Environment:

Typical environments shall include "friendly" and "Central Station" environments. Friendly environments include clean, air conditioned areas such as computer rooms and offices. Hostile environments may include exterior spaces or interior spaces without benefit of air conditioning, and areas where free floating air particulates may impede the normal operation of exposed electronics. Each RTU shall be mounted in such a manner as to be environmentally qualified.

iii. Electrical Environment:

1) Connected Devices:

Each RTU may receive information from a local computer (DAS) or various field sensing devices, calculate and/or store the specified parameters and shall make its data available to local and Central Stations.

2) Sensor-based Data to be acquired:

Where applicable, the RTU shall be able to directly monitor transducers which sense variables required for compliance determinations. At a minimum, input analog conversion hardware should operate with a medium level of resolution (i.e. 12 bit resolution) and a sampling rate sufficient to accurately characterize the sensor based data.

iv. Description of Data to be transmitted:

All data shall be made available at data output ports in ASCII format as described below:

1) Data Sampling:

Shall retain selectable status levels about its sensors.

2) Rule-specific Data Sets:

(as specified elsewhere)

c. Functions:

The RTU shall provide the following functions:

i. Power-Up/Restart Mode:

Upon resumption of power after a loss, the RTU shall automatically restart and reset itself to predetermined system settings.

- ii. **Non-Communicating Mode:**
When in the non-communicating mode the RTU shall operate independently of the communications ports as well as store its transactions for later communications with the Central Station.
- iii. **Failure Mode:**
In the event the RTU is unable to initiate communications with the Central Station, the RTU shall perform the following actions:
 - 1) The RTU shall first make four subsequent attempts to establish communications with the Central Station.
 - 2) Upon failure of the fourth attempt, the RTU shall:
 - a Revert to the non-communicating mode for a period of fifteen (15) minutes and then again attempt to establish communications with the Central Station.
 - b Each failure shall result in the execution of the failure mode sequence.
 - 3) **Error Tolerance:**
The RTU shall perform its specified functions without misinterpretation of input information, errors in output signals, damage to internal components, and loss or change of stored information with either common mode to ground or differential mode transients present on the communication ports, circuits or power sources which shall be connected to the inputs and power supply terminals to the equipment.

B. PRODUCTS

1. RTU Attributes

- a. **Environmental Tolerances:** Each RTU shall be installed in such a manner as to be environmentally qualified for the particular physical environment.
- b. **Communications Provisions:** The RTU shall provide a minimum of one (1) communications connection. The connection shall be labeled "Remote".
- c. **Real Time Clock:** The RTU shall be equipped with a battery-backed Real Time Calendar/Clock (RTC) to provide time signals for implementing time dependent programs. The battery back-up shall be field replaceable and shall not require replacement more often than once every two (2) years. An alarm message shall be generated when the battery reaches a low voltage point with at

least one (1) month life under load left prior to the necessity for battery replacement.

- d. Internal Software:
 - i. Data Collection and Storage: The RTU shall collect data from sensors, generate and store values, and perform calculations upon those values. Data shall be collected and stored in the Data Sampling memory.
 - ii. Calculations and Message Storage: Calculated values and messages resulting from calculations performed upon sampled data shall be stored as ASCII data strings in memory.
- e. Security Provisions:
 - i. Message Security: The RTU shall utilize a standard protocol encryption method for communications with the remote Central Station incorporating error detection. The system shall not incorporate error correction. The code shall detect one hundred (100) percent of single, double and triple errors; one hundred (100) percent of burst errors of six bits or fewer; ninety- seven (97) percent of all seven-bit bursts; and ninety-eight point four (98.4) percent of all other burst as well as a substantial fraction of all random error patterns involving more than three (3) bits.
 - ii. Message Checking: The RTU shall utilize bitsum checking for all messages.
- f. Modem: Provide a modem connected to the Remote Central Station communication port.i.Modem Self-Test: The modem shall be capable of being operated in self testing mode automatically on a periodic basis.
- g. Transient Suppression: Provide hardware, circuitry, components or extended component ratings or characteristics necessary to prevent interference to correct operation or equipment damage from induced transients which may be presented on communication circuits and power sources. Transient suppression shall utilize the latest revision of the ANSI C37.90a standard.

C. EXECUTION

1. General

- a. Section (C) describes acceptable methods and practices for use in completion of this work.
- b. Standards: Perform the work in accordance with the latest revisions of the following standards:
 - i. ANSI American National Standards Institute.

- ii. UL Underwriters Laboratories.
- iii. EIA Electrical Industries Association.
- iv. NEMA National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

2. Project Plan

Develop a project plan for accomplishing the requirements of this installation . The plan shall include a checklist for the Submittal date .

3. Software Requirements Guideline

The Software Requirement Guideline (SRG) shall specify tasks and characteristics required of the RTU and is to be used as a guide for providing the required software for the RTU. Emissions Data Collection System conformity as well as establishing and maintaining communications with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station shall be the responsibility of the Facility Permit holder.

a. References

This guideline shall be used in conjunction with the following Rules:

RULE 2011 - Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions

RULE 2012 - Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions

b. System Relation

The RTU shall be the local plant data storage and processing point in a system which is reporting data to a Central Station for evaluation to determine regulatory compliance. Data formats shall be standardized between the Central Station and all monitored emissions sources. It is the function of the RTU to convert as necessary the data stream from the local monitoring system. The fundamental operation of the RTU is to:

- i. compile information from the emission monitoring system as specified in this guideline.
- ii. transmit the compiled data to the Central Station on a scheduled basis.

c. Central Station Interface

On scheduled updates the RTU shall download current data to the Central Station. The RTU data buffer shall be reset after each successful download to the Central Station.

d. Software Responsibility

The Facility Permit holder shall be responsible for providing all RTU software required to perform all specified tasks. This may include purchased commercial software packages or custom written programs.

e. Product Function

i. Software Context and Data Flow Diagrams

The flow diagram at the end of this Chapter is a Context Diagram description and Data Flow Diagram which show how the different external functions tie to the RTU package. Plant data or operating information is collected by the emission monitoring system for evaluation of emissions. The RTU Unit is the process shown on this diagram and is the focus of this guideline.

Data Values relating to emissions received from the emission monitoring system are processed by the RTU into data files for transmission to the SCAQMD Central Station. The type of message is shown on the RTU Context Diagram between the RTU and the Central Station. The message is data sets which are sent periodically.

The RTU Data Flow Diagram is a graphical expansion of the RTU Unit process block. Emission monitoring system data is shown coming into the Network Driver and splitting to the other process blocks which represent RTU functions.

ii. Communication End Points

The RTU will communicate with both the emission monitoring system and the Central Station. Each end point has a different protocol and purpose. Data sent from the RTU to the Central Station shall be converted from floating point numbers used to perform calculations into ASCII standard to allow for different internal formats.

f. Specific Requirements

i. RTU Software

The main RTU program shall receive input data, do calculations (if necessary) and store all data in non-volatile memory, as it is received.

ii. Direct Field Input Data

Many RTUs may be capable of reading direct field inputs which shall consist of analog and/or digital real values. Direct field input requirements shall be specified as required for each RTU. Communications software shall be capable of supporting the hardware required to receive these inputs. If analog data cards must be installed in the RTU any resulting values provided to the RTU data bus shall range from -32768 to +32767 for unscaled values. The same accuracy as emission monitoring system network data shall be provided for analog data values scaled on the I/O device before going onto the RTU data bus.

iii. Input Data Conversion/Storage

All input values shall be stored in as received ASCII format. These values shall then be parsed and converted to real numbers for calculations and averaging.iv. Output Data To Central Station

The context diagram displays how the RTU software shall be configured to allow messages to be sent to the Central Station. File transfer for all messages shall be in ASCII format including a bitsum check value with a return acknowledgment expected by the RTU when the Central Station has verified the bitsum check.

v. RTU To Central Station Communications Failure

If the RTU cannot communicate with the Central Station the main program shall store all calculated values and reports in a special file in non-volatile memory. These special files shall be labeled to show that they have not been acknowledged as received by the Central Station.

g. Performance Requirements

i. Speed of Receiving DATA

Incoming data from the plant or emission monitoring system shall be received at intervals specified in the appropriate emission monitoring guideline. Communication

with the Central Station, Parsing, verification, storage and checking shall not block the receipt of new data.

ii. RTU Non-Volatile Memory

The RTU non-volatile memory shall have enough capacity to store all programs, data parameters, emission monitoring system input data and calculated data averages. Input data and calculated averages shall be allocated space using the first in first out (FIFO) method to store the quantity of data as required.

h. Design Restraints

i. Data Set Formats

Section (D) indicates the data format that is to be sent to the Central Station at scheduled intervals. The Central Station will send a confirmation message back for each transmission received which will consist of an identification number unique to the Central Station and a transaction number which is sequentially issued.

i. RTU External Interface Requirements

i. Central Station Interface

External interface to the RTU is shown on the Context Diagram at the end of this chapter. Central Station interface is described above as fixed format ASCII messages using a commercially available communication software package. In return the Central Station will send confirmation messages in ASCII form when a satisfactory message transfer has been completed.

4. Required Installation Practices

a. Standards: Install all devices in accordance with the standards set forth herein and in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and first class standard industry practice.

b. Telephone Interface:

RTU shall operate on a standard analog telephone line. Label the remote Central Station communications connector with the telephone number to which it is connected.

5. Submittals

a. Shop Drawing:

- i. Submit two (2) copies of the following in accordance with the applicable rule compliance dates.
 - A Title Sheet
 - Single Line Diagrams
 - Wiring Diagrams or Run Sheets
 - Physical Details of Custom Assemblies
- ii. Descriptions of the above shop drawings are as follows:
 - a) Title Sheet containing a drawing list, abbreviations list, symbols list and schedules.
 - b) Single-Line Diagram for each system showing signal relationships of devices within the system and device nomenclatures.
 - c) Wiring Diagram for each assembly or enclosure or free standing device, showing the following:
 - 1) the layout of the devices within;
 - 2) wiring connections;
 - 3) wire numbers;
 - 4) voltage levels, and
 - 5) fuse values and types.
 - d) Physical Details of contractor fabricated assemblies:
 - 1) Provide an assembly drawing showing the finished product. Show components comprising the assembly by manufacturer and model number.
 - 2) Provide a schematic diagram of the assembly, as described above.
- b. RTU Components List:
 - i. The RTU Component List shall contain the following information for all materials, components, devices, wire and equipment used:
 - Quantity for that system.
 - Description (generic).

- Manufacturers Name and Model number.
- c. Software Design Description (SDD). Indicate how the developed software will meet the defined software requirements. The SDD shall be based on ANSI/IEEE standards, specifically 1016 (SDD) and 730 (Quality Assurance).
- d. Software Listing. Provide a source code listing of all developed software required by the applicable emission monitoring requirements.

D. DATA REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

The District will accept data in the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format.

The data file structure must be sequential. The record delimiter - a ~ (tilde) occurs only once following the end of each data record. There must be no delimiter before the first data record. The ASCII value for the delimiter is:

~ (decimal 126)

Blank data records must not be reported

In text fields, only upper case characters are to be used and must be left justified. Text fields that are not applicable must be filled with blanks. The ~ character (decimal 126) must never appear inside text fields.

Numeric fields must be right justified and zero filled. Where decimal places are to be reported, they are to be implied - do not include the decimal point character. Numeric fields that are zeros or not applicable, must be zero filled.

Date fields must be entered in the format "YYYYMMDD" and must always specify a valid date.

2. Data File Description

A properly composed data file is comprised of the following data records (shown indented to illustrate the logical grouping):

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Code 1A | - Transmitter Record |
| Code 1F | - Facility Record |
| | Emission data record(s) from any of the following data records |
| Code 1NP | - NO _x Process Unit and Large Source Record |
| Code 1NM | - NO _x Major Source Record |

Code 1SP	- SO _x Process Unit Record
Code 1SM	- SO _x Major Source Record
Code 1FT	- Facility Total Record
Code 1F	- Facility Record Emission data record(s)
Code 1FT	- Facility Total Record
Code 1T	- Final Total Record

The Code 1A data record identifies the facility submitting the data file and must be the first data record in the data file.

The Code 1T data record identifies the end of a data file and must be the last data record in the data file

The Code 1F data record identifies the facility whose emission data records are being reported.

The Code 1FT data record identifies the end of emission data records for a particular facility.

Code 1F/1FT data records must not be nested inside of another 1F/1FT group and are repeated for each facility to be reported.

Emission data records for a facility are reported following the Code 1F but before the 1FT data record for that facility and can comprise any of the following data record types:

Code 1NP	- NO _x Process Unit and Large Source Record
Code 1NM	- NO _x Major Source Record
Code 1SP	- SO _x Process Unit Record
Code 1SM	- SO _x Major Source Record

The following table summarizes valid Record Identifiers to be used starting January 1, 1998 to perform electronic reporting via a RTU or modem. The 1A through 1T records are used for identification and grouping purposes. The 1NP through 1SM records are the pre-existing emissions reporting records. Starting January 1, 1998, these records may only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes. Otherwise, sources shall report emissions by each fuel type or process conducted within the reporting period. If more than 50% of the emissions from a source is from the combustion of fuels, the emission report for such a source or process unit shall be reported based on the fuel combusted. Otherwise, emissions shall be reported based on the Source Classification Code (SCC) for the process conducted. The 1NPF through 1SUQ records are utilized for reporting emissions from devices with multiples fuels or processes. Record Identifiers starting with "2" are used to make corrections to submitted electronic emissions reports. Record Identifiers starting with "3" are used to delete previously submitted electronic emissions reports which were filed erroneously. Erroneous records to be corrected need not be deleted first.

Record Identifiers Summary Table

Record Identifier for			Description
Adding a record	Updating a record	Deleting a record	
1A*	--	--	Transmitter Record
1F*	--	--	Facility Record
1FT*	--	--	Facility Total Record
1T*	--	--	Final Total Record
1NP*	2NP	3NP	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units
1NL*	2NL	3NL	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources
1NM*	2NM	3NM	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1SP*	2SP	3SP	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units
1SM*	2SM	3SM	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NPF	2NPF	3NPF	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units by Fuel Type
1SPF	2SPF	3SPF	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units by Fuel Type
1NLF	2NLF	3NLF	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources by Fuel Type
1NMF	2NMF	3NMF	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by Fuel Type
1SMF	2SMF	3SMF	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by Fuel Type
1NPS	2NPS	3NPS	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units by SCC
1SPS	2SPS	3SPS	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units by SCC
1NLS	2NLS	3NLS	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources by SCC
1NMS	2NMS	3NMS	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by SCC
1SMS	2SMS	3SMS	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by SCC
1NMM	2NMM	3NMM	Monthly NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1SMM	2SMM	3SMM	Monthly SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NMQ	2NMQ	3NMQ	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1SMQ	2SMQ	3SMQ	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NLQ	2NLQ	3NLQ	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources
1NRF	2NRF	3NRF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SRF	2SRF	3SRF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1NRS	2NRS	3NRS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SRS	2SRS	3SRS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1NVF	2NVF	3NVF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1SVF	2SVF	3SVF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NVS	2NVS	3NVS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1SVS	2SVS	3SVS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NWF	2NWF	3NWF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1SWF	2SWF	3SWF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1NWS	2NWS	3NWS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1SWS	2SWS	3SWS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1NPQ	2NPQ	3NPQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Process Units

Record Identifiers Summary Table (cont.)

Record Identifier for			Description
Adding a record	Updating a record	Deleting a record	
1SPQ	2SPQ	3SPQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Process Units
1NXQ	2NXQ	3NXQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SXQ	2SXQ	3SXQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1NTQ	2NTQ	3NTQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1STQ	2STQ	3STQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NUQ	2NUQ	3NUQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating without a Permit
1SUQ	2SUQ	3SUQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating without a Permit

* Previously defined codes

Code 1A - Transmitter Record

The Code 1A data record is used to identify the facility submitting the data file and must be the first data record reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1A" followed by 2 blanks.
5-10	SCAQMD Facility ID	6	The 6-digit SCAQMD facility ID of the facility submitting the data file.
11-128	Filler	118	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1F - Facility Record

The Code 1F data record is used to identify the facility whose emissions are being reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1F" followed by 2 blanks.
5-10	SCAQMD Facility ID	6	The 6-digit SCAQMD facility ID for the facility whose emissions are being reported.
11-128	Filler	118	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1FT - Facility Total Record

The Code 1FT data record is used to identify the end of data emission records for a facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1FT" followed by 1 blank.
5-11	Number of Emission	7	The total number of emission data records reported for the facility Data Records (excluding the 1F and the 1FT data records). Right justify and zero fill.
12-128	Filler	117	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1T - Final Total Record

The Code 1T data record is used to identify the end of the data file and must be the last data record reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1T" followed by 2 blanks
5-11	Number of Data	7	The total number of data records reported (including the Code 1T) in the data file. Right justify and zero fill.
12-128	Filler	117	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1NP and 1NL- NO_x Process Unit and Large Source Record

The Code 1NP data record is used to report NO_x emissions from NO_x Process Units with SCAQMD assigned Device Ids. The Code 1NL data record is used to report NO_x emissions from NO_x Large Sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	"1NP" or "1NL" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28 - 128	Filler	101	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NM - NO_x Major Source Record

The Code 1NM data record is used to report NO_x emissions from Major NO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1NM" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28-36	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
37 - 128	Filler	92	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1SP - SO_x Process Unit Record

The Code 1SP data record is used to report SO_x emissions from SO_x Process Units with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1SP" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28 - 128	Filler	101	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1SM - SO_x Major Source Record

The Code 1SM data record is used to report SO_x emissions from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1SM" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28-36	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
37 - 128	Filler	92	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMF and 1SMF - NO_x and SO_x Major Source Emissions Report by Fuel Type

The Codes 1NMF and 1SMF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each Major SO_x sources and each fuel used during a reporting day.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMF or 1SMF
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
48-56	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
57 - 128	Filler	72	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMS and 1SMS - NO_x and SO_x Major Source Emissions Report by SCC

The Codes 1NMS and 1SMS data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by Source Classification Codes (SCC) from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each Major SO_x sources and each process conducted during a reporting day.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMS or 1SMS
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36-44	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
45 - 128	Filler	84	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NLF, 1NPF and 1SPF - NO_x Large Source and NO_x and SO_x Process Unit Emissions Report by Fuel Type

The Codes 1NLF, 1NPF and 1SPF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from NO_x Large source, NO_x and SO_x Process Units, respectively, with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device and each fuel used during a reporting period.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NLF, 1NPF, or 1SPF
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
48-56	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
57 - 128	Filler	72	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NLS, 1NPS and 1SPS - NOx Large Source and NOx and SOx Process Units Emissions Report by SCC

The Codes 1NLS, 1NPS and 1SPS data records are used to report NOx and SOx emissions by SCC from NOx Large source, NOx and SOx Process Units, respectively, with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device and each process conducted during a reporting period.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NLS, 1NPS, or 1SMS
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36-44	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
45 - 128	Filler	84	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMM, 1SMM, 1NMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, 1SMQ, and 1SPQ - Aggregate Emissions Reports for Devices with District Assigned Device IDs

The Codes 1NMM and 1SMM data records are used to report monthly total NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, from all NOx and SOx Major Sources within a facility. The Codes 1NMQ, 1SMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, and 1SPQ data records are used to report quarterly total NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, from all NOx and SOx Major, NOx Large Sources, and NOx and SOx Process Units within a facility. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report aggregate emissions from applicable classification of devices within each facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMM, 1SMM, 1NMQ, 1SMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, or 1SPQ
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-21	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
22 - 128	Filler	107	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ - Aggregate Quarterly Emissions Reports for Devices without District Assigned Device IDs

The Code 1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ data records are used to report quarterly total NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, from all Rule 219 exempt equipment, equipment operating under a various locations permit (e.g. rental equipment) and equipment without permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report aggregate emissions from all applicable devices within each facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-21	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
22 - 128	Filler	107	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NVF and 1SVF - NOx and SOx Emissions Reports by Fuel Type for Equipment Operated under a Various Locations Permit

The Code 1NVF and 1SVF data records are used to report NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, by fuel type from each device operating under a various location permit (e.g. rental equipment). Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device in this category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NVF or 1SVF
5-10	Permit Number	6	SCAQMD Permit Number. Left justified, blank filled
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
47 - 128	Filler	82	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NVS and 1SVS - NOx and SOx Emissions Reports by SCC for Equipment Operated under a Various Locations Permit

The Code 1NVF and 1SVF data records are used to report NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, by SCC from each device operating under a various location permit (e.g. rental equipment). Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device in this category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NVS or SVS
5-10	Permit Number	6	SCAQMD Permit Number. Left justified, blank filled
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code.
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36 - 128	Filler	93	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, and 1SWF - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by Fuel Type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment, and Equipment Operated without a Permit

Code 1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, and 1SWF are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from all devices which are exempt from permit under Rule 219 or from all devices operating without a permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from all devices in each of these category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, or 1SWF
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-32	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
33-41	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
42 - 128	Filler	82	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NRS, 1SRS, 1NWS, and 1SWS - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment, and Equipment Operated without a Permit

Code 1NRS, 1SRS, 1NWS, and 1SWS are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by SCC from all devices which are exempt from permit under Rule 219 or from all devices operating without a permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from all devices in each of these category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NRS, 1SRS, 1NWS, or 1SWS
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-20	SCC	8	Source Classification Code.
21-29	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
30-128	Filler	99	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Status Word Table

The Status Word Table is used to compile the status word for the required reporting period. True is 1 and False is 0.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-1	Valid Data	1	Enter true if valid data was obtained for the entire reporting period, else enter false
2-2	Calibration	1	Enter true if the monitoring system was calibrated during the reporting period, else enter false
3-3	Off-line	1	Enter true if the monitoring system was off-line at any time during the reporting period, else enter false.
4-4	Alternate Data Acquisition	1	Enter true if alternate data acquisition was used during the reporting period, else enter false.
5-5	Out of Control	1	Enter true if the CEMS was out of control during the reporting period, else enter false.
6-6	Fuel Switch	1	Enter true if more than one fuel type was used during the reporting period, else enter false.
7-7	10% range	1	Enter true if concentration was reported at 10% valid range when concentration value was below 10%, else enter false.
8-8	lower than 10% range	1	Enter true if concentration was reported at an actual value less than 10% valid range, else enter false.
9-9	non-operational	1	Enter true if the RECLAIM SOx source being monitored is non-operational for the entire day, else enter false.

Format for Correcting Emissions Reports

Name	Description
Record Identifier	Record Identifier starting with "2"
Record to be corrected	All information contained in previously submitted record which is to be corrected, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.
Correct Record	The correct record containing all information for the record type, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.
Filler	This field is blank filled to complete the 128 character fixed length reporting record.

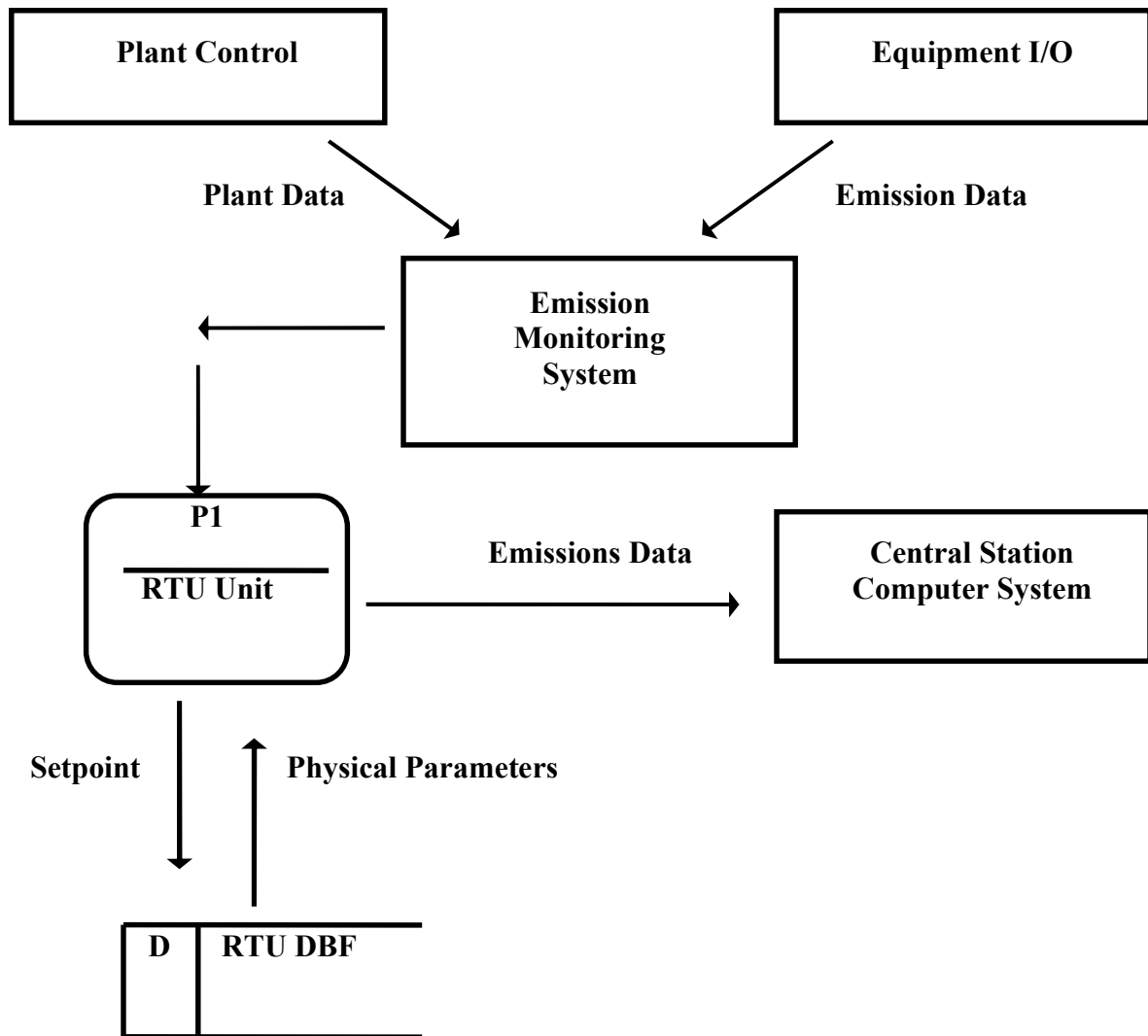
Format for deleting Emissions Reports

Name	Description
Record Identifier	Record Identifier starting with "3"
Record to be deleted	All information contained in previously submitted record which is to be deleted, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.

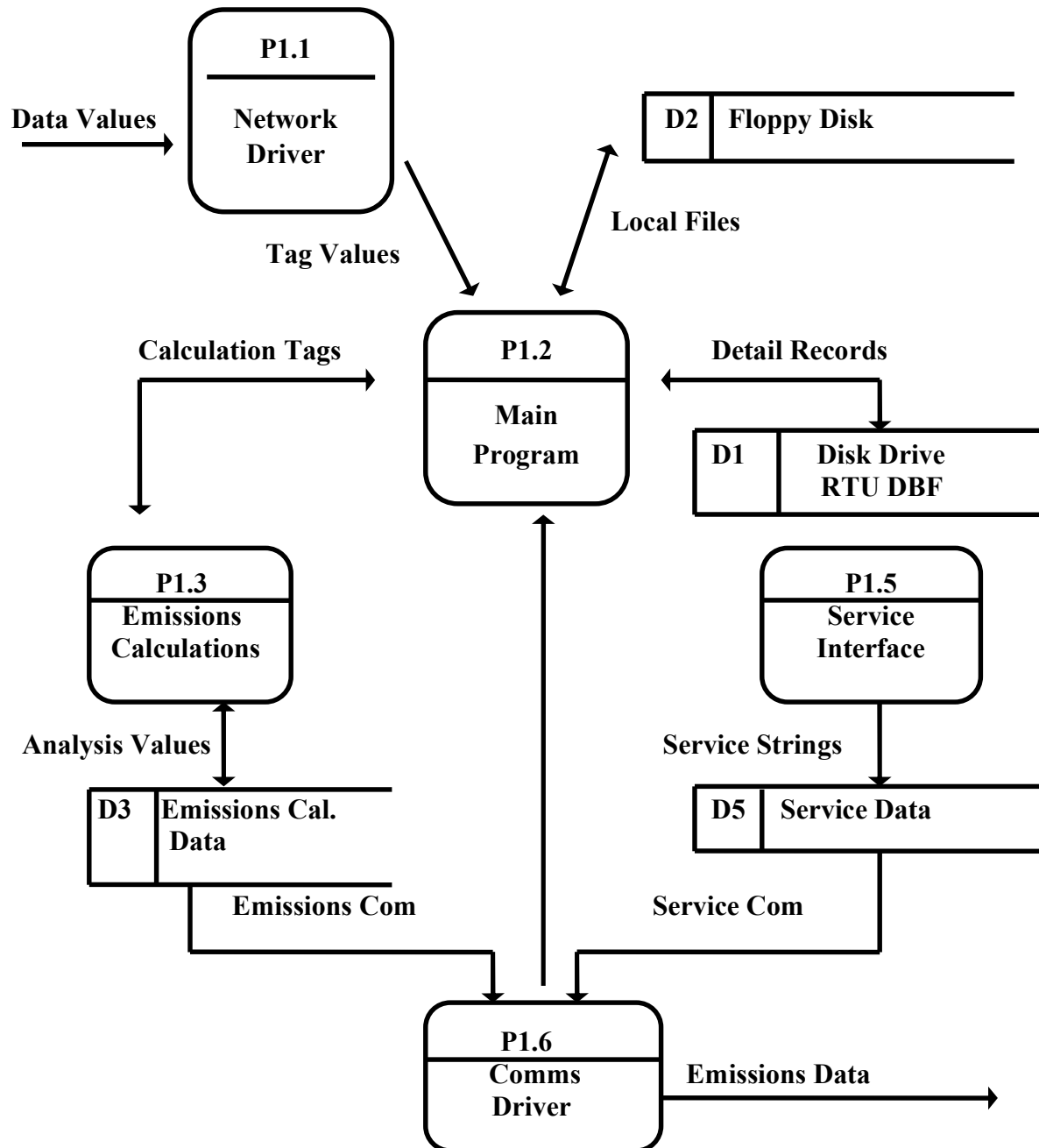
APPENDIX G

DIAGRAMS

RTU Context Diagram



RTU Data Flow Diagram



ATTACHMENT G

**RULE 2012 PROTOCOL-
CHAPTER 7**

**REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT (RTU)
- ELECTRONIC REPORTING**

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CHAPTER 7 - REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT (RTU)

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This chapter defines the tasks and characteristics for electronic reporting of emissions from all sources. The Facility Permit holder of a major source shall use an RTU to telecommunicate rule compliance data to the District Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer. The RTU shall collect data, perform calculations, generate the appropriate data files, and transmit the data to the Central Station. The Facility Permit holder of a large source or process unit may elect to use an RTU. Alternatively, the Facility Permit holder of a large source or process unit shall compile the required rule compliance data manually, and transmit that data ~~via modem~~ in accordance with the data requirements of Section D in this chapter. The Facility Permit holder shall use, when required, the appropriate record type specified in this chapter to report to the District Central Station emissions from all RECLAIM NOx sources. Alternative to transmitting data to the District Central Station, the Facility Permit holder may use the District Internet Web Site to report emissions electronically from RECLAIM NOx sources except for major sources.

A. GENERAL

1. General

The Facility Permit holder of a major source shall telecommunicate rule compliance data to the District via Remote Terminal Units (RTU). This form of reporting may also be used for large sources or process units. The RTU shall collect data from a CEMS, a CPMS, or other equipment specified in the Facility Permit and send data periodically to the Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer (Central Station-).

This chapter specifies the tasks and characteristics required of the RTU and shall be used as a guide for providing the required software/hardware for the RTU. Emissions Data Collection System conformity as well as establishing and maintaining communications with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station shall be the responsibility of the Facility Permit holder. This chapter also serves as a functional guideline for operating requirements of the RTU, and provides information concerning RTU hardware/software procurement, configuration, installation, maintenance, and compatibility with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station.

In lieu of using a modem, the Facility Permit holder of a major source may elect to use an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer to telecommunicate rule compliance data to the South Coast AQMD Central Station Emissions Monitoring Computer. Any use of an approved alternative electronic reporting system shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the Executive Officer.

2. RTU and Supporting Equipment Description

a. Purpose:

The RTU shall interface to existing data acquisition systems or other field instrumentation, and shall gather and store data, and facilitate telecommunication with the Central Station Computer.

b. Environment:

i. Logical Environment:

The signal chain includes the process equipment, sensing devices, data acquisition system, RTU, modem, communications link and District Central Station.

ii. Physical Environment:

Typical environments shall include "friendly" and "Central Station" environments. Friendly environments include clean, air conditioned areas such as computer rooms and offices. Hostile environments may include exterior spaces or interior spaces without benefit of air conditioning, and areas where free floating air particulates may impede the normal operation of exposed electronics. Each RTU shall be mounted in such a manner as to be environmentally qualified.

iii. Electrical Environment:

1) Connected Devices:

Each RTU may receive information from a local computer (DAS) or various field sensing devices, calculate and/or store the specified parameters and shall make its data available to local and Central Stations.

2) Sensor-based Data to be acquired:

Where applicable, the RTU shall be able to directly monitor transducers which sense variables required for compliance determinations. At a minimum, input analog conversion hardware should operate with a medium level of resolution (i.e. 12 bit resolution) and a sampling rate sufficient to accurately characterize the sensor based data.

iv. Description of Data to be transmitted:

All data shall be made available at data output ports in ASCII format as described below:

1) Data Sampling:

Shall retain selectable status levels about its sensors.

2) Rule-specific Data Sets:

(as specified elsewhere)

c. Functions:

The RTU shall provide the following functions:

i. Power-Up/Restart Mode:

Upon resumption of power after a loss, the RTU shall automatically restart and reset itself to predetermined system settings.

ii. Non-Communicating Mode:

When in the non-communicating mode the RTU shall operate independently of the communications ports as well as store its transactions for later communications with the Central Station.

iii. Failure Mode:

In the event the RTU is unable to initiate communications with the Central Station, the RTU shall perform the following actions:

1) The RTU shall first make four subsequent attempts to establish communications with the Central Station.

2) Upon failure of the fourth attempt, the RTU shall:

a Revert to the non-communicating mode for a period of fifteen (15) minutes and then again attempt to establish communications with the Central Station.

b Each failure shall result in the execution of the failure mode sequence.

3) Error Tolerance:

The RTU shall perform its specified functions without misinterpretation of input information, errors in output signals, damage to internal components, and loss or change of stored information with either common mode to ground or differential mode transients present on the communication ports, circuits or power sources which shall be connected to the inputs and power supply terminals to the equipment.

B. PRODUCTS

1. RTU Attributes

- a. Environmental Tolerances: Each RTU shall be installed in such a manner as to be environmentally qualified for the particular physical environment.
- b. Communications Provisions: The RTU shall provide a minimum of one (1) communications connection. The connection shall be labeled "Remote".
- c. Real Time Clock: The RTU shall be equipped with a battery-backed Real Time Calendar/Clock (RTC) to provide time signals for implementing time dependent programs. The battery back-up shall be field replaceable and shall not require replacement more often than once every two (2) years. An alarm message shall be generated when the battery reaches a low voltage point with at least one (1) month life under load left prior to the necessity for battery replacement.
- d. Internal Software:
 - i. Data Collection and Storage: The RTU shall collect data from sensors, generate and store values, and perform calculations upon those values. Data shall be collected and stored in the Data Sampling memory.
 - ii. Calculations and Message Storage: Calculated values and messages resulting from calculations performed upon sampled data shall be stored as ASCII data strings in memory.
- e. Security Provisions:
 - i. Message Security: The RTU shall utilize a standard protocol encryption method for communications with the remote Central Station incorporating error detection. The system shall not incorporate error correction. The code shall detect one hundred (100) percent of single, double and triple errors; one hundred (100) percent of burst errors of six bits or fewer; ninety- seven (97) percent of all seven-bit bursts; and ninety-eight point four (98.4) percent of all other burst as well as a substantial fraction of all random error patterns involving more than three (3) bits.
 - ii. Message Checking: The RTU shall utilize bitsum checking for all messages.
- f. Modem: Provide a modem connected to the Remote Central Station communication port.i.Modem Self-Test: The modem shall

be capable of being operated in self testing mode automatically on a periodic basis.

- g. Transient Suppression: Provide hardware, circuitry, components or extended component ratings or characteristics necessary to prevent interference to correct operation or equipment damage from induced transients which may be presented on communication circuits and power sources. Transient suppression shall utilize the latest revision of the ANSI C37.90a standard.

C. EXECUTION

1. General

- a. Section (C) describes acceptable methods and practices for use in completion of this work.
- b. Standards: Perform the work in accordance with the latest revisions of the following standards:
 - i. ANSI American National Standards Institute.
 - ii. UL Underwriters Laboratories.
 - iii. EIA Electrical Industries Association.
 - iv. NEMA National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

2. Project Plan

Develop a project plan for accomplishing the requirements of this installation . The plan shall include a checklist for the Submittal date .

3. Software Requirements Guideline

The Software Requirement Guideline (SRG) shall specify tasks and characteristics required of the RTU and is to be used as a guide for providing the required software for the RTU. Emissions Data Collection System conformity as well as establishing and maintaining communications with the emission monitoring system and the Central Station shall be the responsibility of the Facility Permit holder.

a. References

This guideline shall be used in conjunction with the following Rules:

Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions

Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions

b. System Relation

The RTU shall be the local plant data storage and processing point in a system which is reporting data to a Central Station for evaluation to determine regulatory compliance. Data formats shall be standardized between the Central Station and all monitored emissions sources. It is the function of the RTU to convert as necessary the data stream from the local monitoring system. The fundamental operation of the RTU is to:

- i. compile information from the emission monitoring system as specified in this guideline.
- ii. transmit the compiled data to the Central Station on a scheduled basis.

c. Central Station Interface

On scheduled updates the RTU shall download current data to the Central Station. The RTU data buffer shall be reset after each successful download to the Central Station.

d. Software Responsibility

The Facility Permit holder shall be responsible for providing all RTU software required to perform all specified tasks. This may include purchased commercial software packages or custom written programs.

e. Product Function

i. Software Context and Data Flow Diagrams

The flow diagram at the end of this Chapter is a Context Diagram description and Data Flow Diagram which show how the different external functions tie to the RTU package. Plant data or operating information is collected by the emission monitoring system for evaluation of emissions. The RTU Unit is the process shown on this diagram and is the focus of this guideline.

Data Values relating to emissions received from the emission monitoring system are processed by the RTU into data files for transmission to the SCAQMD Central Station. The type of message is shown on the RTU Context Diagram between the RTU and the Central Station. The message is data sets which are sent periodically.

The RTU Data Flow Diagram is a graphical expansion of the RTU Unit process block. Emission monitoring system data is shown coming into the Network Driver and splitting to the other process blocks which represent RTU functions.

ii. Communication End Points

The RTU will communicate with both the emission monitoring system and the Central Station. Each end point has a different protocol and purpose. Data sent from the RTU to the Central Station shall be converted from floating point numbers used to perform calculations into ASCII standard to allow for different internal formats.

f. Specific Requirements

i. RTU Software

The main RTU program shall receive input data, do calculations (if necessary) and store all data in non-volatile memory, as it is received.

ii. Direct Field Input Data

Many RTUs may be capable of reading direct field inputs which shall consist of analog and/or digital real values. Direct field input requirements shall be specified as required for each RTU. Communications software shall be capable of supporting the hardware required to receive these inputs. If analog data cards must be installed in the RTU any resulting values provided to the RTU data bus shall range from -32768 to +32767 for unscaled values. The same accuracy as emission monitoring system network data shall be provided for analog data values scaled on the I/O device before going onto the RTU data bus.

iii. Input Data Conversion/Storage

All input values shall be stored in as received ASCII format. These values shall then be parsed and converted to real numbers for calculations and averaging.

iv. Output Data To Central Station

The context diagram displays how the RTU software shall be configured to allow messages to be sent to the Central Station. File transfer for all messages shall be in ASCII format including a bitsum check value with a return acknowledgment expected by the RTU when the Central Station has verified the bitsum check.

v. RTU To Central Station Communications Failure

If the RTU cannot communicate with the Central Station the main program shall store all calculated values and reports in a special file in non-volatile memory. These special files shall be labeled to show that they have not been acknowledged as received by the Central Station.

g. Performance Requirements

i. Speed of Receiving DATA

Incoming data from the plant or emission monitoring system shall be received at intervals specified in the appropriate emission monitoring guideline. Communication

with the Central Station, Parsing, verification, storage and checking shall not block the receipt of new data.

ii. RTU Non-Volatile Memory

The RTU non-volatile memory shall have enough capacity to store all programs, data parameters, emission monitoring system input data and calculated data averages. Input data and calculated averages shall be allocated space using the first in first out (FIFO) method to store the quantity of data as required.

h. Design Restraints

i. Data Set Formats

Section (D) indicates the data format that is to be sent to the Central Station at scheduled intervals. The Central Station will send a confirmation message back for each transmission received which will consist of an identification number unique to the Central Station and a transaction number which is sequentially issued.

i. RTU External Interface Requirements

i. Central Station Interface

External interface to the RTU is shown on the Context Diagram at the end of this chapter. Central Station interface is described above as fixed format ASCII messages using a commercially available communication software package. In return the Central Station will send confirmation messages in ASCII form when a satisfactory message transfer has been completed.

4. Required Installation Practices

a. Standards: Install all devices in accordance with the standards set forth herein and in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and first class standard industry practice.

b. Telephone Interface:

RTU shall operate on a standard analog telephone line. Label the remote Central Station communications connector with the telephone number to which it is connected.

5. Submittals

a. Shop Drawing:

i. Submit two (2) copies of the following in accordance with the applicable rule compliance dates.

- A Title Sheet
- Single Line Diagrams
- Wiring Diagrams or Run Sheets
- Physical Details of Custom Assemblies

ii. Descriptions of the above shop drawings are as follows:

- a) Title Sheet containing a drawing list, abbreviations list, symbols list and schedules.
- b) Single-Line Diagram for each system showing signal relationships of devices within the system and device nomenclatures.
- c) Wiring Diagram for each assembly or enclosure or free standing device, showing the following:
 - 1) the layout of the devices within;
 - 2) wiring connections;
 - 3) wire numbers;
 - 4) voltage levels, and
 - 5) fuse values and types.
- d) Physical Details of contractor fabricated assemblies:
 - 1) Provide an assembly drawing showing the finished product. Show components comprising the assembly by manufacturer and model number.
 - 2) Provide a schematic diagram of the assembly, as described above.

b. RTU Components List:

i. The RTU Component List shall contain the following information for all materials, components, devices, wire and equipment used:

- Quantity for that system.
 - Description (generic).
 - Manufacturers Name and Model number.
- c. Software Design Description (SDD). Indicate how the developed software will meet the defined software requirements. The SDD shall be based on ANSI/IEEE standards, specifically 1016 (SDD) and 730 (Quality Assurance).
- d. Software Listing. Provide a source code listing of all developed software required by the applicable emission monitoring requirements.

D. DATA REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

- The District will accept data in the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format.
- The data file structure must be sequential. The record delimiter - a ~ (tilde) occurs only once following the end of each data record. There must be no delimiter before the first data record. The ASCII value for the delimiter is:
~ (decimal 126)
- Blank data records must not be reported
- In text fields, only upper case characters are to be used and must be left justified. Text fields that are not applicable must be filled with blanks. The ~ character (decimal 126) must never appear inside text fields.
- Numeric fields must be right justified and zero filled. Where decimal places are to be reported, they are to be implied - do not include the decimal point character. Numeric fields that are zeros or not applicable, must be zero filled.
- Date fields must be entered in the format "YYYYMMDD" and must always specify a valid date.

2. Data File Description

A properly composed data file is comprised of the following data records (shown indented to illustrate the logical grouping):

- Code 1A - Transmitter Record
- Code 1F - Facility Record
 - Emission data record(s) from any of the following data records
- Code 1NP - NO_x Process Unit and Large Source Record
- Code 1NM - NO_x Major Source Record
- Code 1SP - SO_x Process Unit Record
- Code 1SM - SO_x Major Source Record
- Code 1FT - Facility Total Record
- Code 1F - Facility Record
 - Emission data record(s)
- Code 1FT - Facility Total Record
- Code 1T - Final Total Record

The Code 1A data record identifies the facility submitting the data file and must be the first data record in the data file.

The Code 1T data record identifies the end of a data file and must be the last data record in the data file

The Code 1F data record identifies the facility whose emission data records are being reported.

The Code 1FT data record identifies the end of emission data records for a particular facility.

Code 1F/1FT data records must not be nested inside of another 1F/1FT group and are repeated for each facility to be reported.

Emission data records for a facility are reported following the Code 1F but before the 1FT data record for that facility and can comprise any of the following data record types:

- Code 1NP - NO_x Process Unit and Large Source Record
- Code 1NM - NO_x Major Source Record
- Code 1SP - SO_x Process Unit Record
- Code 1SM - SO_x Major Source Record

The following table summarizes valid Record Identifiers to be used starting January 1, 1998 to perform electronic reporting via a RTU or modem. The 1A through 1T records are used for identification and grouping purposes. The 1NP through 1SM records are the

pre-existing emissions reporting records. Starting January 1, 1998, these records may only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes. Otherwise, sources shall report emissions by each fuel type or process conducted within the reporting period. If more than 50% of the emissions from a source is from the combustion of fuels, the emission report for such a source or process unit shall be reported based on the fuel combusted. Otherwise, emissions shall be reported based on the Source Classification Code (SCC) for the process conducted. The 1NPF through 1SUQ records are utilized for reporting emissions from devices with multiples fuels or processes. Record Identifiers starting with “2” are used to make corrections to submitted electronic emissions reports. Record Identifiers starting with “3” are used to delete previously submitted electronic emissions reports which were filed erroneously. Erroneous records to be corrected need not be deleted first.

Record Identifiers Summary Table

Record Identifier for			Description
Adding a record	Updating a record	Deleting a record	
1A*	--	--	Transmitter Record
1F*	--	--	Facility Record
1FT*	--	--	Facility Total Record
1T*	--	--	Final Total Record
1NP*	2NP	3NP	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units
1NL*	2NL	3NL	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources
1NM*	2NM	3NM	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1SP*	2SP	3SP	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units
1SM*	2SM	3SM	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NPF	2NPF	3NPF	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units by Fuel Type
1SPF	2SPF	3SPF	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units by Fuel Type
1NLF	2NLF	3NLF	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources by Fuel Type
1NMF	2NMF	3NMF	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by Fuel Type
1SMF	2SMF	3SMF	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by Fuel Type
1NPS	2NPS	3NPS	NOx Emissions Report for Process Units by SCC
1SPS	2SPS	3SPS	SOx Emissions Report for Process Units by SCC
1NLS	2NLS	3NLS	NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources by SCC
1NMS	2NMS	3NMS	NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by SCC
1SMS	2SMS	3SMS	SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources by SCC
1NMM	2NMM	3NMM	Monthly NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources

Record Identifiers Summary Table (Continued)

Record Identifier for			Description
Adding a record	Updating a record	Deleting a record	
1SMM	2SMM	3SMM	Monthly SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NMQ	2NMQ	3NMQ	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1SMQ	2SMQ	3SMQ	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report for Major Sources
1NLQ	2NLQ	3NLQ	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report for Large Sources
1NRF	2NRF	3NRF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SRF	2SRF	3SRF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1NRS	2NRS	3NRS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SRS	2SRS	3SRS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1NVF	2NVF	3NVF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1SVF	2SVF	3SVF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NVS	2NVS	3NVS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1SVS	2SVS	3SVS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NWF	2NWF	3NWF	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1SWF	2SWF	3SWF	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by fuel type for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1NWS	2NWS	3NWS	Quarterly NOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1SWS	2SWS	3SWS	Quarterly SOx Emissions Report by SCC for Equipment Operating Without Permit or District assigned Device IDs
1NPQ	2NPQ	3NPQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Process Units
1SPQ	2SPQ	3SPQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Process Units
1NXQ	2NXQ	3NXQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment
1SXQ	2SXQ	3SXQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment

* Previously defined codes

Record Identifiers Summary Table (Continued)

Record Identifier for			Description
Adding a record	Updating a record	Deleting a record	
1NTQ	2NTQ	3NTQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1STQ	2STQ	3STQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating under a Various Locations Permit
1NUQ	2NUQ	3NUQ	Quarterly NOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating without a Permit
1SUQ	2SUQ	3SUQ	Quarterly SOx Aggregate Emissions Report for Equipment Operating without a Permit

* Previously defined codes

Code 1A - Transmitter Record

The Code 1A data record is used to identify the facility submitting the data file and must be the first data record reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1A" followed by 2 blanks.
5-10	SCAQMD Facility ID	6	The 6-digit SCAQMD facility ID of the facility submitting the data file.
11-128	Filler	118	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1F - Facility Record

The Code 1F data record is used to identify the facility whose emissions are being reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1F" followed by 2 blanks.
5-10	SCAQMD Facility ID	6	The 6-digit SCAQMD facility ID for the facility whose emissions are being reported.
11-128	Filler	118	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1FT - Facility Total Record

The Code 1FT data record is used to identify the end of data emission records for a facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1FT" followed by 1 blank.
5-11	Number of Emission Data Records	7	The total number of emission data records reported for the facility (excluding the 1F and the 1FT data records). Right justify and zero fill.
12-128	Filler	117	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1T - Final Total Record

The Code 1T data record is used to identify the end of the data file and must be the last data record reported.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1T" followed by 2 blanks
5-11	Number of Data	7	The total number of data records reported (including the Code 1T) in the data file. Right justify and zero fill.
12-128	Filler	117	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions.

Code 1NP and 1NL- NO_x Process Unit and Large Source Record

The Code 1NP data record is used to report NO_x emissions from NO_x Process Units with SCAQMD assigned Device Ids. The Code 1NL data record is used to report NO_x emissions from NO_x Large Sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	"1NP" or "1NL" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28 - 128	Filler	101	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NM - NO_x Major Source Record

The Code 1NM data record is used to report NO_x emissions from Major NO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1NM" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28-36	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
37 - 128	Filler	92	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1SP - SO_x Process Unit Record

The Code 1SP data record is used to report SO_x emissions from SO_x Process Units with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1SP" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28 - 128	Filler	101	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1SM - SO_x Major Source Record

The Code 1SM data record is used to report SO_x emissions from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, this record shall only be used for devices which do not use multiple fuels and are not involved in multiple processes.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	Constant "1SM" followed by 1 blank
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-27	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
28-36	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
37 - 128	Filler	92	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMF and 1SMF - NO_x and SO_x Major Source Emissions Report by Fuel Type

The Codes 1NMF and 1SMF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each Major SO_x sources and each fuel used during a reporting day.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMF or 1SMF
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
48-56	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
57 - 128	Filler	72	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMS and 1SMS - NO_x and SO_x Major Source Emissions Report by SCC

The Codes 1NMS and 1SMS data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by Source Classification Codes (SCC) from Major SO_x sources with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each Major SO_x sources and each process conducted during a reporting day.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMS or 1SMS
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	The date emitted in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36-44	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
45 - 128	Filler	84	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NLF, 1NPF and 1SPF - NO_x Large Source and NO_x and SO_x Process Unit Emissions Report by Fuel Type

The Codes 1NLF, 1NPF and 1SPF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from NO_x Large source, NO_x and SO_x Process Units, respectively, with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device and each fuel used during a reporting period.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NLF, 1NPF, or 1SPF
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
48-56	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
57 - 128	Filler	72	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NLS, 1NPS and 1SPS - NOx Large Source and NOx and SOx Process Units Emissions Report by SCC

The Codes 1NLS, 1NPS and 1SPS data records are used to report NOx and SOx emissions by SCC from NOx Large source, NOx and SOx Process Units, respectively, with SCAQMD assigned Device IDs. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device and each process conducted during a reporting period.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NLS, 1NPS, or 1SMS
5-10	SCAQMD Device ID	6	The SCAQMD assigned Device IDs for the equipment source. Left justify and fill with blanks
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	The total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36-44	Status Word	9	The nine character status word for the reporting day from the Status Word Table.
45 - 128	Filler	84	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NMM, 1SMM, 1NMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, 1SMQ, and 1SPQ - Aggregate Emissions Reports for Devices with District Assigned Device IDs

The Codes 1NMM and 1SMM data records are used to report monthly total NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, from all NOx and SOx Major Sources within a facility. The Codes 1NMQ, 1SMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, and 1SPQ data records are used to report quarterly total NOx and SOx emissions, respectively, from all NOx and SOx Major, NOx Large Sources, and NOx and SOx Process Units within a facility. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report aggregate emissions from applicable classification of devices within each facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NMM, 1SMM, 1NMQ, 1SMQ, 1NLQ, 1NPQ, or 1SPQ
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-21	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
22 - 128	Filler	107	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ - Aggregate Quarterly Emissions Reports for Devices without District Assigned Device IDs

The Code 1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ data records are used to report quarterly total NO_x and SO_x emissions, respectively, from all Rule 219 exempt equipment, equipment operating under a various locations permit (e.g. rental equipment) and equipment without permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report aggregate emissions from all applicable devices within each facility.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NXQ, 1SXQ, 1NTQ, 1STQ, 1NUQ, and 1SUQ
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-21	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
22 - 128	Filler	107	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NVF and 1SVF - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by Fuel Type for Equipment Operated under a Various Locations Permit

The Code 1NVF and 1SVF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions, respectively, by fuel type from each device operating under a various location permit (e.g. rental equipment). Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device in this category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NVF or 1SVF
5-10	Permit Number	6	SCAQMD Permit Number. Left justified, blank filled
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-38	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
39-47	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
47 - 128	Filler	82	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NVS and 1SVS - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by SCC for Equipment Operated under a Various Locations Permit

The Code 1NVF and 1SVF data records are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions, respectively, by SCC from each device operating under a various location permit (e.g. rental equipment). Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from each device in this category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NVS or SVS
5-10	Permit Number	6	SCAQMD Permit Number. Left justified, blank filled
11-18	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
19-26	SCC	8	Source Classification Code.
27-35	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
36 - 128	Filler	93	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, and 1SWF - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by Fuel Type for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment, and Equipment Operated without a Permit

Code 1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, and 1SWF are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by fuel type from all devices which are exempt from permit under Rule 219 or from all devices operating without a permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from all devices in each of these category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NRF, 1SRF, 1NWF, or 1SWF
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-32	Fuel Type	20	Code for Fuel Type utilized. Left justified, blank filled
33-41	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
42 - 128	Filler	82	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Code 1NRS, 1SRs, 1NWS, and 1SWS - NO_x and SO_x Emissions Reports by SCC for Rule 219 Exempt Equipment, and Equipment Operated without a Permit

Code 1NRS, 1SRs, 1NWS, and 1SWS are used to report NO_x and SO_x emissions by SCC from all devices which are exempt from permit under Rule 219 or from all devices operating without a permit. Starting January 1, 1998, these records shall be used to report emissions from all devices in each of these category.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-4	Record Identifier	4	1NRS, 1SRs, 1NWS, or 1SWS
5-12	Date Emitted	8	End date of the reporting period in the format "YYYYMMDD"
13-20	SCC	8	Source Classification Code.
21-29	Total Emission	9(#####.##)	Enter the total emission in lb to 2 decimal places. Omit the decimal point, right justify and zero fill. No negative numbers.
30-128	Filler	99	Blanks , used to fill unused remaining record positions

Status Word Table

The Status Word Table is used to compile the status word for the required reporting period. True is 1 and False is 0.

Location	Field	Length	Description
1-1	Valid Data	1	Enter true if valid data was obtained for the entire reporting period, else enter false
2-2	Calibration	1	Enter true if the monitoring system was calibrated during the reporting period, else enter false
3-3	Off-line	1	Enter true if the monitoring system was off-line at any time during the reporting period, else enter false.
4-4	Alternate Data Acquisition	1	Enter true if alternate data acquisition was used during the reporting period, else enter false.
5-5	Out of Control	1	Enter true if the CEMS was out of control during the reporting period, else enter false.
6-6	Fuel Switch	1	Enter true if more than one fuel type was used during the reporting period, else enter false.
7-7	10% range	1	Enter true if concentration was reported at 10% valid range when concentration value was below 10%, else enter false.
8-8	lower than 10% range	1	Enter true if concentration was reported at an actual value less than 10% valid range, else enter false.
9-9	non-operational	1	Enter true if the RECLAIM NOx source being monitored is non-operational for the entire day, else enter false.

Format for Correcting Emissions Reports

Name	Description
Record Identifier	Record Identifier starting with "2"
Record to be corrected	All information contained in previously submitted record which is to be corrected, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.
Correct Record	The correct record containing all information for the record type, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.
Filler	This field is blank filled to complete the 128 character fixed length reporting record.

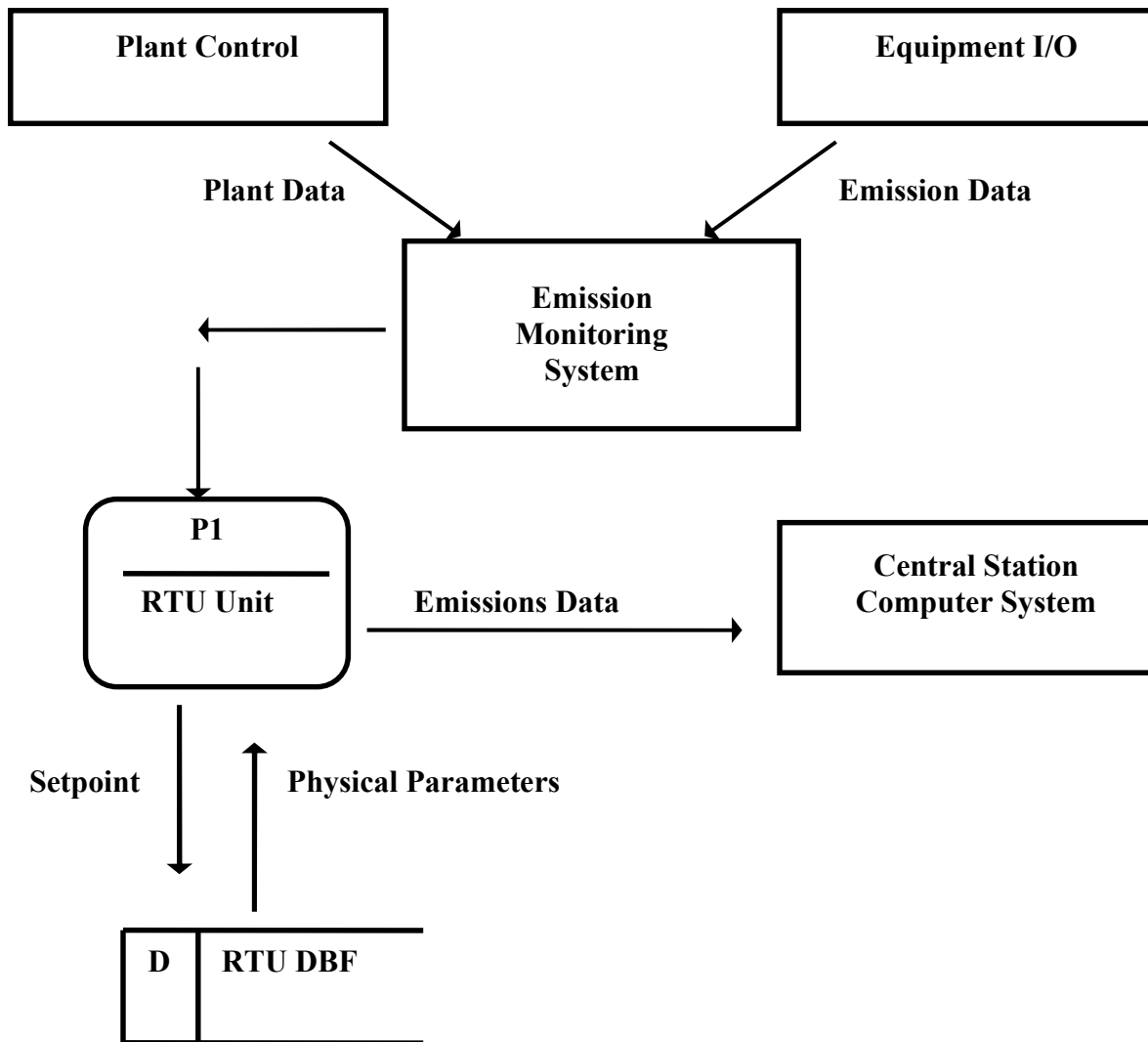
Format for deleting Emissions Reports

Name	Description
Record Identifier	Record Identifier starting with "3"
Record to be deleted	All information contained in previously submitted record which is to be deleted, except the original Record Identifier field and the filler field.

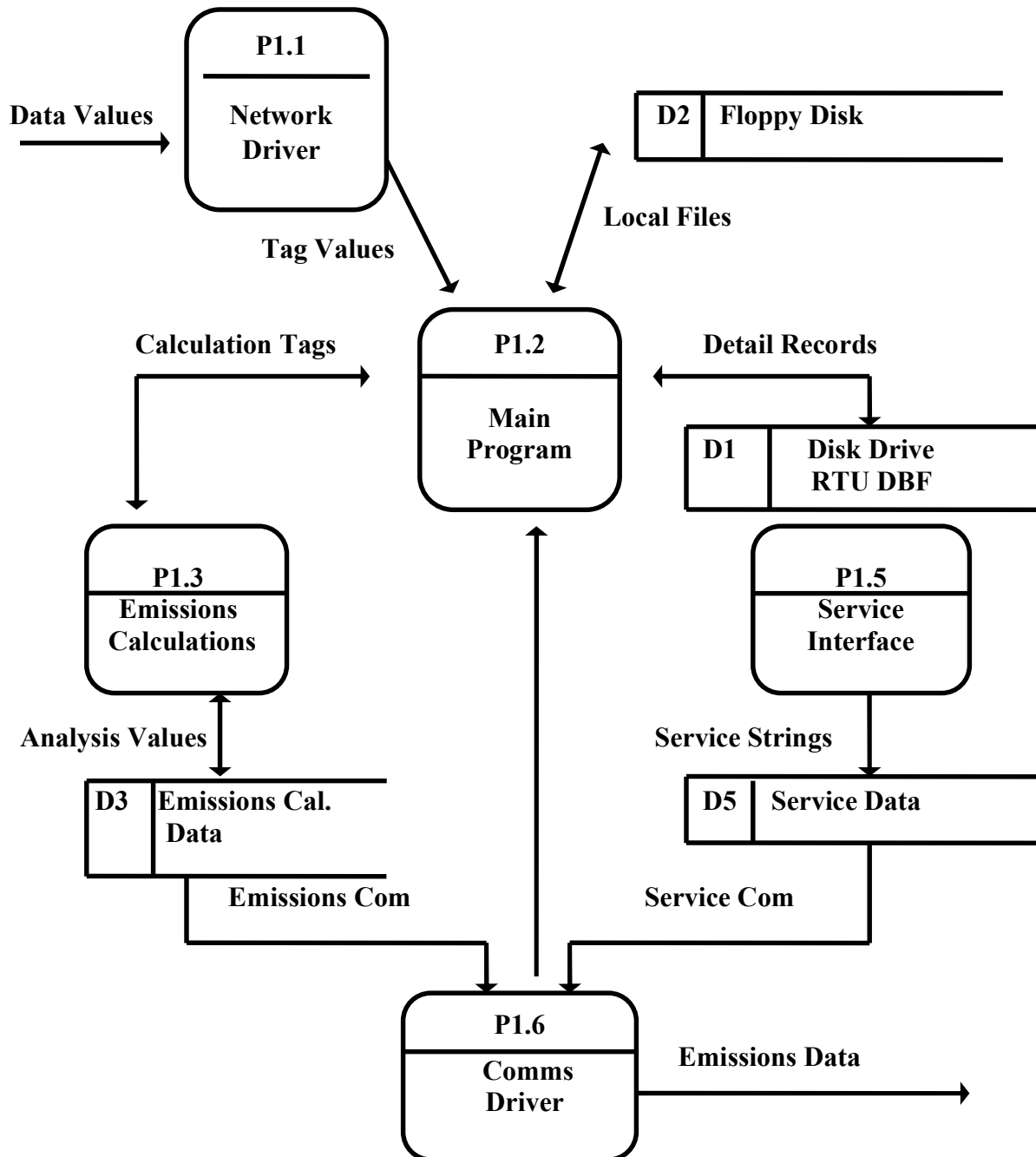
APPENDIX G

DIAGRAMS

RTU Context Diagram



RTU Data Flow Diagram



ATTACHMENT H

(Adopted October 15, 1993)(Amended December 7, 1995)(Amended July 12, 1996)
(Amended February 14, 1997)(Amended May 11, 2001)(Amended June 4, 2004)
(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2015. BACKSTOP PROVISIONS

(RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER ADOPTION)

(a) Purpose

This rule specifies RECLAIM program auditing requirements and backstop provisions.

(b) Program Audits

(1) Annual Audits

The District will conduct an annual program audit. The annual audit will assess:

- (A) emission reductions;
- (B) ~~per capita exposure to air pollution;~~emission control requirement impacts on stationary sources in the program compared to other stationary sources identified in the AQMP;
- (C) facilities permanently ceasing operation of all sources;
- (D) job impacts;
- (E) average annual price of each type of RTC;
- (F) availability of RTCs;
- (G) ~~toxic risk reductions;~~emissions associated with equipment breakdowns pursuant to paragraph (d)(3);
- (H) New Source Review permitting activity;
- (I) ~~compliance issues, including~~ a list of facilities that were unable to reconcile emissions for that compliance year; and
- (J) emissions trends/~~seasonal fluctuations; and,~~
- (~~K~~) ~~emission control requirement impacts on stationary sources in the program compared to other stationary sources identified in the AQMP.; and~~
- (~~L~~) ~~emissions associated with equipment breakdowns pursuant to paragraph (d)(3).~~

As part of the first three annual program audits, the Executive Officer will review the effectiveness of enforcement and protocols and recommend

revisions to the protocols to achieve improved measurement and enforcement of RECLAIM emission reductions while minimizing administrative cost to the District and RECLAIM participants. The first audit will be presented to the Governing Board in a public hearing on or before January 1996, ~~and by March of each subsequent year.~~ Beginning [Date of Adoption], Annual annual audits will be duly noticed to the public, including a statement that the list specified in subparagraph (b)(1)(I) is available made publicly available by June of each subsequent year and included in Governing Board meeting materials. The audit report will be included henceforth in the District annual performance report to the California legislature.

(2) Mapping of Emissions

The Executive Officer will maintain, on a quarterly basis, a District-wide map indicating the most current sum of certified emissions. The information used to maintain the map will be obtained from the Quarterly Certification of Emissions and APEP required of Facility Permit holders pursuant to Rule 2004 - Requirements.

(3) Three-Year Audit

In 1997, at the close of the third year of trading, the District will conduct or commission a comprehensive audit to evaluate the performance of RECLAIM. This comprehensive audit will be presented to the Governing Board in a public hearing in the year 1998. The Governing Board will evaluate the performance of the program against the following criteria:

- (A) RECLAIM has produced the emission reductions required;
- (B) public health exposure to criteria air pollution has been significantly reduced, and public health exposure to toxics has not significantly increased as a result of RECLAIM;
- (C) RECLAIM has not accelerated business shutdowns, job loss or shifts in the occupational structure of the region;
- (D) the price of credits and the trading activity in each market has demonstrated adequate supply and demand;
- (E) the emission monitoring, recordkeeping, and penalty provisions of RECLAIM have produced a strong compliance program and adequate deterrence of violations;
- (F) RECLAIM is consistent with the provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act;

- (G) the emission factors listed in Rule 2002 - Allocations for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x), Tables 1 and 2 are consistent with and appropriate for any recent technology advancements;
 - (H) RECLAIM has not resulted in disproportionate impacts measured in terms of required emission reductions, on stationary sources in the program, compared to other stationary sources identified in the AQMP;
 - (I) whether RECLAIM should include a broad spectrum of sources, including mobile, area and stationary; and
 - (J) control technology has advanced as much as projected under the AQMP.
- (4) Reports to the Governing Board
- The Hearing Board will present a written report to the District Governing Board regarding any increases in annual Allocations issued pursuant to permit appeals. The Executive Officer will report to the District Governing Board, any recommendations necessary to maintain equivalency. These reports shall be incorporated into the Annual Program Audit Report prepared pursuant to Rule 2015(b)(1). The Executive Officer will propose to the Governing Board, any AQMP amendments necessary to make up for any shortfall resulting from adjustments to Allocations issued pursuant to Hearing Board appeals. In addition, the Executive Officer will propose to the Governing Board rule amendments to adjust RECLAIM Allocations if the Hearing Board issues Allocation adjustments that create a shortfall and are of a type which, if made by the Executive Officer during the issuance of initial Facility Permits, would have resulted in altered Allocations and rates of reduction for RECLAIM facilities.
- (5) Program Amendment
- The District reserves the right to amend the program pursuant to program evaluations. Nothing in District rules shall be construed to limit the District's authority to condition, limit, suspend or terminate any RTCs or the authorization to emit which a Facility Permit represents.
- (6) Should the average RTC price be determined, pursuant to Rule 2015 (b)(1)(E), to have exceeded \$15,000 per ton, within six months of the

determination thereof, the Executive Officer shall submit to the Air Resources Board and the Environmental Protection Agency the results of an evaluation and review of the compliance and enforcement aspects of the RECLAIM program, including the deterrent effect of Rule 2004 paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(4). This review shall be in addition to the audits to be performed pursuant to Rule 2015. The evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, an assessment of the rates of compliance with applicable emission caps, an assessment of the rate of compliance with monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, an assessment of the ability of the South Coast Air Quality Management District to obtain appropriate penalties in cases of noncompliance, and an assessment of whether the program provides appropriate incentives to comply. The Executive Officer shall submit, with the results of the evaluation, either a recommendation that paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(4) be continued without change, or amendments to the RECLAIM rules setting forth revisions to paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(4) of Rule 2004, if the District's Governing Board determines that revisions are appropriate in light of the results of the evaluation.

- (7) Power Producing Facilities shall rejoin the full RECLAIM program in the 2004 compliance year only if it is determined by the Governing Board in a public hearing prior to July 2003 that their reentry will not result in any negative impact on the remainder of the RECLAIM facilities or on California's energy security needs.

(c) **AQMP Revisions**

- (1) In conjunction with the preparation of future AQMP revisions, the Executive Officer shall evaluate the relative potential emission reductions between RECLAIM and non-RECLAIM sources. Said evaluation shall include consideration of technology advancements and cost-effectiveness. The Executive Officer will propose to the Governing Board, AQMP revisions which ensure that any increases in Allocations which occur based on any adjustments made pursuant to Rule 2002 (c)(12), Rule 2015 (c)(2), and Rule 2015 (e) shall be offset in the AQMP.
- (2) In conjunction with the preparation of future AQMP revisions, the Executive Officer will quantify additional energy demand and the potential need for increased Allocations resulting from implementation of

the AQMP. In accordance with the results of the evaluation, the Executive Officer will propose amendments to Rule 2002, if appropriate, and if amendments are adopted, the Executive Officer will recalculate the Allocations for the year 2003 and subsequent years, and will issue these Allocations to affected electric generating and natural gas distribution facilities. The Executive Officer's evaluation will establish a need for any such increase in Allocations.

(3) Evaluation of Emission Factors

(A) In conjunction with the preparation of the 1994 AQMP revision, the Executive Officer will complete the evaluation of the ending emission factors found in Tables 1 and 2 of Rule 2002 for the source categories listed in subparagraph (c)(3)(B) of this rule. The Executive Officer shall take into account the environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each source category in evaluating the achievability of NO_x emission reduction technologies for each source category. In accordance with the results of the evaluation, the Executive Officer will propose amendments to Rule 2002, if appropriate, and if amendments are adopted, the Executive Officer will recalculate and reissue all affected Allocations for RECLAIM facilities in the source categories found in subparagraph (c)(3)(B). The Executive Officer will propose that any increases in Allocations which occur based on any adjustments made pursuant to this provision shall be offset in the AQMP.

(B) The Executive Officer will reevaluate the ending emission factors for the following source categories in accordance with subparagraph (c)(3)(A):

- (i) glass melting furnaces;
- (ii) gray cement kilns;
- (iii) steel slab reheating, flat rolled product annealing and flat rolled product galvanizing furnaces;
- (iv) metal melting furnaces;
- (v) hot mix asphalt operations; and
- (vi) petroleum coke calciners (NO_x only).

(C) The Executive Officer will reevaluate the accuracy of emission factors for SO₃ emissions from petroleum refineries. In

accordance with the results of the evaluation, the Executive Officer will propose amendments to Regulation XX, which may include, but are not limited to:

- (i) enhanced monitoring requirements; and
- (ii) revision of Allocations.

- (D) For gray portland cement kilns, the operator may submit a plan no later than August 1, 1996 for the Executive Officer's approval which sets forth an alternative to the NOx emissions factor listed in Table 1 of Rule 2002. The plan shall include: (i) a demonstration of indirect firing with a low-NOx burner and mid kiln firing NOx reduction technologies; and (ii) emission testing pursuant to District approved methods of such demonstration that shall be completed and submitted to the AQMD by March 1, 1998. If the demonstration is completed in accordance with the requirements and timeline specified in this subparagraph and the demonstration of this emission factor shows a higher NOx emission factor than the emission factor listed in Table 1 of Rule 2002, the Executive Officer shall change the NOx ending emission factor and reissue all affected Allocations for RECLAIM facilities for gray cement kilns.

(d) Program-Specific Backstops

- (1) Based on annual and three-year audits conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3), or upon discovery by the Executive Officer, the Executive Officer will propose that the Governing Board amend the program to address any specific program problems. In addition, upon discovery that actual emissions from RECLAIM sources exceeded Allocations for any annual period by five percent or greater, the Executive Officer will propose amendment to the RECLAIM program to the Governing Board. Recommendation may include, but are not limited to:
- (A) restricting trading;
 - (B) requiring pre-approval of trades;
 - (C) enhanced monitoring;
 - (D) increasing rates of reduction;
 - (E) implementing technology-specific emission reductions; and
 - (F) increased penalties.

- (2) If such program adjustments are determined to have failed to correct the specific program problems, the Executive Officer shall recommend that the Governing Board, after holding a Public Hearing, consider reinstating all or a portion of the source category-specific emission limits or control measures contained in the then current AQMP in lieu of the RECLAIM program.
- (3) Beginning with the Annual Audit for the 2004 compliance year, conducted pursuant to paragraph (b)(1), the Executive Officer will:
 - (A) annually compare the total quantity of NO_x and SO_x breakdown emissions that were not counted against RECLAIM facility annual Allocations, pursuant to Rule 2004(i)(3)(D), to the amount of unused RTCs for the entire RECLAIM program for the same compliance year covered in the Annual Audit, and
 - (B) subtract the full amount of unmitigated breakdown emissions from unused RTCs available, and if the unmitigated breakdown emissions exceed the unused RTCs for the same compliance year covered by the Annual Audit, any excess breakdown emissions remaining will either be offset:
 - (i) by adjusting all RTC holdings from the facilities that had unmitigated breakdown emissions from the compliance year following the completion of the Annual Audit based on a proportion of each facility's contribution to the total amount of unmitigated breakdown emissions, applied to the excess breakdown emissions remaining, and rounded to the nearest pound; and/or
 - (ii) with RTCs obtained by the Executive Officer from the compliance year following the completion of the Annual Audit in an amount sufficient to offset the unmitigated breakdown emissions.
- (e) **Severability, Effect of Judicial Order**

In the event that any portion of this regulation is held by judicial order to be invalid or inapplicable with respect to any source or category of sources, such order shall not affect the validity or applicability of this regulation to any other sources. In such event, all emission limitation provisions listed in Rule 2001 Table 1 and Table 2, which in the absence of Rule 2001 would be applicable to

such source or category of sources, shall become effective immediately; or if the emission limitation provisions require the installation of control equipment, one year after such order. In addition, the Executive Officer will, as expeditiously as possible, propose rules for adoption by the Governing Board which will require that each source or source category affected by the order comply with emission limitations representing Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 40406.

ATTACHMENT I



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 2011 – REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING FOR OXIDES OF SULFUR (SOX) EMISSIONS, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2012 – REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING FOR OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOX) EMISSIONS, AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 2015 – BACKSTOP PROVISIONS

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
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Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 – Backstop Provisions

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: Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 seek to update and modernize the emissions reporting and annual auditing requirements in Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM). PAR 2011 and PAR 2012 establish a new compliance option which will allow the use of an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer in lieu of using a modem-based reporting system. PAR 2015 streamlines and updates the requirements for RECLAIM annual audit reports by: 1) removing the “per capita exposure to air pollution” and “toxic risk reductions” components, as those items are covered comprehensively in South Coast AQMD's Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study; 2) clarifying the focus of compliance assessments; 3) removing the requirement to include seasonal fluctuations as historical data has not shown significant seasonal changes; 4) modifying how the audit report is provided to the Governing Board; and 5) revising the month when the RECLAIM annual audit is published. Minor corrections and clarifications to PAR 2011, PAR 2012, and PAR 2015 are also included. While no emission reductions are expected, expanding the emission reporting methods available to facilities for demonstrating compliance with the RECLAIM program, streamlining the annual audit report requirements, and updating the annual audit report procedures will benefit stakeholders by providing improved clarity for implementing the applicable requirements.

Public Agency Approving Project: South Coast Air Quality Management District	Agency Carrying Out Project: South Coast Air Quality Management District
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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 2011, PAR 2012 and PAR 2015) 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 2011, PAR 2012 and PAR 2015 may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because the proposed project includes clarifications and administrative changes without requiring any physical modifications. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA (concluded)

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: June 5, 2026

CEQA Contact Person:

Farzaneh Khalaj, Ph.D.

Phone Number:

(909) 396-3022

Email:

fkhalaj@aqmd.gov

Proposed Project Contact Person:

Isabelle Shine

Phone Number:

(909) 396-3064

Email:

ishine@aqmd.gov

Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** (Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)

Kevin Ni

Program Supervisor, CEQA

Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation



Proposed Amended Rule 2011 – Requirements
for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping
for Oxides of Sulfur (SO_x) Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 2012 – Requirements
for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping
for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 2015 –
Backstop Provisions

Board Meeting
JUNE 5, 2026

RECLAIM Background

2

Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) was adopted on October 15, 1993

Includes two markets for facilities with NO_x or SO_x emissions $\geq$ 4 tons per year

Facilities were initially issued an allocation of RECLAIM Trading Credits (RTCs)

- Facilities must hold RTCs that are equal to or greater than their actual emissions

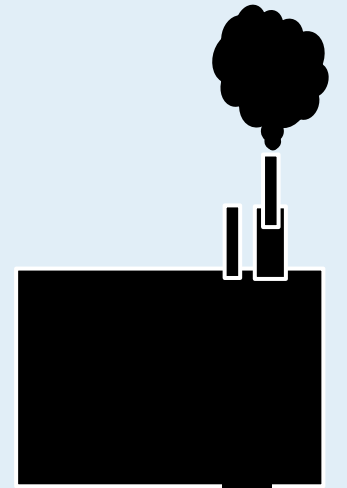
RECLAIM was designed to achieve emission reductions and allow compliance flexibility



RTC Holdings
10,000 lbs/year



Actual Emissions
8,000 lbs/year



Background on Proposed Amended Rules

3

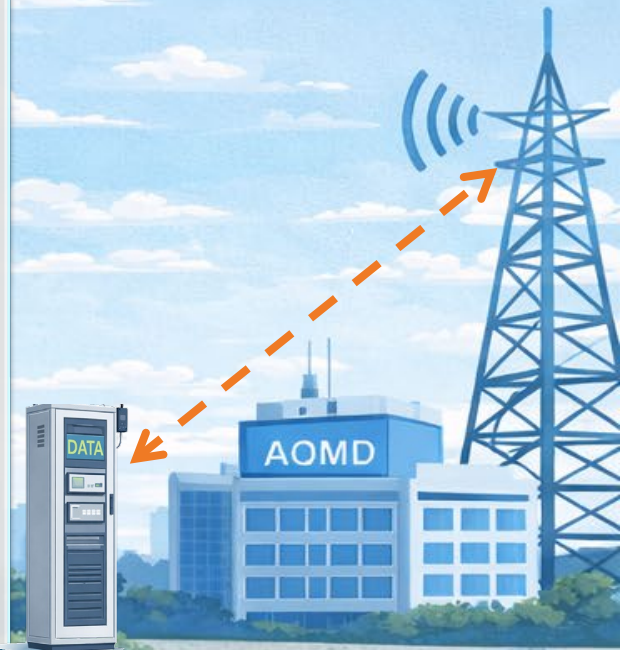
Rule 2011 and Rule 2012

Specifies monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements

Rule 2015

Specifies backstop provisions and RECLAIM auditing requirements

- RECLAIM annual audit includes an evaluation of emission reductions and trends, price and availability of RTCs, job impacts, and toxic risk reductions
 - Audits are the basis to trigger backstop provisions
- Backstop provisions ensure that amendments are proposed if program problems are identified (e.g., annual actual emissions exceed allocations by five percent or greater)



Proposed Amended Rules 2011 and 2012

4



Outdated Modems

- ▶ Difficult to maintain or replace obsolete models of modems
- ▶ Information can now be sent electronically without modem



Rule Language Restriction

Current rule language specifies that a modem, with no alternative option, is required for daily data transmittal for major source devices



Incorporate Alternative Reporting Method

Allow an alternative electronic reporting system approved by the Executive Officer



Proposed Amended Rule 2015

5

Streamlined Audit

- Historical data has not shown significant seasonal fluctuations
- MATES evaluates items related to air toxics more comprehensively, as RECLAIM regulates NO_x and SO_x

Proposed Amendments

- Streamlining items related to emission trends and compliance issues
- Removing items analyzed in MATES and AB 2588 annual report

Report Procedures

- Rule 2015 requires the annual audit to be presented by March
- Limited time to complete facility compliance audits and prepare the annual audit report

Proposed Amendments

- Provide written annual audit report with no presentation
- Revise the annual audit due date to June

Impact Assessments

6

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Proposed Amended Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015 contain administrative changes which will not require physical modifications that would result in adverse environmental impacts
- A Notice of Exemption will be prepared

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

Not required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 because:

- Proposed Amended Rules 2011, 2012, and 2015 contain administrative changes which will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations
- No socioeconomic impacts expected

Staff Recommendation

Adopt Resolution:

- Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 2011, Proposed Amended Rule 2012, and Proposed Amended Rule 2015 are exempt from the requirements of CEQA
- Amending Rule 2011, Rule 2012, and Rule 2015

BOARD MEETING DATE: June 5, 2026

AGENDA NO. 32

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, Are Exempt from CEQA; and Adopt Rule 444.1 and Amend Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222

SYNOPSIS: Proposed Rule 444.1 will establish requirements for air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste and will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices. Proposed Amended Rules 401, 404, and 405 will include an exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to allow the use of these technologies in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction provided certain criteria are met. Proposed Amended Rule 219 will exempt some ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, not subject to Title V, from permitting requirements. Proposed Amended Rule 222 will require ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, exempt from permitting in Proposed Amended Rule 219, to be registered.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, April 17, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

Adopt the attached Resolution:

1. Determining that Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and

2. Adopting Rule 444.1 and Amending Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222.

Wayne Natri
Executive Officer

SLR:MK:MM:IS:NR

Background

Implementing fuel reduction strategies is important for effective wildfire prevention and PM reduction. Currently, the majority of forestry and agricultural waste is disposed of through open burning or left in place as a source of fuel for wildfires, both of which are highly emissive and generate elevated levels of PM. South Coast AQMD staff received interest from local government agencies in operating alternative vegetative fuel reduction technologies for wildfire prevention.

Providing a pathway for the use of alternative vegetative fuel reduction technologies, such as air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles, will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management operations. ACIs operate by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or open pit in which vegetative waste is burned to promote a more complete and contained combustion process compared to open burning. Prescribed fire vehicles similarly result in more complete combustion when burning grasses and low-growth brush to create fuel breaks near structures and along highways.

Currently, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles cannot operate within South Coast AQMD because operation would be in conflict with the PM emissions limits in Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration and Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter – Weight, and the visible emissions requirements in Rule 401 – Visible Emissions. Proposed Rule 444.1 (PR 444.1), Proposed Amended Rule 401 (PAR 401), Proposed Amended Rule 404 (PAR 404), Proposed Amended Rule 405 (PAR 405), Proposed Amended Rule (PAR 219), and Proposed Amended Rule 222 (PAR 222) will provide a pathway for the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and aid in wildfire prevention and PM reduction.

The proposed rules are consistent with concerns from the AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV) Community Emission Reduction Plan (CERP), which discusses pursuing funding opportunities for equipment or services to be used as alternatives to agricultural open burning. Rule development for PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 were not identified as a course of action within the ECV CERP; however, the proposed rules address open burning and will reduce PM emissions from agricultural waste disposal operations by allowing government agencies and their

contractors to partner with agricultural operations to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles as alternatives to open burning.

Proposed Rule and Amendments

PR 444.1 establishes requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste and will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices. PR 444.1 applies to owners and operators of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. PR 444.1 requires that only vegetative waste be burned in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle and allows only government agencies and their contractors to operate these technologies. PR 444.1 establishes requirements for best management practices, recordkeeping, and obtaining a burn authorization from the South Coast AQMD. PR 444.1 prohibits burning of controlled substances and operation of an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor. PR 444.1 does not restrict use of ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles on days when South Coast AQMD issues a “No Burn Day” due to anticipated elevated levels of particulate matter. PR 444.1 also allows the Executive Officer to conduct source tests to help better estimate emissions.

PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 include an exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to allow the use of these technologies, which are regulated under PR 444.1. PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 exempt ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles subject to PR 444.1 from opacity limits, PM concentration limits, and solid PM limits, respectively. The proposed amendments are necessary to help fire protection and forestry management agencies dispose of vegetative fuels to mitigate fire risk.

PAR 222 will require ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and their associated air pollution control equipment, exempt from permit requirements in PAR 219, to be registered with the South Coast AQMD. PAR 219 will exempt ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment from permitting requirements with the South Coast AQMD provided they are operated by government agencies and/or their contractors, not subject to Regulation XXX – Title V Permits, and exclusively burn vegetative waste.

Public Process

PR 444.1, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 401, PAR 219, and PAR 222 were developed through a public process. Two Working Group meetings were held on August 20, 2025, and January 7, 2026. The Working Group Meetings included representatives from public agencies, consultants, manufacturers, environmental and community representatives, and other interested parties. A Public Workshop was held on March 25, 2026, to present the proposed rule language to stakeholders and to solicit comment. Staff also held individual meetings with stakeholders and conducted multiple site visits as part of this rulemaking process.

Emission Reductions

Implementation of PR 444.1, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 401, PAR 219, and PAR 222 will reduce PM emissions compared to open burning. Source tests of ACIs from other public agencies demonstrate a 60 to 90 percent+ reduction in PM compared to open burning. Both ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles increase air flow to promote a more complete combustion process, which results in fewer PM emissions. More robust emission data is necessary to better quantify emission reductions from PR 444.1.

Key Issues

Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. One remaining key issue is the PR 444.1 requirement which limits operation of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to government agencies and their contractors. A stakeholder requested that qualified private entities be allowed to use prescribed fire vehicles without having to partner with a government agency and operate under an established contract.

Although private entities may have interest and/or qualifications to operate prescribed fire vehicles, South Coast AQMD is an air quality agency with the goal of reducing emissions; additional information must be collected and assessed (e.g., source test emission data and modeling) before allowing private operators to use prescribed fire vehicles. At this time there is limited emission data available for prescribed fire vehicles. PR 444.1 will enable South Coast AQMD to collect the necessary emission data from government agencies and their contractors. Allowing the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is novel to the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and emission impacts must be carefully considered. Currently, open burning is primarily conducted by forestry and agricultural management operations. When compared to baseline open burning emissions, expanding the operators allowed to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction could potentially increase emissions. Once source test data is collected, staff plans to conduct additional modeling to evaluate how private operators, who in many cases cannot currently conduct open burning, would impact air quality. Modeling will help determine if wider use of these technologies would increase emissions in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and affect PM attainment status for the South Coast Air Basin. Furthermore, staff must consider feedback from fire professionals on best management practices before allowing private use in a future rule amendment.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222) consists of actions necessary to prevent or mitigate wildfire-related emergency conditions which are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c). A Notice of Exemption has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 and is included as Attachment M 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

PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 establish requirements and exemptions regarding the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles by government agencies and their contractors. Since the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is optional and is not required, there would be no compliance costs. As such, a Socioeconomic Impact Assessment was conducted based on the operation and maintenance expenses of registering and operating (e.g., registration fees and diesel fuel) all four of the ACIs currently owned by public agencies within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. Estimates of the total present value of the amortized costs for the analysis period from 2026 to 2035 resulted in \$339,376 and \$299,262 at one and four percent discount rates, respectively. In addition, the total average annual cost of potentially operating the four ACIs over this same period was estimated at \$35,477 regardless of the real interest rate. The Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment is available in the Final Staff Report, which is included as Attachment L of this Board Letter.

AQMP and Legal Mandate

The Health and Safety Code requires the South Coast AQMD to adopt an AQMP to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards in the South Coast Air Basin. In addition, the Health and Safety Code requires the South Coast AQMD to adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 are not part of an AQMP control measure but are needed to partially implement Best Control Measure 20: Application of All Feasible Measures (BCM-20) from the 2024 South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} Standard (PM_{2.5} Plan). BCM-20 seeks to reduce criteria pollutant emissions, including PM, and will be partially implemented by allowing and regulating the use of alternative, lower emitting vegetative fuel reduction technologies when compared to the open burning of forestry and agricultural waste.

Implementation and Resource Impacts

Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed rules.

Attachments

- A. Summary of Proposal
- B. Key Issues and Responses
- C. Rule Development Process
- D. Key Contacts List
- E. Resolution
- F. Proposed Rule 444.1

- G. Proposed Amended Rule 401
- H. Proposed Amended Rule 404
- I. Proposed Amended Rule 405
- J. Proposed Amended Rule 219
- K. Proposed Amended Rule 222
- L. Final Staff Report, with Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Included
- M. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
- N. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A
SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste

Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

**Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit
Pursuant to Regulation II**

**Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources
Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II**

Proposed Rule 444.1

Applicability

- Applies to owners and operators of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles

Requirements

- Only vegetative waste can be burned in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle
- Only government agencies and their contractors can operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles
- Best management practices
 - Limited to operating when wind speed is below 20 mph
 - Use torches or flares to conduct a cold start of an ACI
 - Maintain vegetative waste below level of air curtain
 - Ensure air curtain is operated continuously according to manufacturer's recommended airflow setting
 - Use U.S. EPA Tier 4 engine to power air curtain
 - Ash accumulation and handling provisions
- Obtaining burn authorization (does not restrict use on No Burn Days)
- Federal ACI monitoring requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 are incorporated by reference
- Perform maintenance per manufacturer's recommendations

Prohibitions

- Prohibits the burning of controlled substances in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle
- Prohibits operation of an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor

Source Testing

- Allows Executive Officer to conduct source tests within 6 months of initial request

<i>Recordkeeping</i> • ACI visible emissions records • Daily operation logs • Maintenance logs • Government contract records, if applicable
<u>Proposed Amended Rule 401</u> • Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from opacity limits
<u>Proposed Amended Rule 404</u> • Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from PM concentration limits
<u>Proposed Amended Rule 405</u> • Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from solid PM limits
<u>Proposed Amended Rule 219</u> • Exempts ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment from permitting if: - o Operated by government agencies and/or their contractors - o Only burning vegetative waste - o Not subject to Title V permitting requirements
<u>Proposed Amended Rule 222</u> • Requires registration for ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and their associated air pollution control equipment if exempt from permitting in Rule 219

ATTACHMENT B
KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

**Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and
Agricultural Waste**

Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

**Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit
Pursuant to Regulation II**

**Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources
Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II**

Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. One remaining key issue is a stakeholder request to allow qualified private entities to use prescribed fire vehicles without having to partner with a government agency and operate under an established contract.

Currently, under Rule 444 – Open Burning, conducting open burning of vegetative waste is restricted to primarily public agencies and agricultural management operations. When compared to the emission baseline of open burning, expanding private operator use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction could potentially increase emissions. At this time, there is only preliminary emission data available for prescribed fire vehicles. Staff needs to conduct source tests and additional modeling to determine if wider use of these technologies would increase emissions and affect PM attainment status in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. This rule development will allow limited use of prescribed fire vehicles in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction as more emission data is gathered. Staff can then evaluate the emission impacts of amending PR 444.1 to consider allowing more widespread use by private entities. Furthermore, staff needs to consider feedback from fire professionals on best management practices before allowing private use in a future rule amendment.

ATTACHMENT C
RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

**Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and
Agricultural Waste**

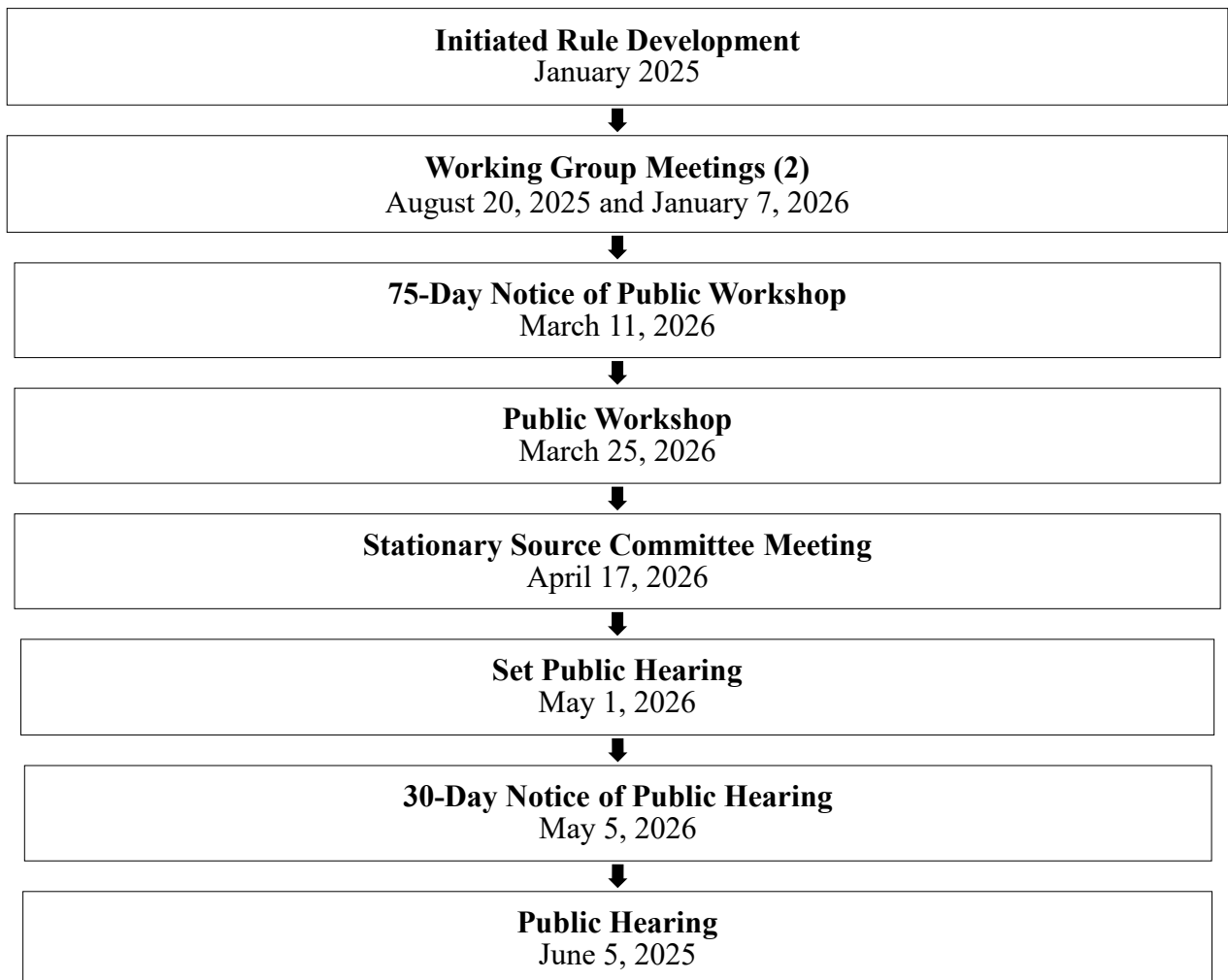
Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

**Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit
Pursuant to Regulation II**

**Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources
Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II**



Seventeen (17) 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 Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and
Agricultural Waste**

Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

**Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit
Pursuant to Regulation II**

**Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources
Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II**

- Air Burners, Inc.
- Bejac Corporation
- BurnBot, Inc.
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- Center for Environmental Research & Technology of University of California,
Riverside
- Fowler Brothers Farming
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC
- Tigercat International Inc.
- University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
- University of California Berkeley Disaster Lab
- United States Forest Service

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 Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste, Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopting Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste and amending Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration, Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight, Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, and Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 are 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 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 are exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 seek to reduce and manage vegetative fuel loads of forestry and agricultural waste in order to prevent wildfires and protect public safety by allowing the

use of optional air curtain incinerators and prescribed fire vehicle technology, which have fewer emissions of particulate matter than what would occur by conducting open burning. Thus, Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 consist of actions necessary to prevent or mitigate wildfire-related emergency conditions which are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c) – Emergency Projects: Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency; 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 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 proposed 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 the proposed project 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 the proposed project within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because the changes to Proposed Rule 444.1 subdivision (i) and paragraph (j)(3) are made to spell out numbers and: (a) the changes do not impact emission reductions, (b) the changes do not affect the number or types of sources regulated by the rules, (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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 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 and in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to adopt Rule 444.1 and amend Rule 401, Rule 404, Rule 405, Rule 219, and Rule 222 to partially implement Best Control Measure 20 from the 2024 PM2.5 Plan and to partially address objectives in the Eastern Coachella Valley Community Emission Reduction Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40001(c), that there is a problem that Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 will alleviate, namely to reduce particulate matter emissions by establishing requirements for and allowing the use of air curtain incinerators and prescribed fire vehicles to reduce vegetative waste; 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, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 41508; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 are written and displayed so that their meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by them; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 are 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations, and the proposed project 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 adopting Rule 444.1 and amending Rule 401, Rule 404, Rule 405, Rule 219, and Rule 222, reference the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40406, 40702, 40440, 40725 through 40728.5; 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 Rule 444.1,

Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 is included in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds that analyses for cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness consistent with the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 are not required because Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 do not include new Best Available Retrofit Control Technology requirements nor a feasible measure pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914; 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 is consistent with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8, 40728.5, and 40920.6; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that only Proposed Rule 444.1 and Proposed Amended Rule 222 will result in increased costs for the owners and operators that choose to operate air curtain incinerators and/or prescribed fire vehicles, and 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; 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 and has made a good faith effort to minimize such adverse impacts; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a public workshop on March 25, 2026, regarding Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222; 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 specifies the Planning and Rules Manager of Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 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 Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c) – Emergency Projects: Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. 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 Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Rule 444.1, Proposed Amended Rule 401, Proposed Amended Rule 404, Proposed Amended Rule 405, Proposed Amended Rule 219, and Proposed Amended Rule 222 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference.

Date:

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Board

ATTACHMENT F

(Adopted TBD)

PROPOSED RULE 444.1 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL WASTE

(RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER ADOPTION)

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce particulate matter emissions from forestry and Agricultural Waste management practices and establish requirements for equipment used to reduce Vegetative Waste.

(b) Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to owners and operators of Air Curtain Incinerators and Prescribed Fire Vehicles.

(c) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any business occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to:
 - (A) Growing of crops; or
 - (B) Conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.
- (2) AGRICULTURAL WASTE means unwanted or unsalable plant materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations. Agricultural Wastes do not include items such as metal, wire, plastic, rubber, ornamental or landscape vegetation, chemically treated wood including chemically treated grape stakes, shop wastes, construction and demolition material, material containing asbestos, garbage, oil filters, tires, tar paper, pesticide and fertilizer containers, broken boxes, pallets, sweat boxes, packaging material, packing boxes or any other material produced in the packaging or processing of agricultural products. Orchard or vineyard waste or any other material, generated as a result of land use conversion to nonagricultural purposes is not Agricultural Waste.
- (3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonizer, or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across

an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which combustion occurs.

- (4) BURN AUTHORIZATION NUMBER means the number that is assigned to a burn project upon being granted approval by the Executive Officer.
- (5) CONTRACTOR means a person or company who performs a service for a separate entity under a valid and current contract. Contractor includes government grant recipients.
- (6) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE means any drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is listed in Schedules I through V of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, codified in the California Health and Safety Code Division 10.
- (7) PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE means a mobile machine designed for wildfire prevention by performing mechanized controlled burns of low-growth vegetation to create fuel breaks.
- (8) 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.
- (9) SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; Schools as defined in paragraph (c)(8); 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.
- (10) VEGETATIVE WASTE means Wood Waste, Yard Waste, and Agricultural Waste.
- (11) WOOD WASTE means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Wood Waste does not include grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands, construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

- (12) YARD WASTE means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. Yard Waste comes from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard Waste does include construction, renovation, and demolition wastes.

(d) General Requirements

- (1) An owner or operator shall burn solely Vegetative Waste in an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle.
- (2) An Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall be operated solely by government agencies or their Contractors.
- (3) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall ensure the equipment is properly maintained and kept in good operating condition at all times to minimize emissions of air contaminants into the atmosphere.
- (4) An owner or operator shall not operate an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle to burn Vegetative Waste when wind speeds reach 20 mph or more.
- (5) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall handle, store, and dispose of any ash removed or generated from equipment in a manner minimizing visible emissions in the atmosphere.
- (6) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall obtain a Burn Authorization Number from the Executive Officer for each day and for each location of operation.
 - (A) The owner or operator shall request the Burn Authorization Number by 4:00 pm on the day prior to the burn.

(e) Air Curtain Incinerator Operating Requirements

- (1) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall comply with the following when conducting a cold start:
 - (A) Use a propane torch, drip torch, or flare to ignite the material inside the combustion chamber; and
 - (B) Not use accelerants, including but not limited to gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and turpentine.

- (2) An owner or operator shall ensure any internal combustion engine used to power the air curtain in an Air Curtain Incinerator meets U.S. EPA Tier 4 emission standards.
 - (3) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall ensure sulfur content of any diesel fuel consumed meets California Air Resources Board standards in Title 13 CCR Section 2281.
 - (4) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall load Vegetative Waste such that it remains below the manufacturer's maximum loading capacity and below the level of the air curtain.
 - (5) An owner or operator shall monitor the Air Curtain Incinerator at all times when materials are actively burning or flames are visible inside the combustion chamber.
 - (6) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall ensure the air curtain is operated continuously according to the manufacturer's recommended airflow setting until there are no visible flames and the waste is burned to completion.
 - (7) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall not allow ashes to accumulate to greater than 1/3 the depth of the combustion chamber, or to a level that impedes combustion, whichever occurs first.
- (f) **Air Curtain Incinerator Monitoring Requirements**
An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall comply with all applicable federal opacity requirements in 40 CFR Part 60.
- (g) **Prohibitions**
- (1) An owner or operator shall not use an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle to burn a Controlled Substance.
 - (2) An owner or operator shall not operate an Air Curtain Incinerator within 300 feet of a Sensitive Receptor.
- (h) **Maintenance Requirements**
- (1) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall perform maintenance per the manufacturer's recommendations as specified in the operating and maintenance manual.
 - (2) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall keep a copy of the manufacturer's operating and maintenance manual and make it available to the Executive Officer within 48 hours of request.

(i) Source Testing

An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall provide access and allow the Executive Officer to conduct a source test within ~~6~~six months of the initial request from the Executive Officer.

(j) Recordkeeping

An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall keep records to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this rule, and all records and information recorded pursuant to this subdivision shall be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

(1) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator shall keep visible emissions records pursuant to subdivision (f) and maintain records for a minimum of five years.

(2) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall maintain records for a minimum of five years and keep a daily log with the following information for each new location the equipment is operated:

(A) Date and total hours of operation;

(B) Name of owner or operator and physical address or legal description of location of each operation;

(C) Type(s) of materials burned;

(D) Quantity (tons) of materials burned; and

(E) Engine fuel type.

(3) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall keep a keep a maintenance log and maintain records for a minimum of ~~5~~five years.

(4) An owner or operator of an Air Curtain Incinerator or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall keep a copy of the contract with the government agency for which they are performing a service, if applicable.

ATTACHMENT G

(Adopted February 4, 1977)(Amended April 1, 1977)(Amended August 4, 1978)
(Amended September 7, 1979)(Amended February 1, 1980)(Amended July 11, 1980)
(Amended October 15, 1982)(Amended March 2, 1984)(Amended February 5, 1988)
(Amended April 7, 1989)(Amended September 11, 1998)
(Amended November 9, 2001)(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 401.

VISIBLE EMISSIONS

(a) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) KEROSENE FUEL is petroleum distillate fuel meeting diesel grade 1-D per ASTM D975-78, fuel oil grade No. 1 per ASTM D396-79, or kerosene by conventional commercial specifications.
- (2) AN APPROVED SMOKE-REDUCING FUEL ADDITIVE is as approved by the Executive Officer.
- (3) A SYNTHETIC ENGINE LUBRICATING OIL is as approved by the Executive Officer.

(b) Requirements

- (1) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:
 - (A) As dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or
 - (B) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subparagraph (b)(1)(A) of this rule.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this rule, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from a commercial charbroiler, excluding those operating with control equipment and those which are chain-driven, or equipment for melting, heating, or holding asphalt or coal tar pitch for on-site roof construction or repair; any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:
 - (A) As dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or

- (B) Of such an opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subparagraph (b)(2)(A) of this rule.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b)(1) of this rule, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any diesel pile-driving hammer, operating exclusively using kerosene fuel, containing approved smoke-reducing fuel additives, as the sole fuel, and using only synthetic engine lubrication oil, or other method deemed technologically and economically feasible by the Executive Officer, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than four minutes during the driving of a single pile which is:
 - (A) As dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or
 - (B) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subparagraph (b)(3)(A) of this rule.
- (c) Exemptions
 - (1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following operations:
 - (A) Asphalt pavement heater operations;
 - (B) Abrasive blasting operations;
 - (C) The use of visible emission generating equipment in training sessions conducted by governmental agencies necessary for certifying persons to evaluate visible emissions for compliance with this rule and with the California Health and Safety Code, Section 41704 (l).
 - (D) Visible emissions from ships which perform emergency boiler shutdowns, tests required by governmental agencies or maneuvers for safety purposes;
 - (E) Agricultural operations.
 - (2) The provisions of paragraph (b)(2) shall not apply to a commercial charbroiler, as described in paragraph (b)(2), on or after November 9, 2005, and thereafter the provisions of paragraph (b)(1) shall apply to such equipment.

- (3) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to air curtain incinerators and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.

ATTACHMENT H

(Adopted May 7, 1976)(Amended October 5, 1979)
(Amended February 7, 1986) (Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 404.

PARTICULATE MATTER - CONCENTRATION

- (a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, particulate matter in excess of the concentration at standard conditions, shown in Table 404(a). Where the volume discharged is between figures listed in the Table, the exact concentration permitted to be discharged shall be determined by linear interpolation.
The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree areas.
Before July 1, 1983, liquid sulfur compounds shall not be included as particulate matter discharged from petroleum coke calciners.
- (b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, particulate matter in excess of 450 milligrams per cubic meter (0.196 grain per cubic foot) in discharged gas calculated as dry gas at standard conditions.
The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to any equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree areas.
- (c) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to emissions resulting from the combustion of liquid or gaseous fuels in steam generators or gas turbines.
- (d) For the purposes of this rule, emissions shall be averaged over one complete cycle of operation or one hour, whichever is the lesser time period.
- (e) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the use of equipment which complies with the emission limits specified in Rule 1112.1.
- (f) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to air curtain incinerators and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.

TABLE 404(a)

Volume Discharged Calculated as Dry Gas At Standard Conditions		Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter ²² Allowed in Discharged Gas Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions		Volume Discharged Calculated as Dry Gas At Standard Conditions		Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter Allowed in Discharged Gas Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	
Cubic meters Per Minute	Cubic feet Per Minute	Milligrams per Cubic Meter	Grains per Cubic Foot	Cubic meters Per Minute	Cubic feet Per Minute	Milligrams per Cubic Meter	Grains per Cubic Foot
25 or less	883 or less	450	0.196	900	31780	118	0.0515
30	1059	420	.183	1000	35310	113	.0493
35	1236	397	.173	1100	38850	109	.0476
40	1413	377	.165	1200	42380	106	.0463
45	1589	361	.158	1300	45910	102	.0445
50	1766	347	.152	1400	49440	100	.0437
60	2119	324	.141	1500	52970	97	.0424
70	2472	306	.134	1750	61800	92	.0402
80	2825	291	.127	2000	70630	87	.0380
90	3178	279	.122	2250	79460	83	.0362
100	3531	267	.117	2500	88290	80	.0349
125	4414	246	.107	3000	105900	75	.0327
150	5297	230	.100	4000	141300	67	.0293
175	6180	217	.0947	5000	176600	62	.0271
200	7063	206	.0900	6000	211900	58	.0253
250	8829	190	.0830	8000	282500	52	.0227
300	10590	177	.0773	10000	353100	48	.0210
350	12360	167	.0730	15000	529700	41	.0179
400	14130	159	.0694	20000	706300	37	.0162
450	15890	152	.0664	25000	882900	34	.0148
500	17660	146	.0637	30000	1059000	32	.0140
600	21190	137	.0598	40000	1413000	28	.0122
700	24720	129	.0563	50000	1766000	26	.0114
800	28250	123	.0537	70000	2472000	23	.0100
				or more	or more		

ATTACHMENT I

(Adopted May 7, 1976)(Amended February 7, 1986)
(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 405. **SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER - WEIGHT**

- (a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, solid particulate matter including lead and lead compounds in excess of the rate shown in Table 405(a).
Where the process weight per hour is between figures listed in the table, the exact weight of permitted discharge shall be determined by linear interpolation.
The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree areas.
- (b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere in any one hour from any source, solid particulate matter including lead and lead compounds in excess of 0.23 kilogram (0.5 pound) per 907 kilograms (2000 pounds) of process weight.
For the purposes of this subsection only, process air shall be considered to be a material introduced into the process when calculating process weight.
The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree areas.
- (c) For the purposes of this rule, emissions shall be averaged over one complete cycle of operation or one hour, whichever is the lesser time period.
- (d) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the use of equipment which complies with the emission limits specified in Rule 1112.1.
- (e) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to air curtain incinerators and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.

TABLE 405(a)

Process Weight Per Hour		Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process)		Process Weight Per Hour		Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All points of Process)	
Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour
100 or less	220 or less	0.450	0.99	9000	19840	5.308	11.7
150	331	0.585	1.29	10000	22050	5.440	12.0
200	441	0.703	1.55	12500	27560	5.732	12.6
250	551	0.804	1.77	15000	33070	5.982	13.2
300	661	0.897	1.98	17500	38580	6.202	13.7
350	772	0.983	2.17	20000	44090	6.399	14.1
400	882	1.063	2.34	25000	55120	6.743	14.9
450	992	1.138	2.51	30000	66140	7.037	15.5
500	1102	1.209	2.67	35000	77160	7.296	16.1
600	1323	1.340	2.95	40000	88180	7.527	16.6
700	1543	1.461	3.22	45000	99210	7.738	17.1
800	1764	1.573	3.47	50000	110200	7.931	17.5
900	1984	1.678	3.70	60000	132300	8.277	18.2
1000	2205	1.777	3.92	70000	154300	8.582	18.9
1250	2756	2.003	4.42	80000	176400	8.854	19.5
1500	3307	2.206	4.86	90000	198400	9.102	20.1
1750	3858	2.392	5.27	100000	220500	9.329	20.6
2000	4409	2.563	5.65	125000	275600	9.830	21.7
2250	4960	2.723	6.00	150000	330700	10.26	22.6
2500	5512	2.874	6.34	175000	385800	10.64	23.5
2750	6063	3.016	6.65	200000	440900	10.97	24.2
3000	6614	3.151	6.95	225000	496000	11.28	24.9
3250	7165	3.280	7.23	250000	551200	11.56	25.5
3600	7716	3.404	7.50	275000	606300	11.82	26.1
4000	8818	3.637	8.02	300000	661400	12.07	26.6
4500	9921	3.855	8.50	325000	716500	12.30	27.1
5000	11020	4.059	8.95	350000	771600	12.51	27.6
6000	13230	4.434	9.78	400000	881800	12.91	28.5
7000	15430	4.775	10.5	450000	992100	13.27	29.3
8000	17640	5.089	11.2	500000 or more	1102000 or more	13.60	30.0

ATTACHMENT J

(Amended April 7, 2023 TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219 EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING A WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II

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(Amended May 5, 2017)(Amended April 6, 2018)(Amended January 7, 2022)
(Amended April 7, 2023)(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219

**EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING A
WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO
REGULATION II**

(RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER ADOPTION)

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to identify equipment, processes, or operations that emit small amounts of air contaminants that shall not require written permits, unless such equipment, process or operation is subject to subdivision (e) – Exceptions. Certain equipment, processes, or operations that do not require written permits may be subject to Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to owners or operators of the equipment, processes, or operations listed in subdivision (d).

(c) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any business occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to:

(A) Growing of crops; or

(B) Conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

(2) AGRICULTURAL WASTE means any unwanted or unsalable plant materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations. Agricultural Wastes do not include items such as metal, wire, plastic, rubber, ornamental or landscape vegetation, chemically treated wood including chemically treated grape stakes, shop wastes, construction and

demolition material, material containing asbestos, garbage, oil filters, tires, tar paper, pesticide and fertilizer containers, broken boxes, pallets, sweat boxes, packaging material, packing boxes or any other material produced in the packaging or processing of agricultural products. Orchard or vineyard waste or any other material, generated as a result of land use conversion to nonagricultural purposes is not Agricultural Waste.

(3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonizer, or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which combustion occurs.

~~(4)~~(4) COMMUNITY LEASE UNITS - Facilities used for multiple-well units (three or more wells), whether for a group of wells at one location or for separate wells on adjoining leases.

(5) CONTRACTOR means a person or company who performs a service for a separate entity under a valid and current contract. Contractor includes government grant recipients.

~~(2)~~(6) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL is the weight of VOC per volume of material and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per liter of material} = \frac{W_s - W_w}{V_m}$$

Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams
 W_w = weight of water, in grams
 W_{es} = weight of exempt compounds, in grams
 V_m = volume of material, in liters

~~(3)~~(7) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF REGULATED PRODUCT, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and product solids, and can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per liter of regulated product, less water and less Exempt Compounds} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where: W_s = weight of volatile compounds, in grams

W_w	=	weight of water, in grams
W_{es}	=	weight of exempt compounds, in grams
V_m	=	volume of material, in liters
V_w	=	volume of water, in liters
V_{es}	=	volume of exempt compounds, in liters

(8) PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE means a mobile machine designed for wildfire prevention by performing mechanized controlled burns of low-growth vegetation to create fuel breaks.

(4)(9) PRIMARY RECOVERY - Crude oil or natural gas production from "free- flow" wells or from well units where only water, Produced Gas or purchased quality gas is injected to repressurize the production zone.

(5)(10) PRODUCED GAS – Organic compounds that are both gaseous at standard temperature and pressure and are associated with the production, gathering, separation or processing of crude oil.

(6)(11) PURCHASED QUALITY NATURAL GAS – Natural gas that meets the quality and specification of natural gas supplied by the local gas utility.

(7)(12) SHIPPING TANKS – Fixed roof tanks, which operate essentially as "run down" tanks for separated crude oil where the holding time is 72 hours or less.

(13) WOOD WASTE means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Wood Waste does not include grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clipping from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands, construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

(14) YARD WASTE means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. Yard Waste comes from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard Waste does include construction, renovation, and demolition wastes.

(d) The following equipment, processes, or operations do not require a written permit:

(1) Mobile Equipment

This paragraph does not apply to air contaminant emitting equipment that are mounted and operated on motor vehicles, marine vessels, mobile

hazardous material treatment systems, or mobile day tankers.

- (d) (1) (A) Motor vehicle or vehicle as defined by the California Vehicle Code as it exists on April 7, 2023.
- (B) Marine vessel as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 39037.1 as it exists on April 7, 2023.
- (C) A motor vehicle or a marine vessel that uses one internal combustion engine to propel the motor vehicle or marine vessel, and the same engine to operate other equipment mounted on the motor vehicle or marine vessel.
- (D) Equipment that is mounted on a vehicle, motor vehicle or marine vessel if such equipment does not emit air contaminants.
- (E) Asphalt pavement heaters (which are any mobile equipment used for the purposes of road maintenance and new road construction). Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (F) Mobile day tankers that only carry fuel oil with an organic vapor pressure of 5 mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F).

(2) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment

- (A) Internal combustion engines that:
 - (i) Have a manufacturer's rating of 50 brake horsepower or less; or
 - (ii) Are used exclusively for electrical generation at remote two- way radio transmission towers where no utility, electricity or natural gas is available within a half mile radius and:
 - (A) Have a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less; and
 - (B) Are fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or any combination thereof.Rule 222 may be applicable to internal combustion engines exempt pursuant to clause (d)(2)(A)(ii).
- (B) Stationary gas turbine engines including micro-turbines, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 British thermal units (Btu) per hour or less, provided that:

- (d) (2) (B) (i) The cumulative power output of all such engines at a facility is less than two megawatts; and

- (ii) The engines were certified at the time of manufacture with the California Air Resources Board or were in operation prior to May 3, 2013.

Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (C) Boilers, process heaters, or any combustion equipment with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour (gross) or less and are equipped to be heated exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof. Rule 222 may be applicable for boilers, steam generators, or process heaters with rated heat input capacities from 1,000,000 up to and including 2,000,000 Btu per hour. This exemption does not apply to:

- (i) Internal combustion engines;
- (ii) Turbines; or
- (iii) Boilers, process heaters, or any combustion equipment whenever there are emissions other than products of fuel combustion, except for food ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less, that are fired exclusively on natural gas and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day. Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (D) Diesel fueled boilers with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, are fueled exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, and are located more than 4,000 feet above sea level or more than 15 miles offshore from the mainland, and where the maximum Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and have been in operation prior to May 3, 2013. This exemption does not apply whenever there are emissions other than products of combustion. Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (E) Portable diesel fueled heaters, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less, and that are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on diesel fuel only. Rule 222 may be applicable.

- (d) (2) (F) Power pressure washers and hot water or steam washers and cleaners, that are equipped with a heater or burner that is designed to be fired on diesel fuel, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, is equipped with non-resettable chronometer, and the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day and uses no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day. This exemption does not apply to internal combustion engines or turbines. Rule 222 may be applicable.
 - (G) Fuel cells, which produce electricity in an electro-chemical reaction and use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment, provided the heating equipment:
 - (i) Does not use a combustion source; or
 - (ii) Is fueled exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof, including heaters that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of greater than 2,000,000 Btu per hour, provided that the supplemental heat used is 90,000 therms per year or less. Rule 222 may be applicable.
 - (H) Test cells and test stands used for testing burners or internal combustion engines provided that the equipment uses less than 800 gallons of diesel fuel and 3,500 gallons of gasoline fuel per year, or uses other fuels with equivalent or less emissions.
 - (I) Internal combustion engines used exclusively for training at educational institutions.
 - (J) Portable combustion equipment, pursuant to paragraph (d)(18) – Registered Equipment.
- (3) Structures and Equipment - General
- (A) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.
 - (B) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.
 - (C) Replacement of identical equipment, as defined in Rule 301 - Permitting and Associated Fees, at a facility that is not a federal major source, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 or 52.21 as these

regulations exist on April 7, 2023, where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment, except seals for external or internal floating roof storage tanks.

- (d) (3) (D) Routine maintenance, repair or replacement of a part of any equipment at a facility that is a federal major source, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 or 52.21 as these regulations exist on April 7, 2023, where a permit to operate had previously been issued for such equipment, based on U.S. EPA guidance in determining routine maintenance, repair, or replacement.
- (E) Replacement of floating roof tank seals provided that the replacement seal is of a type and model which the Executive Officer has determined is capable of complying with the requirements of Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage.
- (F) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure which is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families, and where such equipment is used by the owner or occupant of such a dwelling.
- (G) Laboratory testing and quality control testing equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment. Laboratory testing equipment does not include engine test stands or test cells unless such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(H).
- (H) Non-production bench scale research equipment, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (I) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment not requiring a written permit.
- (J) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
- (K) Hoods, stacks, or ventilators.
- (L) Passive and intermittently operated active venting systems used at and around residential structures to prevent the accumulation of naturally occurring methane and associated gases in enclosed spaces.
- (M) Sub-slab ventilation systems including associated air pollution control equipment with an aggregate flow rate of less than 200

standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) where vacuum suction pits do not penetrate more than 18 inches below the bottom of the slab, provided the inlet total organic compounds concentration does not exceed 15 ppmv, measured as hexane, and provided the ventilation system is connected to air pollution control equipment consisting of a carbon adsorber sized to handle at least 200 scfm, or equivalent air pollution control.

- (d) (4) Utility Equipment -General
 - (A) Comfort air conditioning or ventilating systems which are not designed or used to remove air contaminants generated by, or released from, specific equipment units, provided such systems are also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
 - (B) Refrigeration units except those used as or in conjunction with air pollution control equipment.
 - (C) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds that are not used for evaporative cooling of process water or used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers, and in which no chromium compounds are contained, including:
 - (i) Cooling towers used for comfort cooling; and
 - (ii) Industrial cooling towers located in a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility. Rule 222 may be applicable.
 - (D) Equipment used exclusively to generate ozone and associated ozone destruction equipment for the treatment of cooling tower water or for water treatment processes.
 - (E) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
 - (F) Equipment used exclusively for space heating provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
 - (G) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold Purchased Quality Natural Gas, provided any internal combustion engine is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).

- (d) (4) (H) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to scrub ammonia from refrigeration systems during process upsets or equipment breakdowns.
 - (I) Emergency ventilation systems used exclusively to contain and control emissions resulting from the failure of a compressed gas storage system.
 - (J) Passive carbon adsorbers, with a maximum vessel capacity of no more than 120 gallons, without mechanical ventilation, and used exclusively for odor control at wastewater treatment plants, food waste slurry storage tanks, or sewer collection systems, including sanitary sewers, manholes, and pump stations.
 - (K) Refrigerant recovery and/or recycling units. This exemption does not include refrigerant reclaiming facilities.
 - (L) Carbon arc lighting equipment provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).
 - (M) Gas-insulated equipment with a voltage of 245 kilovolts or less, used in electrical power generation, transmission and distribution operations, that use a VOC-containing gas as an insulating medium and is manufactured to have a maximum leak rate of less than one percent per year under normal operating conditions.
- (5) Glass, Ceramic, Metallurgical Processing, and Fabrication Equipment
- (A) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a capacity of less than 7,400 cubic centimeters (452 cubic inches) of any molten metal, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the furnace.
 - (B) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the furnaces, where:
 - (i) No sweating or distilling is conducted;
 - (ii) The furnaces are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C); and
 - (iii) Only the following materials are poured or held in a molten state, and these materials do not contain alloying elements of arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium and/or lead:
 - (A) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum;

- (d) (5) (B) (iii) (B) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium;
- (C) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin;
- (D) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc;
- (E) Copper or any alloy containing over 50 percent copper;
- (F) Precious metals; and
- (G) Ceramic materials, including glass and porcelain.
- (C) Molds used for the casting of metals and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment.
- (D) Inspection equipment used exclusively for metal, plastic, glass, or ceramic products and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (E) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (F) Hand-held or automatic brazing and soldering equipment, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided that the equipment uses one quart per day or less or 22 quarts per calendar month or less of material containing VOC. This exemption does not include hot oil, hot air, or vapor phase solder leveling equipment, and associated control equipment.
- (G) Brazing ovens where no VOC (except flux) are present in the materials processed in the ovens, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (H) Welding equipment, oxygen gaseous fuel-cutting equipment, hand-held plasma-arc cutting equipment, hand-held laser cutting equipment, laser etching or engraving equipment and associated air pollution control equipment. This exemption does not include cutting equipment described in this paragraph that is used to cut stainless steel, or alloys containing 0.1 percent by weight or more of chromium, nickel, cadmium or lead, unless the equipment is used exclusively for maintenance or repair operations. In addition this exemption does not include laser cutting, etching and engraving equipment that are rated at more than 400 watts.

- (d) (5) (I) Sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of metal (excluding lead) or glass where no coke or limestone is used, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (J) Mold forming equipment for foundry sand to which no heat is applied, and where no volatile organic materials are used in the process, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (K) Metal forming equipment or equipment used for heating metals for forging, rolling, pressing, or drawing of metals provided that any lubricants used contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg or less at 20 °C (68 °F), and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment, provided such metal forming equipment or equipment used for heating metals are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (L) Heat treatment equipment and associated water quench tanks used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals (provided no VOC materials are present), or equipment used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects, provided any combustion equipment involved is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (M) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.
- (N) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of solid materials, and the associated air pollution control equipment.
- (O) Die casting machines. This exemption does not apply to die casting machines used for copper base alloys, with an integral furnace having a capacity of more than 450 kg (992 lbs.), or die casting machines using a furnace not exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (P) Furnaces or ovens used for the curing or drying of porcelain enameling or vitreous enameling, provided such furnaces or ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).

- (d) (5) (Q) Wax burnout kilns where the total internal volume is less than 0.2 cubic meter (7.0 cubic feet) or kilns used exclusively for firing ceramic ware, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent the equipment, provided such kilns are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
 - (R) Shell-core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.
 - (S) Furnaces used exclusively for melting titanium materials in a closed evacuated chamber where no sweating or distilling is conducted, provided such furnaces are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
 - (T) Vacuum metallizing chambers which are electrically heated or heated with equipment that is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D), and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment, provided the control equipment is equipped with a mist eliminator or the vacuum pump used with control equipment demonstrates operation with no visible emissions from the vacuum exhaust.
 - (U) Notwithstanding the exemptions in subparagraph (d)(5)(L), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that qualifies for the exemption in subparagraph (d)(5)(L), that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this subparagraph includes, but is not limited to, quench tanks that are part of a heat treating operation.
- (6) Abrasive Blasting Equipment
- (A) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
 - (B) Manually operated abrasive blast cabinets, vented to a dust filter with at least 90 percent overall control efficiency (capture and collection efficiency) where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less, and the dust filter venting such equipment.

- (d) (6) (C) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
 - (D) Shot peening operations using a flywheel, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
 - (E) Portable sand/water blaster equipment and associated internal combustion engine provided the water in the mixture is maintained at 66 percent or more by volume during operation of such equipment, provided the internal combustion engine is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(A).
- (7) Mechanical Equipment
- (A) Equipment used exclusively for buffing (except tire buffers), polishing, carving, mechanical cutting, drilling, machining, pressing, routing, sanding, stamping, surface grinding or turning provided that any lubricants, coolants, or cutting oils used contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less or a VOC composite partial pressure of 20 mm Hg or less at 20 °C (68 °F), and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment. This exemption does not include asphalt pavement grinders or portable asphalt recycling equipment.
 - (B) Equipment used exclusively for shredding wood, or extruding, handling, or storing wood chips, sawdust, or wood shavings and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided the source of the wood does not include wood that is painted, or treated for exterior exposure, or wood that is comingled with other construction and demolition materials. This exemption does not include:
 - (i) Internal combustion engines over 50 brake horsepower that are used to supply power to the equipment in subparagraph (d)(7)(B); or
 - (ii) The shredding, extruding, handling or storage of any organic waste material generated from gardening, agricultural, or landscaping activities including, but not limited to, leaves, grass clippings, tree and shrub trimmings and plant remains.

- (d) (7) (C) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind, coatings or molding compounds, where all materials charged are in paste form.
- (D) Equipment used for separation or segregation of plastic materials intended for recycling, provided there is no mechanical cutting, shredding or grinding, and where no odors are emitted.
- (8) Printing and Reproduction Equipment
 - (A) Graphic arts operations including printing, coating and/or laminating equipment, and associated dryers and curing equipment, and the associated air pollution control equipment, provided such dryers and curing equipment are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C), and the air pollution control equipment is not required for source specific rule compliance, and provided that:
 - (i) The uncontrolled VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
 - (ii) The total quantity of plastisol type inks, coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
 - (iii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) inks, coatings, and adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is six gallons per day or less, or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
 - (iv) The total quantity of inks, coatings and adhesives not specified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii) or (d)(8)(A)(iii) above, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used is two gallons per day or less or 44 gallons per calendar month or less; or
 - (v) All inks, coatings and adhesives, fountain solutions, and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC

emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If a combination of the inks, coatings, and adhesives identified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii), (d)(8)(A)(iii), and/or (d)(8)(A)(iv) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(8)(A)(i) or (d)(8)(A)(v), or the total usage of inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions (excluding water) and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(8)(A)(ii), (d)(8)(A)(iii), or (d)(8)(A)(iv). For exemptions based on usage, solvent based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clause (d)(8)(A)(iv).

- (d) (8) (B) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and the control equipment exclusively venting such equipment, excluding wet gate printing utilizing perchloroethylene, and its associated control equipment.
- (C) Lithographic printing equipment which uses laser printing.
- (D) Printing equipment used exclusively for training and non-production at educational institutions.
- (E) Flexographic plate making and associated processing equipment.
- (F) Corona treating equipment and the associated air pollution control equipment used for surface treatment in printing, laminating and coating operations.
- (G) Hand application of materials used in printing operations including but not limited to the use of squeegees, screens, stamps, stencils, any hand tools, and the associated air pollution control equipment used to exclusively vent the hand application of materials in printing operations, unless such air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.
- (H) The addition of UV/EB/LED curing technology, or other curing or drying technology, to an existing permitted graphics arts equipment or operation if:
 - (i) The equipment remains consistent with the description in the existing Permit to Operate, excluding the addition of curing

- or drying equipment operated exclusively using electrical power;
 - (d) (8) (H) (ii) The equipment complies with the conditions specified in the existing Permit to Operate;
 - (iii) There is no physical change to the configuration of the existing air pollution control equipment associated with the equipment or operation;
 - (iv) There is no physical change to the configuration of an existing permanent total enclosure associated with the equipment or operation;
 - (v) All inks, coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology do not contain any toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, as listed on the Safety Data Sheet, except as allowed under the existing Permit to Operate; and
 - (vi) All inks, coatings and adhesives, fountain solutions, and VOC containing solvents associated with the technology (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents associated with the technology contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.
- (9) Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Food Processing and Preparation Equipment
- (A) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed two square meters (21.5 square feet) and control equipment exclusively venting the equipment.
 - (B) Smokehouses exclusively using liquid smoke, and which are completely enclosed with no vents to either a control device or the atmosphere.
 - (C) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).

- (d) (9) (D) Grinding, blending, or packaging equipment used exclusively for tea, cocoa, roasted coffee, flavor, fragrance extraction, dried flowers, or spices, provided that the facility uses less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents, and the control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (E) Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption. Rule 222 may apply to commercial charbroilers and associated air pollution control equipment at eating establishments.
- (F) Equipment used to convey or process materials in bakeries, or used to produce noodles, macaroni, pasta, food mixes, and drink mixes where the products are edible and intended for human consumption and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the facility uses less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents and the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
This exemption does not include storage bins located outside buildings.
- (G) Cooking kettles where the entire product in the kettle is edible and intended for human consumption. This exemption does not include deep frying equipment used in facilities other than eating establishments.
- (H) Coffee roasting equipment with a maximum batch capacity of 15 kilograms or less, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for tableting, or packaging vitamins, or coating vitamins, herbs, or dietary supplements and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or the facility uses less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents.
- (J) Equipment used exclusively for tableting or packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, or coating pharmaceutical tablets and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided that the equipment uses waterborne solutions that contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, or the facility uses

less than one gallon per day or 22 gallons per month of VOC containing solvents.

- (d) (9) (K) Modified atmosphere food packaging equipment using mixture of gases of that contain no more than 0.4 percent carbon monoxide by volume.
 - (L) Charbroilers, barbecue grills, and other underfired grills fired on solid or gaseous fuels used in residential units, provided the equipment is only used by the owner or occupant of such dwelling for non-commercial purposes.
 - (M) Equipment used to brew beer for human consumption at breweries that produce less than 1,000,000 gallons of beer per calendar year and associated cleaning equipment, provided all equipment used in the manufacturing operation is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C), and the cleaning equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(15). This exemption does not apply to boilers.
 - (N) Equipment used to manufacture dehydrated meat for human or pet consumption, provided:
 - (i) The dehydrating oven is either electric or has a maximum rated heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu/hour or less and is fired exclusively on natural gas;
 - (ii) The operating temperature for the dehydrating oven is less than 190 degrees Fahrenheit; and
 - (iii) The non-combustion VOC and particulate matter (PM) emissions, including emissions from materials used for cleaning, are each one pound per day or less.
 - (O) Food ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 325,000 Btu/hour or less, that are fired exclusively on natural gas. This exemption does not apply to food ovens used to bake uncooked yeast-containing products.
- (10) Plastics, Composite, and Rubber Processing Equipment
- (A) Presses or molds used for curing, post curing, or forming composite products and plastic products where no VOC or chlorinated blowing agent is present, and the control equipment is used exclusively to vent these presses or molds.

- (d) (10) (B) Presses or molds with a ram diameter of less than or equal to 26 inches used for curing or forming rubber products and composite rubber products, excluding those operating above 400 °F.
- (C) Ovens used exclusively for the forming of plastics or composite products, where no foam forming or expanding process is involved, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (D) Equipment used exclusively for softening or annealing plastics, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D). This exemption does not include equipment used for recycling of expanded polystyrene.
- (E) Extrusion equipment used exclusively for extruding rubber products or plastics where no organic plasticizer is present, or for pelletizing polystyrene foam scrap. This exemption does not apply to equipment used to extrude or to pelletize acrylics, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and their copolymers.
- (F) Injection or blow molding equipment for rubber or plastics where no blowing agent is used, or where only compressed air, water or carbon dioxide is used as a blowing agent, and control equipment used to exclusively vent such equipment.
- (G) Mixers, roll mills and calendars for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no VOC containing solvents, diluents or thinners are used.
- (H) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process, provided such ovens are also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic materials, provided they are not in powder form and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (J) Hot wire cutting of expanded polystyrene foam and woven polyester film.
- (K) Photocurable stereolithography equipment and associated post curing equipment.
- (L) Laser sintering equipment used exclusively for the sintering of nylon or plastic powders and the control equipment used exclusively

to vent such equipment, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).

- (d) (10) (M) Roller to roller coating systems that create three-dimensional images provided:
 - (i) The VOC emissions from such equipment (including cleanup) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
 - (ii) The coatings contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less provided that the coating used on such equipment is 12 gallons per day or less or 264 gallons per calendar month or less; or
 - (iii) The coatings contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and all cleanup solvents used contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year.
- Rule 222 may be applicable.

(11) Mixing, Blending, and Packaging Equipment

- (A) Batch mixers, which have a maximum capacity of 55 gallons or less (7.35 cubic feet) and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment, and the associated filling equipment.
- (B) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending materials, and the associated filling equipment, provided no VOC containing solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added.
- (C) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending materials to make water emulsions of asphalt, grease, oils, or waxes where no materials in powder or fiber form are added.
- (D) Equipment used to blend, grind, mix, or thin liquids to which powders may be added, with a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less, where no supplemental heat is added and no ingredient charged (excluding water) exceeds 135 °F and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (E) Cosmetics filling stations where the filling equipment is hard piped to the cosmetics mixer and the holding tank feeding the filling equipment provided the mixer and holding tank are also exempt under this rule.

- (d) (11) (F) Concrete mixers, with a rated working capacity of one cubic yard or less and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
 - (G) Equipment used exclusively for packaging lubricants or greases.
 - (H) Equipment used exclusively for packaging sodium hypochlorite-based household cleaning or sodium hypochlorite-based pool products and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
 - (I) Foam packaging equipment using 20 gallons per day or less or 440 gallons per calendar month or less of liquid foam material or containing 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.
- (12) Coating and Adhesive Process/Equipment
- (A) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or greases which contain no VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners.
 - (B) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping in waxes or natural and synthetic resins which contain no VOC containing materials including, diluents or thinners.
 - (C) Batch ovens with 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less internal volume where no melting occurs, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C). This exemption does not include ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols or debond brake shoes.
 - (D) Ovens used exclusively to cure 30 pounds per day or less or 660 pounds per calendar month or less of powder coatings, provided that such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C).
 - (E) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosures.
 - (F) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment such as air, airless, air-assisted airless, high volume low pressure (HVLP), air brushes, electrostatic spray equipment, roller coaters, dip coaters, vacuum coaters, flow coaters and spray machines provided that:
 - (i) The VOC emissions from such equipment (including clean-up) are three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;

- (d) (12) (F) (ii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings, adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such operations is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (iii) The total quantity of organic solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (iv) The total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is three gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (v) The total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in such equipment is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
- (vi) All coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in clauses (d)(12)(F)(ii), (d)(12)(F)(iii), (d)(12)(F)(iv), and/or (d)(12)(F)(v) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(12)(F)(i) or (d)(12)(F)(vi), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(12)(F)(ii), (d)(12)(F)(iii), (d)(12)(F)(iv), or (d)(12)(F)(v). For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clauses (d)(12)(F)(iii) and (d)(12)(F)(iv), respectively.

- (d) (12) (G) Spray coating and associated drying equipment and control enclosures, used exclusively for educational purposes in educational institutions.
- (H) Control enclosures with an internal volume of 27 cubic feet or less, provided that aerosol cans, air brushes, or hand applications are used exclusively.
- (I) Portable coating equipment and pavement stripers used exclusively for the application of architectural coatings, and associated internal combustion engines provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) or subparagraph (d)(2)(A), and provided no supplemental heat is added during pavement striping operations.
- (J) Hand application of resins, adhesives, dyes, and coatings using devices such as brushes, daubers, rollers, and trowels.
- (K) Drying equipment such as flash-off ovens, drying ovens, or curing ovens associated with coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment provided the drying equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(C), and provided that:
 - (i) The total quantity of VOC emissions from all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three pounds per day or less or 66 pounds per calendar month or less;
 - (ii) The total quantity of UV/EB/LED (non-solvent based and non-waterborne) coatings and adhesives, and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is six gallons per day or less or 132 gallons per calendar month or less;
 - (iii) The total quantity of solvent based coatings and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less;
 - (iv) The total quantity of water reducible or waterborne coating and adhesives and associated VOC containing solvents

- (including clean-up) used in all coating and/or adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is three gallons per day or less or 66 gallons per calendar month or less;
- (v) The total quantity of polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including clean-up) used in all coating, adhesive application, and laminating equipment that the drying equipment serves is one gallon per day or less or 22 gallons per calendar month or less; or
 - (vi) All coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and the total quantity of VOC emissions do not exceed one ton per calendar year. Rule 222 may be applicable.

If a combination of the coatings, adhesives and polyester resin and gel coat type materials identified in clauses (d)(12)(K)(ii), (d)(12)(K)(iii), (d)(12)(K)(iv), and/or (d)(12)(K)(v) are used in any equipment, this exemption is only applicable if the operations meet the criteria specified in clauses (d)(12)(K)(i) or (d)(12)(K)(vi), or the total usage of coatings, adhesives, polyester resin and gel coat type materials and associated VOC containing solvents (including cleanup) meets the most stringent applicable limit in clauses (d)(12)(K)(ii), (d)(12)(K)(iii), (d)(12)(K)(iv), or (d)(12)(K)(v) . For exemptions based on usage, solvent-based UV and waterborne UV materials are subject to the usage limits in clauses (d)(12)(K)(iii) and (d)(12)(K)(iv), respectively.

- (L) The addition of UV/EB/LED curing technology, or other curing or drying technology, to an existing permitted coating equipment or operation if:
 - (i) The equipment remains consistent with the description in the existing Permit to Operate, excluding the addition of curing or drying equipment operated exclusively using electrical power;

- (ii) The equipment complies with the conditions specified in the existing Permit to Operate;
- (iii) There is no physical change to the configuration of the existing air pollution control equipment associated with the equipment or operation;
- (iv) There is no physical change to the configuration of an existing permanent total enclosure associated with the equipment or operation;
- (v) All coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology do not contain any toxic air contaminants pursuant to Rule 1401, as listed on the Safety Data Sheet, except as allowed under the existing Permit to Operate; and
- (vi) All coatings, solvents, or other materials associated with the technology (excluding cleanup solvents) contain 50 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less and all cleanup solvents associated with the technology contain 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less.

(13) Storage and Transfer Equipment

- (A) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fresh, commercial or purer grades of:
 - (i) Sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less, by weight;
 - (ii) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less, by weight; or
 - (iii) Water based solutions of salts or sodium hydroxide.
- (B) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of liquefied gases, not including:
 - (i) LPG with a capacity of greater than 10,000 pounds;
 - (ii) Hydrogen fluoride with a capacity of greater than 100 pounds; or
 - (iii) Anhydrous ammonia with a capacity of greater than 500 pounds.
- (C) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day of unheated VOC containing materials, with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an

organic vapor pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F).

- (d) (13) (D) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or dispensing of unheated VOC containing materials with an initial boiling point of 150 °C (302 °F) or greater, or with an organic vapor pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psi) absolute or less at 21.1 °C (70 °F). This exemption does not include liquid fuel storage greater than 160,400 liters (40,000 gallons).
- (E) Equipment used exclusively for transferring VOC containing liquids, materials containing VOCs, or compressed gases into containers with a capacity of less than 225 liters (60 gallons). This exemption does not include equipment used for transferring more than 4,000 liters (1,057 gallons) of materials per day with a vapor pressure greater than 25.8 mm Hg (0.5 psia) at operating conditions.
- (F) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, fatty acids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, waxes and wax emulsions.
- (G) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of refined lubricating or hydraulic oils and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (H) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (I) Equipment used exclusively for VOC containing liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons); or equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment used exclusively for such equipment. Rule 222 may be applicable for equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants. This exemption does not include asphalt. In addition, this exemption does not apply to a group of more than one VOC-containing liquid or odorant tank where a single product is stored, where the combined storage capacity of all tanks exceeds 950 liters (251 gallons), and where the tanks are mounted on a shared mobile platform and stored at a facility.

- (d) (13) (J) A retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 10 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.
- (K) A non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 120 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 6.6 gallons of gasoline.
- (L) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of "top white" (i.e., Fancy) or cosmetic grade tallow or edible animal fats intended for human consumption and of sufficient quality to be certifiable for United States markets.
- (M) Equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of less than 600 liters (159 gallons); or equipment, including tar pots (or tar kettles), used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity of no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons), if such equipment is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (N) Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.
- (O) Equipment used exclusively for the unheated underground storage of organic liquids with a vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or less at actual storage conditions with a capacity of 23,000 liters (6,077 gallons) or less, and equipment used exclusively for the transfer to or from such storage of organic liquids.
- (P) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and/or transfer of an asphalt-water emulsion heated to 150 °F or less.
- (Q) Liquid fuel storage tanks piped exclusively to emergency internal combustion engine-generators, turbines or pump drivers.
- (R) Bins used for temporary storage and transport of material with a capacity of 2,080 liters (550 gallons) or less.
- (S) Equipment used for material storage where no venting occurs during filling or normal use.
- (T) Equipment used exclusively for storage, blending, and/or transfer of water emulsion intermediates and products, including latex, with a

- VOC content of five percent by volume or less, or a VOC composite partial pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psi) or less at 20 °C (68 °F).
- (d) (13) (U) Equipment used exclusively for storage and/or transfer of sodium hypochlorite solution.
- (V) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of VOC containing materials which are stored at a temperature at least 130 °C (234 °F) below its initial boiling point, or have an organic vapor pressure of five mm Hg (0.1 psia) absolute or less at the actual storage temperature. If the stored material is heated, the owner or operator shall install and maintain a device to measure the temperature of the stored VOC containing material to qualify for this exemption. This exemption does not include liquid fuel storage greater than 160,400 liters (40,000 gallons), asphalt storage, or coal tar pitch storage.
- (W) Stationary equipment used exclusively to store and/or transfer organic compounds that do not contain VOCs.
- (X) Unheated equipment including the associated control equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fluorosilicic acid at a concentration of 30 percent or less by weight and a vapor pressure of 24 mm Hg or less at 77 °F (25 °C). The hydrofluoric acid concentration within the fluorosilicic acid solution shall not exceed one percent by weight.
- (Y) Equipment, including asphalt day tankers, used exclusively for storing, holding, melting, and transferring asphalt or coal tar pitch, that is mounted on a motor vehicle with a maximum holding capacity:
- (i) Less than 600 liters (159 gallons) [Rule 222 may be applicable]; or
- (ii) Less than or equal to 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons), provided the equipment in subparagraph (d)(13)(Y) is equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases only [Rule 222 may be applicable].
- (Z) Tanks for aqueous urea solutions with a capacity of 6,500 gallons or less. This exemption does not include tanks used for blending powdered urea and water. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (AA) Replacement of a pole float used to control emissions from slotted guidepoles in floating roof storage tanks with a pole sleeve or a pole

sleeve in combination with a flexible enclosure system. The exceptions provided in paragraph (e)(1) do not apply to equipment utilizing this provision for replacing equipment. In addition, this provision does not exempt such equipment from complying with any requirements or regulations listed in paragraph (e)(1), as those requirements may separately apply to the equipment.

- (d) (14) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment
 - (A) Well heads and well pumps. Rule 222 may be applicable.
 - (B) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps. Rule 222 may be applicable to natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.
 - (C) Gas, hydraulic, or pneumatic repressurizing equipment. Rule 222 may be applicable to natural gas repressurizing equipment.
 - (D) Equipment used exclusively as water boilers, water or hydrocarbon heaters, and/or closed heat transfer systems excluding steam generators used for oilfield steam injection, that:
 - (i) Have a maximum heat input rate of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less; and
 - (ii) Are fired exclusively with Purchased Quality Natural Gas, liquefied petroleum gas, Produced Gas which contains less than 10 ppm hydrogen sulfide, or any combination thereof.
 - (E) The following equipment used exclusively for Primary Recovery, and not associated with Community Lease Units:
 - (i) Gas separators and boots;
 - (ii) Initial receiving, gas dehydrating, storage, washing and Shipping Tanks with an individual capacity of 34,069 liters (9,000 gallons) or less;
 - (iii) Crude oil tank truck loading facilities (does not include a loading rack), and gas recovery systems exclusively serving tanks exempted under clause (d)(14)(E)(ii); or
 - (iv) Produced Gas dehydrating equipment.
 - (F) Gravity-type oil/water separators with a total air/liquid interfacial area of less than 45 square feet, separating oil with a specific gravity of 0.8251 or higher (40.0 API or lower).

(15) Cleaning

The exemptions in paragraph (d)(15) do not include any equipment or operations regulated under Rule 1122 – Solvent Degreasers using solvents that are greater than five percent by weight, or 0.01 percent by weight for non-Rule 1122 equipment or operations, of perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, or any combination thereof, with either a capacity of more than 7.6 liters (two gallons) or designed as a solvent cleaning and drying machine regardless of size. In addition, the exemptions specified in this subdivision apply only if the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D) of this rule.

- (d) (15) (A) The following solvent cleaning equipment and associated waste storage tanks, used exclusively to store the solutions drained from this equipment:
- (i) Unheated batch, provided:
 - (A) The volume of the solvent reservoir is one gallon or less; or
 - (B) The VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than three pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.
 - (ii) Devices used for cleaning of equipment used for the application of inks, adhesives, and coatings provided:
 - (A) The volume of the device's solvent reservoir is five (5) gallons or less; or
 - (B) The VOC emissions from the equipment are not more than three pounds per day or 66 pounds per calendar month.
 - (iii) Remote reservoir cleaners with a maximum sink opening area of seven square feet or less, provided the solvent from the sink-like area immediately drains into an enclosed solvent container while the parts are being cleaned.
- (B) Vapor degreasers with an air/vapor interface surface area of one square foot or less, provided such degreasers have an organic solvent loss of three gallons per day or less excluding water or 66 gallons per calendar month or less excluding water.
- (C) Cleaning equipment using materials with a VOC content of 25 Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material or less, and associated dryers

exclusively serving these cleaners, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D). This exemption does not include equipment used for cleaning diesel particulate filters (DPFs) or associated control equipment used exclusively to vent equipment used for cleaning DPFs.

- (d) (15) (D) Hand application of solvents for cleaning purposes including, but not limited to, the use of rags, daubers, swabs, and squeeze bottles, and the associated air pollution control equipment used exclusively to vent such operations, unless the air pollution control equipment is required for source specific rule compliance.

(16) Miscellaneous Process Equipment

- (A) Equipment, including dryers used exclusively for dyeing, stripping, or bleaching of textiles and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment, provided:
 - (i) No VOC containing materials, including diluents or thinners, are used, and
 - (ii) The equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (B) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment, provided no VOC containing materials are used.
- (C) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen, or the rare gases from air, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(A), (d)(2)(B), (d)(2)(C), or (d)(2)(D).
- (D) Equipment used exclusively for surface preparation, including, but not limited to, paint stripping, pickling, desmutting, de-scaling, passivation, and/or deoxidation, and any water and associated rinse tanks and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from the equipment, that exclusively uses any one or combination of the materials in clauses (d)(16)(D)(i) through (d)(16)(D)(viii). This exemption does not include any rectified, air sparged or heated tank that contains chromium, nickel, lead or cadmium. This exemption also does not include chemical milling or circuit board etching using ammonia-based etchants.

- (d) (16) (D) (i) Organic materials containing 50 grams or less of VOC per liter of material;
- (ii) Formic acid, acetic acid, boric acid, citric acid, phosphoric acid, and sulfuric acids;
- (iii) Hydrochloric acid in concentrations of 12 percent by weight or less;
- (iv) Alkaline oxidizing agents;
- (v) Hydrogen peroxide;
- (vi) Salt solutions, except for air sparged, heated or rectified processes with salt solutions containing hexavalent chromium, chromates, dichromates, nickel, cadmium, or lead;
- (vii) Sodium hydroxide, provided the process is not sparged or rectified; or
- (viii) Nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, or hydrofluoric acid, provided that the equipment in which it is used has an open surface area of one square foot or less, is unheated, and produces no visible emissions.
- (E) Equipment used exclusively for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals as described in clauses (d)(16)(E)(i) through (d)(16)(E)(vii). This exemption does not include any rectified, air sparged or heated tank that contains chromium, nickel, lead or cadmium.
 - (i) Electrolytic plating exclusively of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and precious metals;
 - (ii) Electroless nickel plating, provided that the process is not air sparged or heated, and no electrolytic reverse plating occurs;
 - (iii) Electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, and/or precious metals, provided no chromic, hydrochloric, nitric or sulfuric acid is used;
 - (iv) Non-electrolytic stripping of metals, provided the stripping solution is not sparged and does not contain nitric acid;
 - (v) Anodizing exclusively using sulfuric acid and/or boric acid with a total bath concentration of 20 percent acids or less by weight and using 10,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity;

- (vi) Anodizing exclusively using phosphoric acid with a bath concentration of 15 percent or less phosphoric acid by weight and using 20,000 amp-hours per day or less of electricity; or
 - (vii) Water and associated rinse tanks, and waste storage tanks used exclusively to store the solutions drained from equipment used for the plating, stripping, or anodizing of metals.
- (F) Closed loop solvent recovery systems used for recovery of waste solvent generated on-site using a refrigerated or liquid-cooled condenser, or an air-cooled condenser with a solvent reservoir capacity of less than 10 gallons.
- (G) Equipment used exclusively for manufacturing soap or detergent bars, including mixing tanks, roll mills, plodders, cutters, wrappers, where no heating, drying or chemical reactions occur.
- (H) Inert gas generators, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (I) Hammermills used exclusively to process aluminum and/or tin cans, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment.
- (J) Paper shredding, and carpet and paper shearing, fabric brushing and sueding as well as associated conveying systems, baling equipment, and the control equipment used exclusively to vent such equipment. This exemption does not include carpet and fabric recycling operations.
- (K) Chemical vapor type sterilization equipment where no ethylene oxide is used, and with a chamber volume of two cubic feet or less, used by healthcare facilities and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment. This exemption does not include equipment used for incineration.
- (L) Hot melt adhesive equipment.
- (M) Pyrotechnic equipment, special effects or fireworks paraphernalia equipment used for entertainment purposes, provided such equipment is also exempt pursuant to paragraph (d)(2).
- (N) Ammunition or explosive testing equipment.
- (O) Fire extinguishing equipment using halons.

- (d) (16) (P) Industrial wastewater treatment equipment which only conducts pH adjustment, precipitation, gravity separation and/or filtration of the wastewater, including equipment used for reducing hexavalent chromium and/or destroying cyanide compounds. This exemption does not include treatment processes where VOCs and/or toxic materials are emitted, or where the inlet concentration of cyanide salts through the wastewater treatment process prior to pH adjustment exceeds 200 mg/liter.
- (Q) Rental equipment operated by a lessee and which is not located more than 12 consecutive months at any one facility in the South Coast AQMD provided the owner of the equipment has a permit to operate issued by the South Coast AQMD and that the lessee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit to operate.
- (R) Industrial wastewater evaporators treating water generated from on-site processes only, where no VOCs and/or toxic materials are emitted, provided the equipment is also exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(C) or (d)(2)(D).
- (S) Foam application equipment using two-component polyurethane foam and the control equipment used exclusively to vent this equipment provided the blowing agent does not contain VOCs, chlorofluorocarbons, or methylene chloride.
- (T) Toner refilling and the associated control equipment.
- (U) Evaporators used at dry cleaning facilities to dispose of separator wastewater and the control equipment used exclusively to vent the equipment.
- (V) Equipment used to recycle aerosol cans by puncturing the can in an enclosed system which is vented through an activated carbon filter. This exemption shall only apply to aerosol recycling systems where the aerosol can to be recycled was used as part of the operation at the facility or a facility under common ownership.
- (W) Notwithstanding the exemptions in paragraph (d)(16), equipment existing as of May 5, 2017 that is subject to the aforementioned exemptions and that is an integral part of an operation requiring a written permit shall continue to be exempt, provided the equipment is identified, described in detail, and submitted for inclusion into the permit equipment description with any associated application for

Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. Equipment described in this paragraph includes, but is not limited to, rinse tanks, dye tanks and seal tanks that are part of a metal finishing operation, including but not limited to, plating, anodizing, and surface preparation.

- (d) (16) (X) Negative air machines and associated HEPA filtration systems that are primarily used to remove asbestos-laden air from isolated work areas at residential or commercial abatement projects, where the air is passed to the HEPA filtration system. Rule 222 may be applicable.

(17) Agricultural Sources

- (A) Notwithstanding the exemption under this paragraph, any internal combustion engines, or gasoline transfer and dispensing equipment purchased or modified after July 7, 2006 that are not exempt pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(A), (d)(2)(H), and (d)(13)(I) of this rule shall be subject to permit requirements. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (B) Emergency internal combustion engines at agricultural sources. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (C) Agricultural permit units at agricultural sources not subject to Title V with actual emissions less than the amounts listed in Table 1 below or based on the amounts representing one-half of any applicable emissions threshold for a major source in the applicable planning area in South Coast AQMD, whichever is lower.

Table 1*
(Tons/Year)

Pollutant	South Coast Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin
VOC	5.0	5.0	50.0
NOx	5.0	5.0	50.0
SOx	35.0	35.0	50.0
CO	25.0	50.0	50.0
PM10	35.0	35.0	50.0
PM2.5	35.0	50.0	50.0
Single Hazardous Air Pollutant	5.0	5.0	5.0
Combination Hazardous Air Pollutants	12.5	12.5	12.5

* Emissions of fugitive dust and emissions from soil amendments and fertilizers at agricultural sources are not to be counted when evaluating emissions for purposes of this paragraph.

Rule 222 may be applicable to internal combustion engines.

- (d) (17) (D) Orchard wind machines powered by an internal combustion engine with a manufacturer's rating greater than 50 brake horsepower provided the engine is operated no more than 30 hours per calendar year.
- (E) Orchard heaters approved by the California Air Resources Board to produce no more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.
- (F) Air Curtain Incinerators, Prescribed Fire Vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment operated by government agencies and/or their Contractors and not subject to Regulation XXX – Title V Permits that exclusively burn Agricultural Waste, Wood Waste, and Yard Waste. Rule 222 may be applicable.
- (18) Registered Equipment
 - (A) Any portable equipment, including any turbines qualified as military tactical support equipment under Health and Safety Code Section 41754 registered in accordance with the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) adopted pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 41750 *et seq* as they

exist on April 7, 2023.

- (B) PERP registered engines used in the Outer Continental Shelf(OCS) as defined in 40 CFR, Part 55 as it exists on April 7, 2023 [Rule 222 may be applicable], provided that:
 - (i) The owner or operator notifies the Executive Officer;
 - (ii) The equipment shall not reside at one location for more than 12 consecutive months; and
 - (iii) Notwithstanding the exemption applicability under Health and Safety Code Section 2451, as it exists on April 7, 2023, of the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) for engines operating in the OCS, any owner or operator using this permit exemption shall comply with PERP and with California Air Resources Board-issued registration requirements.
- (C) PERP registered equipment operated at a RECLAIM Facility shall be classified as a Major Source, Large Source or Process Units in accordance with Rule 2011 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Sulfur (SOx) Emissions subdivisions (c) and (d) for SOx emissions and Rule 2012 – Requirements for Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) for NOx emissions for purposes of determining the applicable requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping (MRR). Use of RECLAIM MRR Protocols for Rule 219 equipment as specified in Rule 2011 (Rule 2011 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 3, Subsection F) and Rule 2012 (Rule 2012 Protocol, Appendix A, Chapter 4, Subsection F) is only allowed if the registered PERP equipment also qualifies for an exemption from permit requirements under a separate provision of this rule.

(e) Exceptions

Notwithstanding equipment identified in subdivision (d) of this rule, written permits are required pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2), and (e)(4):

- (l) Equipment, process materials or air contaminants subject to:
 - (A) Regulation IX – Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), except for internal combustion engines with a manufacturer’s rating of 50 brake horsepower or less;

- (B) Regulation X – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP - 40 CFR 61), except for internal combustion engines with a manufacturer’s rating of 50 brake horsepower or less; or
- (e)
 - (C) Emission limitation requirements of either the state Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) or NESHAP - 40 CFR 63.
- (2) When the Executive Officer has determined that the provisions in subparagraphs (e)(2)(A) through (e)(2)(C) apply and written notification has been given to the owner or operator of the equipment, the equipment shall thereafter be subject to Rules 201 and 203 for non-RECLAIM sources, Rule 2006 for RECLAIM sources, and/or Regulation XXX – Title V Permits for facilities subject to Title V permitting requirements:
 - (A) The risk from uncontrolled emissions will be greater than identified in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), or paragraphs (d)(2) or (d)(3) in Rule 1401;
 - (B) The equipment may not operate in compliance with all applicable South Coast AQMD rules and regulations, including but not limited to Rule 402 – Nuisance; or
 - (C) The equipment or the air pollution control system venting the equipment has been modified, operated, or maintained in a manner that:
 - (i) Is inconsistent with the applicable exemption under any provisions of this rule; or
 - (ii) Results in otherwise preventable excess emissions that have been detected or observed by the Executive Officer.
- (3) If the Executive Officer determines the information to evaluate health risk is inadequate, or if additional information or review is required, upon written notification from the Executive Officer, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days of the written notification, submit (a) complete permit application(s) to demonstrate the equipment operates below the risk thresholds in subparagraph (e)(2)(A).
- (4) Equipment or control equipment subject to permitting requirements pursuant to Regulation XIV - Toxics and Other Non-criteria Pollutants.
- (f) Recordkeeping
 - (1) Any owner or operator claiming an exemption under any provision of this rule shall maintain documentation and/or calculations sufficient to demonstrate that the stated exemption provision, parameter, requirement or

limitation applies. Documentation may include, as applicable, but not be limited to:

- (f)
 - (1)
 - (A) VOC-containing material throughput and emissions;
 - (B) VOC content of each VOC-containing material, including:
 - (i) The Grams of VOC Per Liter of Regulated Product, Less Water and Exempt Compounds; and
 - (ii) The Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material, including water and exempt compounds;
 - (C) Hours of operation;
 - (D) Materials used or processed;
 - (E) Fuel type and usage;
 - (F) Throughput;
 - (G) Operating parameters;
 - (H) Manufacturer specifications;
 - (I) Rating plate; and
 - (J) Safety Data Sheets.
 - (2) All documentation and/or records pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) shall be maintained onsite for three years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.
- (g) Test Methods
 - (1) All test methods used to verify the percentages, concentrations, vapor pressures, etc., shall be approved test methods as contained in South Coast AQMD's Test Method Manual or any methods approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
 - (2) In the absence of an approved method as identified in paragraph (g)(1), an owner or operator claiming an exemption using the VOC emission limits in subparagraphs (d)(8)(A), (d)(10)(M), (d)(12)(F), or (d)(12)(K) shall use VOC calculation procedures acceptable to the Executive Officer based on U.S. EPA guidance, including, but not limited to, calculation procedures using product formulation data.
- (h) Compliance Dates
 - (1) The owner or operator of equipment previously not requiring a permit pursuant to Rule 219 shall comply with Rule 203 within one year from the

date Rule 219 is amended to remove the exemption unless compliance is required before this time by written notification by the Executive Officer. Effective on or after July 11, 2003 for purpose of Rule 301(e), emissions from equipment that has been removed from an exemption shall be considered “permitted” beginning January 1 or July 1, whichever is sooner, after Rule 219 is amended to remove the exemption, even if an application has not been submitted to obtain a permit.

- (h) (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (h)(1), effective July 5, 2017, an owner or operator submitting an application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate pursuant to Rules 201 or 203 shall comply with subparagraphs (d)(5)(U) and (d)(16)(W).

ATTACHMENT K

(Adopted September 11, 1998)(Amended May 19, 2000)(Amended March 5, 2004)
(Amended December 5, 2008)(Amended May 3, 2013)(Amended May 5, 2017)
(Amended April 7, 2023)(Amended TBD)

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 222 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC EMISSION SOURCES NOT REQUIRING A WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to provide an alternative to written permits. This rule requires owners or operators of specified emission sources to submit information regarding the source, including, but not limited to:

- (1) A description of the source;
- (2) Data necessary to estimate emissions from the source; and
- (3) Information to determine whether the emission source is operating in compliance with applicable South Coast AQMD, state and federal rules and regulations.

(b) Applicability

- (1) This rule applies to owners or operators of the emission sources listed in Table I and the equipment, processes, and operations listed in paragraph (b)(2). Owners or operators authorized to operate emission sources pursuant to this rule shall operate those emissions sources in compliance with any and all operating conditions imposed by the South Coast AQMD.

TABLE I

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Boilers or Steam Generators & Process Heaters with a rated heat input capacity from 1,000,000 up to and including 2,000,000 Btu/hr and produce less than one pound of NOx emissions per day, excluding equipment subject to Regulation XX – Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(C).	1/1/2001
Commercial Charbroilers and associated air pollution control equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(9)(E).	1/1/1999
Negative Air Machines (Asbestos), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(16)(X).	1/1/1999
Natural gas and crude oil production equipment, including: well heads and well pumps; natural gas pipeline transfer pumps; oil production well groups; and natural gas repressurizing equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(14)(A), (d)(14)(B), or (d)(14)(C).	5/5/2017
Printing and related coating and/or laminating equipment and associated dryers and curing equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(8)(A)(v).	5/5/2017
Roller to roller coating systems that create 3-dimensional images, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(10)(M)(iii).	12/5/2008
Coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(F)(vi).	5/5/2017
Drying equipment such as flash-off ovens, drying ovens, or curing ovens associated with coating or adhesive application, or laminating equipment exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(K)(vi).	5/5/2017
Agricultural Diesel-Fueled Engines rated greater than 50 brake horsepower used in Agricultural Operations exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(17)(A), (d)(17)(B), or (d)(17)(C) and subject to CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM).	12/5/2008
Gasoline storage tanks and dispensing equipment with capacity greater than or equal to 251 gallons, and installed on or before July 7, 2006 at agricultural operations, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(17)(A).	12/5/2008

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Asphalt Day Tankers, with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons) and are equipped with a demister and burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(Y).	5/3/2013
Asphalt Pavement Heaters (which are any mobile equipment used for the purposes of road maintenance and new road construction), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(1)(E).	5/3/2013
Diesel Fueled Boilers that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, are fueled exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, use less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, are located more than 4,000 feet above sea level or more than 15 miles offshore from the mainland, and where the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day, and have been in operation prior to May 3, 2013, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(D).	5/3/2013
Food Ovens with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, fired exclusively on natural gas, and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(C).	5/5/2017
Fuel Cells, which produce electricity in an electrochemical reaction and use phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment provided the heating equipment is fueled exclusively with natural gas, methanol, liquefied petroleum gas, or any combination thereof, that have a rated maximum heat input capacity of greater than 2,000,000 Btu per hour, provided that the supplemental heat used is 90,000 therms per year or less, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(G)(ii).	5/5/2017
Internal combustion engines used exclusively for electrical generation at remote two-way radio transmission towers where no utility, electricity or natural gas is available within a half mile radius, have a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less, and are fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or any combination thereof, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(A)(ii).	5/5/2017

EMISSION SOURCE	EFFECTIVE DATE
Micro-Turbines, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 Btu per hour or less, provided that the cumulative power output of all such engines at a facility is less than two megawatts, and that the engines are certified at the time of manufacture with the state of California or were in operation prior to May 3, 2013, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(B).	5/3/2013
Portable Diesel Fueled Heaters used for space heating, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less and are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(D).	5/3/2013
Power Pressure Washers and Hot Water or Steam Washers and Cleaners, that are equipped with a heater or burner that is designed to be fired on diesel fuel, have a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, are equipped with a non-resettable chronometer, use no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and the maximum NOx emission output is less than one pound per day, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(2)(F).	5/3/2013
Storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219(d)(13)(I).	5/3/2013
Tar Pots or Tar Kettles, with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons) and are equipped with burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(M).	5/3/2013
Industrial water cooling towers located in a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility, that are not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers and in which no chromium compounds are contained, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(4)(C)(ii).	5/5/2017
Storage of aqueous urea solutions, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(13)(Z).	5/5/2017
Engines registered under the statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) used in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(18)(B).	5/5/2017

<u>EMISSION SOURCE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>
<u>Air Curtain Incinerators, Prescribed Fire Vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment, exempt from a written permit pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(17)(F).</u>	<u>[Date of Adoption]</u>

If a determination is made that the source cannot operate in compliance with applicable rules and regulations, a permit shall be required pursuant to Rule 203.

- (b) (2) This rule applies to owners or operators of the following emission sources in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) that are located at a single facility, which does not hold a written permit for any other emission sources and emits 4.0 tons or more of VOCs in any calendar year, or emitted 4.0 tons or more of VOCs in the Fiscal Year July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007:
 - (A) Printing operations individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(8)(A) and (d)(8)(G);
 - (B) Coating or adhesive application or laminating equipment and devices individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(12)(F) and (d)(12)(J); and
 - (C) Hand application of VOC-containing materials operations individually exempted from written permits pursuant to Rule 219 (d)(15)(D).

(c) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means the growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, providing a livelihood, or conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution. Agricultural operations do not include activities involving the processing or distribution of crops or fowl or animals.
- (2) AGRICULTURAL DIESEL-FUELED ENGINE is a stationary or portable engine used for agricultural operations. For the purpose of this rule, a portable engine owned by the agricultural source owner is considered to be part of the agricultural stationary source. An engine used in the processing or distribution of crops or fowl or animals is not an agricultural engine.
- (3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonizer, or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air

across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which combustion occurs.

- (3)(4) APPROVED OPERATING PARAMETERS mean a set of operating requirements the equipment must operate under to comply with the requirements of any applicable federal, state, or South Coast AQMD rules.
- (4)(5) ASPHALT DAY TANKER is a storage tank mounted on a motor vehicle and is used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a maximum holding capacity equal to or greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 18,925 liters (5,000 gallons), is equipped with a demister and burner(s) designed to fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases.
- (5)(6) ASPHALT PAVEMENT HEATER is any mobile equipment used to heat asphalt or coal tar pitch for purposes of road maintenance or new road construction.
- (6)(7) BOILER OR STEAM GENERATOR means any combustion equipment that is fired with or is designed to be fired with natural gas, used to produce steam or to heat water, and that is not used exclusively to produce electricity for sale. Boiler or Steam Generator does not include any waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of a combustion turbine or any unfired waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment.
- (7)(8) BTU means British thermal unit or units.
- (8)(9) CHARBROILER means a cooking device composed of a grated grill or skewer and a heat source. The heat source is either entirely or partly located beneath the food being cooked. Fuels for the heat source include, but are not limited to, electricity, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, charcoal, or wood.
- (9)(10) DIESEL FUELED BOILER is any boiler that has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, is fired exclusively with diesel #2 fuel, uses less than 50 gallons of fuel per day, is located more than 4,000 feet above sea level or more than 15 miles offshore from the mainland, and where the maximum NOx emission output of the equipment is less than one pound per day, and has been in operation prior to May 3, 2013.
- (10)(11) EMISSION SOURCE (SOURCE) means any equipment, processes, or operations, which emits air pollutants for which ambient air quality

standards have been adopted, or which emits their precursor pollutants.

~~(11)~~(12) FACILITY is any emission source or group of emission sources or other VOC-emitting activities, which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the South Coast AQMD, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as determined in 40 CFR Section 55.2 as it exists on April 7, 2023. Such above-described groups, if noncontiguous, but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility.

~~(12)~~(13) FOOD OVEN is any equipment used exclusively for food preparation, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 2,000,000 Btu per hour or less, and is exclusively fired on natural gas and where the process VOC emissions are less than one pound per day.

~~(13)~~(14) FUEL CELL is any equipment which produces electricity in an electrochemical reaction, uses phosphoric acid, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane, or solid oxide technologies; and associated heating equipment that has a rated maximum heat input capacity of greater than 2,000,000 Btu per hour provided that the supplemental heat used is 90,000 therms per year or less.

~~(14)~~(15) HEAT INPUT means the higher heating value of the fuel to the unit measured as Btu/hr.

~~(15)~~(16) HEPA means High Efficiency Particulate Air filter which is capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles of 0.3 micrometer in diameter or larger.

~~(16)~~(17) INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE is any spark or compression ignited reciprocating internal combustion engine used exclusively for electrical generation at remote two-way radio transmission towers where no utility, electricity or natural gas is available within a half mile radius, has a manufacturer's rating of 100 brake horsepower or less, and is fired exclusively on diesel #2 fuel, compressed natural gas (CNG), or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

~~(17)~~(18) INDUSTRIAL COOLING TOWER means a cooling tower located at a chemical plant, refinery or other industrial facility that is not used for comfort cooling.

~~(18)~~(19) ISOLATED WORK AREA means the immediate enclosed containment

area in which the asbestos abatement activity takes place.

~~(19)~~(20) MICRO-TURBINE is a stationary gas turbine engine, with a rated maximum heat input capacity of 3,500,000 Btu per hour or less, provided that the cumulative power output of all such engines at a facility is less than two megawatts, and that the engines are certified at the time of manufacture with the state of California or were in operation prior to May 3, 2013.

(c) ~~(20)~~(21) NEGATIVE AIR MACHINE (ASBESTOS) means a machine or contrivance whose primary use is to remove asbestos emissions from residential or commercial abatement projects by passing asbestos containing air from an isolated work area by means of negative air pressure to a HEPA filtration system.

~~(24)~~(22) OIL PRODUCTION WELL GROUP is no more than four well pumps located at a facility subject to Rule 1148.1 – Oil and Gas Production Wells at which crude petroleum production and handling are conducted, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 1311, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas as it exists on April 7, 2023.

~~(22)~~(23) PORTABLE DIESEL FUELED HEATER is any combustion equipment which transfers heat from the combustion process for space heating and is designed to be fired exclusively with diesel #2 fuel and has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 250,000 Btu per hour or less.

~~(23)~~(24) POWER PRESSURE WASHER AND HOT WATER OR STEAM WASHER AND CLEANER is any equipment equipped with a heater or burner that is designed to be fired on diesel fuel, has a rated maximum heat input capacity of 550,000 Btu per hour or less, is equipped with a non-resettable chronometer, uses no more than 50 gallons of fuel per day, and has a maximum NOx emission output of less than one pound per day.

(25) PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE means a mobile machine designed for wildfire prevention by performing mechanized controlled burns of low-growth vegetation to create fuel breaks.

~~(24)~~(26) PROCESS HEATER means any combustion equipment fired with or designed to be fired with natural gas and which transfers heat from combustion gases to water or process streams. Process Heater does not include any kiln or oven used for annealing, drying, curing, baking, cooking, calcining, or vitrifying; or any unfired waste heat recovery heater that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment.

~~(25)~~(27) RATED HEAT INPUT CAPACITY means the gross rated heat input

specified on the nameplate of the combustion device.

~~(26)~~~~(28)~~REPRESSURIZING EQUIPMENT means combustion-based equipment used for processing natural gas for reinjection for reservoir repressurization, or used during enhanced recovery methods such as water flooding, steam flooding, or CO₂ flooding to increase reservoir pressure.

~~(27)~~~~(29)~~STORAGE OF ODORANTS FOR NATURAL GAS, PROPANE, OR OIL is equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil odorant storage, with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) and associated transfer and control equipment.

~~(28)~~~~(30)~~STORAGE OF AQUEOUS UREA SOLUTIONS is equipment used exclusively to store aqueous solutions of urea [CO(NH₂)₂] with a holding capacity of 6,500 gallons or less.

~~(29)~~~~(31)~~TAR POT (also known as a tar kettle) is any mobile equipment used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting, and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch and has a maximum holding capacity greater than 600 liters (159 gallons) but no more than 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons) and is equipped with burner(s) that fire exclusively on liquefied petroleum gases.

~~(30)~~~~(32)~~WELL CELLAR is a lined or unlined containment surrounding one or more oil wells, allowing access to the wellhead components for servicing and/or installation of blowout prevention equipment.

~~(31)~~~~(33)~~WELLHEAD is an assembly of valves mounted to the casing head of an oil well through which a well is produced. The wellhead is connected to an oil production line and in some cases to a gas casing.

~~(32)~~~~(34)~~WELL PUMP is a pump used to bring crude oil from the subsurface to surface. A well pump is connected to a well head and can be located in or above a well cellar.

(d) Requirements

(1) Owners or operators of sources subject to this rule shall:

- (A) Comply with all applicable South Coast AQMD, state, and federal rules and regulations;
- (B) Comply with all operating conditions as specified by the South Coast AQMD on a new emission source or equipment filing;
- (C) Submit applicable information for each emission source described in this rule to the South Coast AQMD, in a format determined by

the Executive Officer, which shall provide a description of the source and shall include all associated air pollution control equipment, any and all pertinent data as necessary to estimate emissions from the source, and a determination that the emission source or equipment meets all compliance requirements with applicable rules and regulations. For an owner or operator of a emission source subject to paragraph (b)(2), a single, consolidated filing covering all of the categories of equipment, processes, or operations listed in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) is required. For change of location or change of owner or operator, a new emission source filing shall be required prior to operation of the emission source or equipment. This information shall include, if applicable, but not be limited to:

- (d) (1) (C) (i) Hours of operation;
- (ii) Materials used or processed;
- (iii) Fuel usage;
- (iv) Throughput; and
- (v) Operating parameters;
- (D) Maintain and make available to the Executive Officer upon request, records to provide operation data and any updated information on the emission sources or equipment, applicable to this rule, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Hours of operation;
 - (ii) Materials used or processed;
 - (iii) Fuel usage;
 - (iv) Throughput; and
 - (v) Operating parameters;
- (E) Pay all required fees pursuant to Rule 301;
- (F) Maintain a copy on-site of the filing receipt for all emissionsources and equipment applicable to this rule for the life of the emission sources or equipment and make available to the Executive Officer upon request;
- (G) Maintain records sufficient to verify the description of the emission sources or equipment, subject to this rule, all data necessary to estimate output of emissions sources, and records used to

demonstrate compliance with operating conditions and with all other applicable rules and regulations. Documents to demonstrate compliance with a daily emission limit for food ovens may be based on the calendar monthly emissions divided by 30. The records shall be maintained for three years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request;

- (d) (1) (H) Not remove any air pollution control equipment associated with applicable emission sources described in this rule unless it can be demonstrated that the replacement air pollution control equipment will reduce emissions at equal to or greater efficiency than the prior unit, and such replacement air pollution control equipment is first approved in writing by the Executive Officer; and
 - (I) For facilities subject to paragraph (b)(2), report associated VOC emissions from all of the categories of equipment, processes or operations listed in subparagraphs (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) under the Annual Emissions Reporting program, pursuant to Rule 301.
 - (2) Owners or operators of agricultural sources subject to this rule shall comply with the registration requirements in the CARB ATCM for stationary diesel-fueled agricultural engines rated at greater than 50 brake horsepower pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Sections 93115.3(a) and 93115.8(c), as they exist on April 7, 2023.
 - (3) Failure to comply with the provisions set forth in paragraph (d)(1) shall constitute a violation of this rule.
- (e) Compliance Dates
- (1) A person shall not install, alter, replace, operate, or use any emission source subject to this rule, initially installed on or after the effective date in Table I, without first complying with the requirements in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A), (B), (C), (E) and (H).
 - (2) The owner or operator of an emission source installed prior to the effective date in Table I and not currently possessing a valid Permit to Operate or open application for a Permit to Operate, shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) within six months of the effective date in Table I, or when an emission source becomes subject to the provisions of this rule.
 - (3) The owner or operator of an emission source installed prior to the effective date in Table I and possessing a valid Permit to Operate or open application

for a Permit to Operate will be notified by the Executive Officer of the transfer of the Permit to Operate or open application to the filing system and shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) within 60 days of notification.

- (4) Failure to comply with the provisions set forth in paragraphs (b)(1), (e)(1), (e)(2), or (e)(3) shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(f) Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- (1) Emission sources utilized exclusively in connection with any structure that is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families, and where such equipment is used by the owner or occupant of such a dwelling; or
- (2) Emission sources with a Permit to Operate issued by South Coast AQMD.

ATTACHMENT L

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste

Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

June 2026

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

WAYNE NASTRI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Implementing fuel reduction strategies is important for effective wildfire prevention and particulate matter (PM) reduction. Currently, the majority of forestry and agricultural waste is disposed of through open burning or left in place as a source of fuel for wildfires. Both of which are highly emissive and generate elevated levels of PM and other pollutants. Providing a pathway for the use of alternative vegetative fuel reduction strategies and/or technologies, such as air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles, will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management operations.

South Coast AQMD staff received interest from local government agencies to operate vegetative fuel reduction technologies for wildfire prevention. Currently, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are not operated within South Coast AQMD, as they have not demonstrated compliance with PM limits in Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration (Rule 404) and Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight (Rule 405). Additionally, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles have not demonstrated compliance with visible emissions requirements in Rule 401 – Visible Emissions (Rule 401).

Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste (PR 444.1) will establish requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste and will help reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices. Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions (PAR 401), Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration (PAR 404), and Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight (PAR 405) will include an exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to allow the use of these technologies regulated under PR 444.1. Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II (PAR 219) will exempt some ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles not subject to Regulation XXX – Title V Permits from South Coast AQMD permitting requirements. Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II (PAR 222) will require ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles exempt from permitting to be registered with the South Coast AQMD.

The proposed rules are needed to partially implement Best Control Measure 20: Application of All Feasible Measures (BCM-20) from the 2024 South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} Standard (PM_{2.5} Plan) and allow for partial implementation of objectives in Chapter 5e of the Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV) Community Emission Reduction Plan (CERP).

As part of this rule development effort, a technology assessment was conducted for vegetative fuel reduction technologies. Due to limited or unavailable emission data for the technologies reviewed, staff conducted a partial BARCT assessment. Although more robust emission data is necessary to establish an emission limit in PR 444.1, PM emissions will be reduced by an estimated 60 to 90% compared to open burning. PR 444.1 will not require the use of ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles and therefore, there will be no additional costs to adopting PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222.

PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 were developed through a public process. Two Working Group meetings were held on August 20, 2025, and January 7, 2026. A Public Workshop was held on March 25, 2026.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

REGULATORY HISTORY

AFFECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

PUBLIC PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 is to reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste and to provide a pathway for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to be used for wildfire prevention. The proposed rules are needed to partially implement BCM-20 from the PM2.5 Plan and allow for partial implementation of objectives in Chapter 5e of the ECV CERP¹.

BACKGROUND

Dead trees and dry vegetation act as fuel, increasing the likelihood of wildfires. About 243 million trees died in California between 2010 and 2024. Droughts exacerbated by climate change result in negative impacts to forests.² Drought-stressed trees are more vulnerable to diseases and pests, such as bark beetles, which can lead to tree mortality. Bark beetles are tiny insects that live underneath tree bark. They damage trees by tunneling into the bark and creating channels called galleries, where they reproduce. California hosts over 200 species of bark beetles, of which twenty are invasive, non-native species, including invasive shot hole borers (ISHB).³ ISHB introduce a fungus that causes a disease called Fusarium dieback (FD) that further weakens the tree by disrupting the flow of water and nutrients.⁴ The disease can cause wilted/brown leaves, branch dieback, tree decline, and death. ISHB-FD is present in all four counties within South Coast AQMD.⁵ Figure 1-1 indicates areas in red where ISHB-FD was found by either visual assessment of the trees or through screen traps. Presence of ISHB-FD was not found in areas of the map indicated in blue. Invasive beetles exacerbated by drought conditions have killed millions of trees in Southern California and continue to be an ongoing threat to our urban and natural forests.

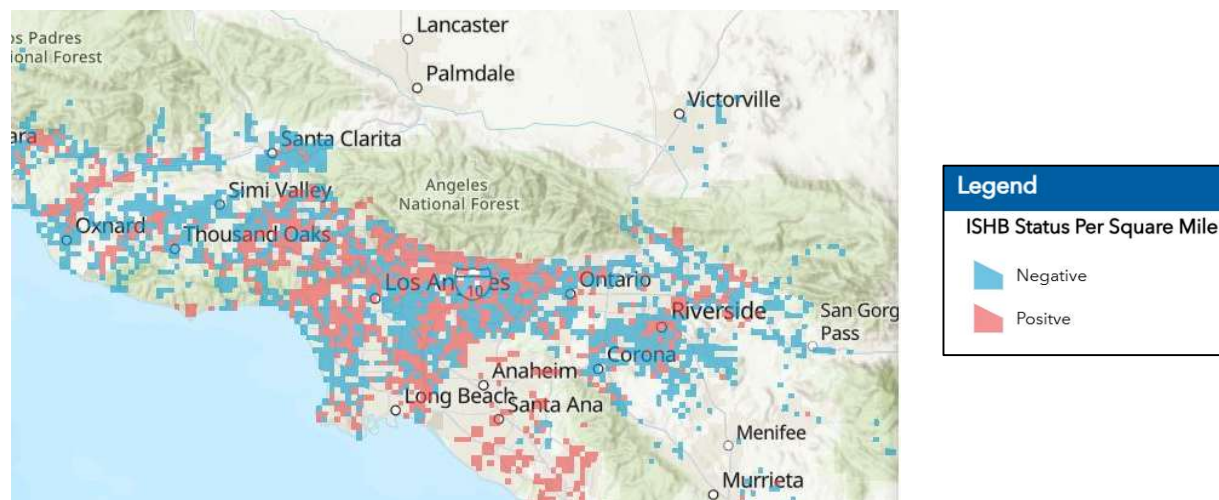
¹ ECV CERP, https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/steering-committees/eastern-coachella-valley/final-cerp/final-cerp-july-2021.pdf?sfvrsn=ae03ae61_9

² <https://oehha.ca.gov/climate-change/epic-2022/impacts-vegetation-and-wildlife/forest-tree-mortality>

³ <https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7421.html>

⁴ <https://ucanr.edu/site/invasive-shothole-borers/pest-overview>

⁵ <https://ucanr.edu/site/invasive-shothole-borers/ishb-fd-distribution-california>

Figure 1-1: ISHB Distribution in South Coast AQMD⁶

In 2003, a prolonged drought and bark beetle infestation affected trees across more than 150,000 acres in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The affected trees presented a wildfire risk to homes in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, particularly impacting the communities of Lake Arrowhead and Idyllwild. Both counties declared fire emergencies and a task force was formed. The task force included the United States Forest Service (USFS), the California Department of Forestry, now known as California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), county governments, and elected officials and other representatives of the affected communities. During that time, usable lumber was able to be trucked to a sawmill, but small branches and unmarketable wood waste needed an alternative disposal method. The task force approached South Coast AQMD staff to request use of ACIs to burn an estimated 500,000 tons of wood. As a result, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board authorized the issuance of open burn permits to USFS to operate eight ACIs in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties for a two year period. These permits would allow wood waste from felled trees to be burned in the ACIs and help abate the fire hazard. The permit was ultimately not utilized by the USFS. Presently, drought and invasive beetles continue to cause tree mortality. Strategic measures are needed to prevent the spread of destructive beetle infestations.

Dry, dense vegetation and strong Santa Ana winds led to a series of wildfires on January 7, 2025 that burned over 38,000 acres and destroyed more than 16,000 structures including homes and businesses in Los Angeles County.⁷ As more residents, homes, and infrastructure are located near forests and other natural areas, known as the wildland-urban interface (WUI), the more vulnerable these communities are to wildfires.

Currently, the majority of forestry and agricultural waste is disposed of through open burning or left in place as a source of fuel for wildfires. Both of which are highly emissive due to uncontrolled combustion that generates elevated levels of PM and other pollutants. ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are fuel reduction technologies that can reduce PM_{2.5} compared to the emissions

⁶ <https://ucanr.edu/site/invasive-shothole-borers/ishb-fd-distribution-california>

⁷ <https://www.news.caloes.ca.gov/a-year-after-the-la-fires-pacific-palisades-and-altadena-communities-recover/>

generated from open burning. ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles still emit high levels of PM but are an estimated 60% to 90% cleaner alternative to open burning. These technologies help reduce smoke and air pollution, provide faster burn rates, and result in greater control over combustion conditions.⁸ In addition, these technologies can be operated closer to WUI areas due to burning being more contained in ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and thus presenting a lower wildfire risk compared to open burning. Allowing the use of vegetative fuel reduction technologies, such as ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, mitigates wildfire risk. Chapter 2 of the staff report contains more details related to emissions and alternative technologies to open burning.

Federal Clean Air Act Requirements

The South Coast Air Basin has some of the highest levels of PM in the nation.⁹ The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants, including PM. PM is divided into two categories based on the size of the particles. PM₁₀ are inhalable particles with diameters that are 10 micrometers (µm) or less and PM_{2.5} are called fine inhalable particles with diameters that are 2.5 µm or less.¹⁰ There are three NAAQS for PM based on size and averaging time: 1) 24-hour PM₁₀ standard; 2) 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard; and 3) annual PM_{2.5} standard. The Federal Clean Air Act requires U.S. EPA to designate areas as either in attainment by meeting the applicable standard or in nonattainment by failing to meet the applicable standard.¹¹ South Coast AQMD has three NAAQS attainment regions, consisting of the South Coast Air Basin, the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (Coachella Valley), and the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

On December 14, 2012, the U.S. EPA lowered the primary annual standard for PM_{2.5} to 12 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). The Clean Air Act classifies areas as in nonattainment for the PM_{2.5} standards based on the levels of PM_{2.5} in the attainment region. Nonattainment areas that fail to meet the PM_{2.5} standards are designated as either “moderate” or “serious”. The U.S. EPA requires areas that do not meet a NAAQS to develop and implement an emission reduction strategy to meet the standard. On December 9, 2020, U.S. EPA designated the South Coast Air Basin as a “serious” nonattainment area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} Standard, with an attainment date of December 31, 2025. South Coast AQMD is still awaiting determination of attainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard.¹²

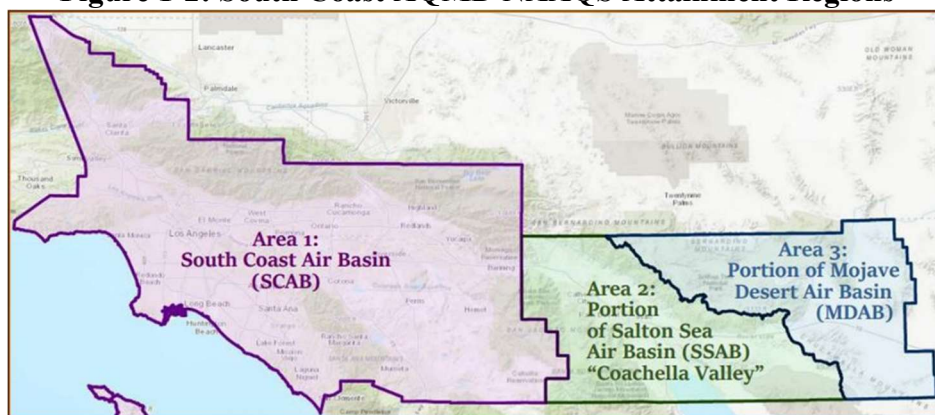
⁸ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/t-d/pubs/html/05511303/05511303.html>

⁹ https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/pm2.5-plans/final-pm2.5-plan/chapter-1---introduction.pdf?sfvrsn=c7518a61_10

¹⁰ <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics>

¹¹ <https://www.epa.gov/ozone-designations/learn-about-ozone-designations#process>

¹² [https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-management-plans/other-state-implementation-plan-\(sip\)-revisions/2012-annual-pm2-5-plan](https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-management-plans/other-state-implementation-plan-(sip)-revisions/2012-annual-pm2-5-plan)

Figure 1-2: South Coast AQMD NAAQS Attainment Regions

South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} Standard

The PM_{2.5} Plan was adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board on June 7, 2024. The PM_{2.5} plan included a request for a 5-year extension to demonstrate attainment of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard by December 31, 2030. Under the Clean Act Section 188(e), the extension was requested due to unforeseen challenges such as increased emissions in the goods movement sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, unfavorable meteorology, wildfires, and the addition of near-road monitors. The PM_{2.5} Plan contains BCM-20, which seeks to reduce direct PM_{2.5} emissions from combustion and non-combustion sources. PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 will partially implement BCM-20 in the 2012 PM_{2.5} Plan, by allowing and regulating the use of alternative, lower emitting vegetative fuel reduction technologies when compared to the open burning of forestry and agricultural waste.¹³

Community Emissions Reductions Plan - Eastern Coachella Valley

In 2017, California Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) was signed into law to develop a program to address local air pollution in disproportionately impacted communities. AB 617 directs California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts, including South Coast AQMD, to enact measures to obtain more focused monitoring and emission reductions in environmental justice communities. In 2018, CARB designated ten AB 617 communities statewide, including three within South Coast AQMD. In 2019, CARB designated two additional AB 617 communities within South Coast AQMD, including the ECV. Local air districts are responsible for developing and implementing CERPs and Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMPs) in partnership with residents and stakeholders. The CAMP includes actions to enhance the understanding of air pollution in the community and to support effective implementation of the CERP. The CERP is developed to achieve air pollution emission and exposure reductions and address the respective community's primary air quality concerns.

The ECV community is located in Riverside County and includes the city of Coachella and the unincorporated areas of Indio, Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, and North Shore. The main sources of air

¹³[https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-management-plans/other-state-implementation-plan-\(sip\)-revisions/2012-annual-pm2-5-plan](https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-management-plans/other-state-implementation-plan-(sip)-revisions/2012-annual-pm2-5-plan)

pollution affecting the community include fugitive dust from construction activities, unpaved roads and parking lots; and agricultural activities, including pesticide application and agricultural burning. During development of the ECV CERP¹⁴, community members expressed concern about the health effects from open burning and about the air quality impacts from open burning near schools, childcare centers, homes, and impacts to farmworkers. Community members also expressed interest in exploring alternatives to open burning. Examples of alternatives to traditional open burning include composting, using heavy-duty equipment (e.g. chipper or grinder), or using an ACI. Chapter 5e Table 2 in the ECV CERP, discusses pursuing funding opportunities for equipment or services to be used as alternatives to agricultural open burning. Rule development for PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 was not identified as a course of action within the ECV CERP; however, this rule development can help reduce PM emissions from agricultural waste disposal operations by allowing the use of alternatives to traditional open burning, i.e., ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. At this time, PR 444.1 allows only government agencies and their contractors to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Government agencies may partner with communities or agricultural operations to burn vegetative waste, including agricultural waste.

REGULATORY HISTORY

Rule 404 and Rule 405 established PM emission limits applicable to any source, including ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Rules 404 and 405 were both adopted in May 1976. Rule 404 was amended in 1979 and 1986, while Rule 405 was amended once in 1986. Prior to the formation of South Coast AQMD in 1977, each of the four counties – Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino – had their own air pollution control district (APCD). Rule 404 was first amended in October 1979 due to concern from U.S. EPA that Rule 404 was less stringent than the respective county APCD rules it replaced because liquid sulfur compounds were excluded from PM emission limits. Rule 1119 – Petroleum Coke Calcining Operations - Oxides of Sulfur was adopted in March 1979, which required coke calciners to reduce SO₂ emissions by 80 percent and ensure compliance with Rule 404. As a result, Rule 404 was amended to remove the exemption for liquid sulfur compounds discharged from petroleum coke calcining operations. Rules 404 and 405 were last amended in February 1986 alongside the adoption of Rule 1112.1. Rule 1112.1 establishes limits for particulate emissions from cement kilns and clinker coolers; consequently, Rules 404 and 405 were amended to include an exemption for equipment which complies with the emission limits specified in Rule 1112.1.

Rule 401 regulates visible emissions from any source, including ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Rule 401 was adopted in February 1977 and subsequently amended eleven times to provide exemptions for various types of equipment or operations. The rule was last amended in November 2001 to extend the less stringent state visibility standard for four additional years for specific under-fired charbroilers, excluding chain-driven charbroilers and those with control equipment, to allow for cost-effective control technology to be identified.

¹⁴https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/steering-committees/eastern-coachella-valley/final-cerp/final-cerp-july-2021.pdf?sfvrsn=ae03ae61_9

Rule 219 exempts specific equipment, processes, or operations from South Coast AQMD permitting requirements. The rule has been amended 22 times to address specific types of equipment. Rule 219 was last amended in April 2023 to include enhanced recordkeeping, clarify equipment replacement requirements at federal major sources, and update emission thresholds for non-Title V agricultural sources.

Rule 222 requires owners or operators to register specified equipment by submitting information regarding the source, including information to determine whether the equipment is operating in compliance with applicable District, state, and federal rules and regulations. In addition to an initial filing fee, affected equipment are subject to annual renewal fees. Rule 222 was adopted in September 1998 and has subsequently been amended six times. Rule 222 was last amended in April 2023 to update existing references to Rule 219 provisions, including exemptions for residential dwelling units of no more than four families and for small food ovens.

AFFECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Currently, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are not operated within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction, as they have not demonstrated compliance with the PM limits in Rule 404 and 405, nor the visible emissions requirements in Rule 401. The types of facilities expected to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles include government agencies that specialize in forest protection, fire protection, and transportation; as well as agricultural operations. Staff is aware of four ACIs owned and/or operated by government agencies that will be used within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction after rule adoption; all four ACIs are equipped with engines rated less than 50 horsepower (HP). However, staff anticipates the number of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles used by government agencies and their contractors to increase in the future.

PUBLIC PROCESS

The development of PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 was conducted through a public process. Two Working Group meetings were held on August 20, 2025 and January 7, 2026. The Working Group is composed of representatives from public agencies, consultants, manufacturers, environmental and community representatives, and other interested parties. The purpose of the Working Group meetings is to discuss details of proposed rules and to listen to concerns with the objective to build consensus and resolve key issues. Additionally, a Public Workshop was held on March 25, 2026. The purpose of the Public Workshop was to present the proposed rule language to stakeholders and to solicit comment. Staff also conducted multiple site visits as part of this rulemaking process.

CHAPTER 2: BARCT ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

BARCT ANALYSIS APPROACH

Assessment of Current South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Assessment of Emission Limits for Existing Units

Other Regulatory Requirements

Assessment of Pollution Control Technologies

Initial BARCT Emission Limits and Other Considerations

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) is defined in the California Health & Safety Code Section 40406 as “an emission limitation that is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of source”. The purpose of a BARCT assessment is to identify any potential emission reductions from specific equipment or industries and establish an emission limit that is consistent with state law.

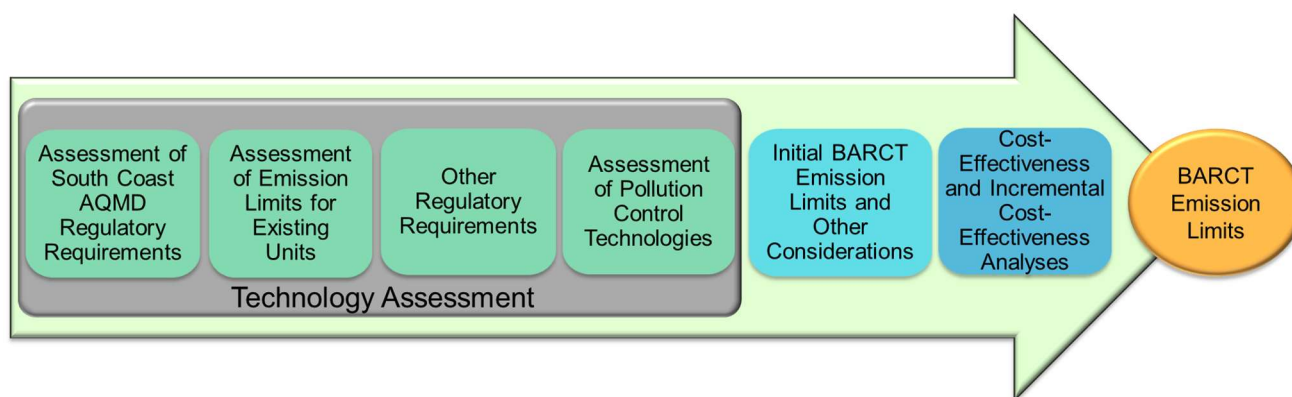
Initially, staff planned on conducting a full BARCT assessment as part of this rule development and establishing BARCT emission limits for PM in PR 444.1. Due to limited or unavailable data for the technologies reviewed as part of the technology assessment, an initial BARCT emission limit could not be determined. The partial BARCT assessment for development of PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 includes an assessment of South Coast AQMD regulatory requirements, an assessment of emission limits for existing vegetative fuel reduction technologies, an analysis of rules and regulations of other air pollution control agencies, and an overview of potential vegetative fuel reduction technologies.

BARCT ANALYSIS APPROACH

The BARCT analysis approach follows a series of steps conducted for each equipment category.

The steps for BARCT analysis consist of:

- Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements
- Assessment of Emissions Limits for Existing Units
- Other Regulatory Requirements
- Assessment of Pollution Control Technologies
- Initial BARCT Emission Limits and Other Considerations
- Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Analyses
- BARCT Emission Limits



Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

As part of the BARCT assessment, staff reviewed existing South Coast AQMD regulatory requirements which reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management operations. Forestry and agricultural waste is primarily disposed of through open burning. Rule 444 regulates open burning activities by specifying conditions and requirements for open burning but does not establish PM emission limits. Rule 444 defines open burning combustion/open detonation as “outside of a combustion chamber”. However, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, include a combustion chamber and therefore, do not meet the definition of open burning.

Rule 444 allows open burning to dispose of forestry and agricultural waste. Prescribed burning, agricultural burning, and fire hazard removal are some of the open burning activities subject to Rule 444. Prescribed burning is planned open burning conducted by a public agency, and the two main types are broadcast burning and pile burning. Broadcast burning is controlled burning of brush and understory vegetation that is confined to a predetermined area. Pile burning is controlled burning of debris, such as brush, in a consolidated pile. Pile burning is a common practice to dispose of forestry and agricultural waste within South Coast AQMD.



Figure 2-1- Example of Pile Burning

Open burning is not subject to Rule 404 and Rule 405, as open burning is not considered to be a point source of emissions, which involves equipment typically requiring a permit to operate. Rule 404 and Rule 405 apply to any source (i.e., equipment), including ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Rule 404 limits the grain loading of PM in a cubic foot of air that is discharged to the atmosphere. Rule 405 limits the amount of PM that may be discharged into the atmosphere from an operation based upon the weight of material processed. Open burning is also not subject to Rule 401. Rule 401 applies to vegetative fuel reduction technologies, including ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and limits visible emissions from any single source of emission. Rule 401 specifies an opacity limit no darker than number one on the Ringelmann Chart, representing 20% opacity, for a period aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour.

Rule 1133.1 – Chipping and Grinding Operations (Rule 1133.1) applies to owners and operators of chipping and grinding operations and is meant to prevent inadvertent decomposition during such operations. Rule 1133.1 applies to chipped and ground woodwaste, greenwaste, and foodwaste used for purposes other than composting (Rule 1133.3 – Emission Reductions from Composting Operations) or co-compositing (Rule 1133.2 – Emission Reductions from Co-Composting Operations). Chipping and grinding can be used as a method to process forestry and agricultural waste and is considered to be a vegetative fuel reduction technology.

Assessment of Emissions Limits for Existing Units

The majority of forestry and agricultural waste is disposed of through open burning. South Coast AQMD rules do not have established emission limits for open burning or vegetative fuel reduction technologies; Rule 1133.1 does not contain emission limits. However, South Coast AQMD permits for chipping and grinding have varying emission limits for process emissions and engines associated with the respective equipment.

Other Regulatory Requirements

As part of the BARCT assessment, staff reviewed other California air district regulations and found that the following include emission limits in permits rather than rules for vegetative fuel reduction technologies: Bay Area Air Quality Management District, San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, Monterey Bay Air Resources District, North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, and San Diego County Air Pollution Control District. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District includes ACI emission limits in Rule 2280 – Portable Equipment Registration (Rule 2280) as well as in their permits.

Table 2-1: Rule 2280 Emission Limits for Air Curtain Burn Box¹⁵

Pollutant	Emission Limit (lb/ton)*
PM10	1.3
NO _x	1
SO _x	0.1
CO	2.6
VOC	0.9

*(in pounds per ton of agricultural waste material)

U.S. EPA formerly required Title V permits for all ACIs due to high levels of PM emissions. On April 17, 2024, U.S. EPA removed Title V requirements for ACIs that burn less than 35 tons per day and only burn wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste, or a combination of the three. In most cases, burning agricultural waste in an ACI requires a Title V permit. U.S. EPA 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60 Subpart EEEE establishes performance standards for other solid waste incineration (OSWI) units, which includes ACIs, pyrolysis, and gasification units. Subpart EEEE contains emission limitations, operating limitations, compliance requirements, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

¹⁵ <https://www.valleyair.org/media/d14hbnox/rule-2280.pdf>

ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste are subject only to requirements in 40 CFR Part 60, Sections 60.2970 through 60.2973, rather than all the requirements in Subpart EEEE. ACIs that burn only those three materials are subject to an opacity limitation of 35% (6 minute average) during the 30 minute start-up period and an opacity limitation of 10% (6 minute average) thereafter using U.S. EPA Method 9. Sections 60.2970 through 60.2973 also include recordkeeping and reporting requirements for ACIs. Table 2-2 applies to OWSI units that burn materials other than wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, including ACIs that burn non-woody agricultural waste.

Table 2-2: PM Emission Limitations for OWSI Units in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE¹⁶

Unit Type	PM Emission Limit	Averaging Time	EPA Method
OSWI units that commenced construction on or before August 31, 2020	0.013 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf)	Using 3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 5 or 29 of Appendix A
OSWI units with capacities >10 tons/day that commenced construction after August 31, 2020 or commenced reconstruction or modification on or after December 29, 2025	0.013 grains per dscf		
OSWI Units With Capacities ≤10 tons/day that commenced construction after August 31, 2020 or commenced reconstruction or modification on or after December 29, 2025	210 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter		

U.S. EPA 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart CCCC¹⁷ establishes performance standards for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units, which includes ACIs, pyrolysis, and gasification units. Subpart CCCC contains emission limitations, operating limitations, compliance requirements, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements. ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste are subject only to requirements in 40 CFR Part 60, Sections 60.2242 and 60.2245 through 60.2260, rather than all the requirements in Subpart CCCC. ACIs that burn only those three materials are subject to an opacity limitation of 35% (average of three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) during the 30 minute start-up period and an opacity limitation of 10% (average of three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) thereafter using U.S. EPA Method 9. Section 60.2260 also includes recordkeeping and reporting requirements for ACIs.

¹⁶ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-60/subpart-EEEE>

¹⁷ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-60/subpart-CCCC>

Assessment of Pollution Control Technologies

As part of the BARCT assessment, staff conducted a technology assessment of different vegetative fuel reduction technologies. The technologies evaluated were chipping and grinding, gasification, pyrolysis systems, prescribed fire vehicles, and ACIs.



Figure 2-2 — Chipping and Grinding



Figure 2-3 — Gasification



Figure 2-4 — Pyrolysis System



Figure 2-5 — Prescribed Fire Vehicle



Figure 2-6 — Air Curtain Incinerator

Chipping and Grinding

Vegetative waste can be processed through chipping and grinding. Equipment used for chipping and grinding include wood chippers, tub grinders, or horizontal grinders. Chipping and grinding mechanically reduces the size of the waste material. Vegetative waste can be chipped and ground for use as land cover, a soil amendment, or feedstock. PM emissions are directly associated with chipping and grinding. There is also high fuel consumption associated with chipping and grinding and with transporting the waste from one site to another.¹⁸

Gasification Technology

Thermo-catalytic gasification technology can convert vegetative waste into a pipeline quality renewable gas called syngas. Converting vegetative waste into syngas helps divert material from landfills while producing fuel that can be used for electricity generation. Gasification is an

¹⁸<https://climate.mit.edu/ask-mit/does-harvesting-wood-contribute-climate-change-even-if-wood-used-permanent-structures#:~:text=Yes:%20the%20tree%20waste%20left,impacts%20on%20land%2Dbased%20ecosystems>

emerging technology that is not yet mature for widespread end-user application. Successful implementation of this technology relies on overcoming certain infrastructure challenges. Gasification requires substantial infrastructure from feedstock supply to energy generation and emission control. It also depends on a reliable supply chain and transportation network for continuous operation.¹⁹ As an emerging technology not ready for widespread user application, there is currently no emission data available.

Pyrolysis Systems

Pyrolysis is a thermo-chemical process, where vegetative waste is heated in a low-oxygen environment to break down the waste. The benefit of this technology is the production of biochar, which sequesters carbon into a stable form preventing it from decomposing into atmospheric carbon dioxide. Biochar is also a beneficial soil amendment, improving soil health by retaining water and nutrients. In addition to emissions related to operation of this technology, there are emissions associated with transporting materials to the equipment site. This technology also requires supporting infrastructure such as access to water and electricity.²⁰ There are no permitted pyrolysis systems used for vegetative waste within South Coast AQMD and thus no related emission data is available.

Prescribed Fire Vehicle

Prescribed fire vehicles are used to burn grasses and low-growth brush and can be operated on relatively wet or dry grass. This technology is not intended for reducing tall or dense vegetation, shrubs, or tree waste. Prescribed fire vehicles use an array of high temperature, high oxygen torches to burn vegetation directly below the vehicle. They also use large fans to draw air in along the bottom of the burn chamber. The added oxygen inside the burn chamber produces cleaner combustion and less smoke than traditional open burning. The primary function of this technology is to support fire mitigation efforts by establishing fuel breaks. Prescribed fire vehicles can precisely burn areas at tree lines adjacent to homes and other properties and can be used along highways.²¹ Prescribed fire vehicles are an emerging technology and there is currently no available emission data, so there is limited emission data available. Preliminary emission data shows an estimated 60% reduction in PM2.5 emissions compared to open burning.

Air Curtain Incinerators

ACIs can be used to burn vegetative waste and produce biochar depending on operating conditions. ACIs operate by projecting a high-velocity curtain of air across an open burn chamber, promoting cleaner combustion compared to open burning. The equipment is either above or below ground and can contain refractory walls and a floor. The high-velocity air curtain ensures a constant supply of oxygen to the fire, promoting a more complete combustion process.²² Table 2-3 summarizes available emission data for ACIs, which shows significant variability. Despite the limited and

¹⁹<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0196890424011543#:~:text=Gasification%20is%20an%20auspicious%20pathway,operational%20efficacy%20of%20the%20plant>

²⁰<https://www.ars.usda.gov/northeast-area/wyndmoor-pa/eastern-regional-research-center/docs/biomass-pyrolysis-research-1/what-is-pyrolysis/>

²¹ <https://burnbot.com/technology/#video>

²² <https://www.fs.usda.gov/t-d/pubs/html/05511303/05511303.html>

variable ACI emission data, source test results show burning vegetative waste in an ACI to be 60% to 90%+ cleaner than open pile burning.²³

Similar to conventional ACIs, carbonizers use air curtain technology in association with a combustion chamber and therefore fall under the PR 444.1 definition of an ACI. However, they also have pyrolysis systems to convert vegetative waste into biochar. Some carbonizers contain a two-chamber pyrolysis system and also have an under air supply that can be adjusted by the operator to assist in pyrolysis of vegetative waste. Additionally, carbonizers use a continuous water quenching system to stop pyrolysis and increase the porosity and quantity of biochar.

Table 2-3: Emissions Test Results for ACIs²⁴

Material	Year	PM10 (lb/ton)	CO (lb/ton)
Wood/cord wood	1968	13	-
Wood	2000	0.12	1.1
Forest vegetation	2002	1.1	2.6
Wood	2003	1.4	30
Wood	2003	0.13	0.61
Wood	2016	0.0064	4.2
Vegetative material	2016	7.7	6.9
Wood	2023	4.25	14.2

Initial BARCT Emission Limits and Other Considerations

As part of the BARCT assessment, staff examined emission data from various vegetative fuel reduction technologies. Emission data found was limited or unavailable for the technologies reviewed. Due to the limited emission data found during the technology assessment, only a partial BARCT assessment was conducted. Thus, staff determined that an initial BARCT emission limit could not be established. As a result, PR 444.1 will reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices by establishing requirements for best management practices, monitoring, and recordkeeping.

²³ <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/cao/Documents/caoACIresultsSum.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.valleyair.org/media/dpipwseq/criteria-air-incinerator-ef-determination-analysis.pdf>

CHAPTER 3: SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED RULE 444.1 STRUCTURE

PROPOSED RULE 444.1

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 401, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 404,
AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 405**

**PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219 AND PROPOSED AMENDED
RULE 222**

INTRODUCTION

PR 444.1 establishes requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste and reduces PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices. PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 will include an exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles regulated under PR 444.1 to allow their use in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. PAR 219 will exempt ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles not subject to Title V from South Coast AQMD permitting requirements, but they will be required to be registered pursuant to PAR 222.

PROPOSED RULE 444.1 STRUCTURE

PR 444.1 will contain the following subdivisions:

- a) Purpose*
- b) Applicability*
- c) Definitions*
- d) General Requirements*
- e) Air Curtain Incinerator Operating Requirements*
- f) Air Curtain Incinerator Monitoring Requirements*
- g) Prohibitions*
- h) Maintenance Requirements*
- i) Source Testing*
- j) Recordkeeping*

PROPOSED RULE 444.1

Subdivision (a) — Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to establish requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and to reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices.

Subdivision (b) — Applicability

PR 444.1 applies to owners and operators of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. PR 444.1 contains a requirement which limits the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to solely government agencies and their contractors. Government contractors are only allowed to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles when working on behalf of a government agency under a current and valid contract. This requirement is intended to prevent private use until a future PR 444.1 amendment is made. This will allow South Coast AQMD to work with government agencies to source test equipment, establish emission limits, and evaluate best management practices before allowing private use. Government agencies and their contractors may operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles on private property.

Subdivision (c) — Definitions

Definitions were added or modified from other South Coast AQMD rules and federal and state regulations to provide clarity for PR 444.1 requirements.

- *AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any business occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to:*
 - (A) *Growing of crops; or*
 - (B) *Conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.*

This definition is from Rule 444 and modified to remove operations related to the raising of fowl or other animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood, which are not applicable to PR 444.1.

- *AGRICULTURAL WASTE means unwanted or unsalable plant materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations. Agricultural Wastes do not include items such as metal, wire, plastic, rubber, ornamental or landscape vegetation, chemically treated wood including chemically treated grape stakes, shop wastes, construction and demolition material, material containing asbestos, garbage, oil filters, tires, tar paper, pesticide and fertilizer containers, broken boxes, pallets, sweat boxes, packaging material, packing boxes or any other material produced in the packaging or processing of agricultural products. Orchard or vineyard waste or any other material, generated as a result of land use conversion to nonagricultural purposes is not agricultural waste.*

This definition is from Rule 444 and modified to refer to waste from Agricultural Operations as defined in PR 444.1. The definition was also modified to specify that agricultural waste refers to only plant materials from agricultural operations and does not include items such as metal or wires that are used in agricultural operations such as metal wires used to support grape vines. Waste burned in ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles reach hotter temperatures compared to open burning. Metals burned in ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles can reach temperatures hot enough to release toxic heavy metals into the atmosphere. Grape stakes are commonly pressure-treated with preservatives such as chromated copper arsenate to prevent insect damage and decay, which can cause hazardous air pollutants when burned. An example of material that is not considered agricultural waste is food product that has left agricultural operations. Food scraps that are disposed of along with yard waste are not considered agricultural waste.

- *AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, carbonizer, or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which combustion occurs.*

This definition is from 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE²⁵ and was modified to describe different terms or names for ACIs applicable to PR 444.1. ACIs can be above ground in a manufactured

²⁵ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-60/subpart-EEEE>

steel container which acts as an open combustion chamber. ACIs may or may not have refractory walls and a floor. ACIs can also be below ground in an open pit or trench which serves as the open combustion chamber. The terms incinerator, carbonizer, and mechanized burner all refer to the same process of forcing a high-velocity curtain of air across an open combustion chamber used to burn vegetative waste. ACIs can produce ash, biochar, or sometimes both. The term carbonizer relates to the production of biochar. See Chapter 2 of the Staff Report for more details. Biochar can be produced by applying water to the combusted materials to extinguish burning before turning to ash. As stated in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE, ACIs do not include conventional combustion devices with enclosed fireboxes and controlled air technology such as mass burn, modular, and fluidized bed combustors.

- *BURN AUTHORIZATION NUMBER means the number that is assigned to a burn project upon being granted approval by the Executive Officer.*

This definition is from Rule 444. The request for a burn authorization number is the mechanism in which the Executive Officer is notified of planned burning. Under PR 444.1, a burn project refers to the burning of vegetative waste in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle.

- *CONTRACTOR means a person or company who performs a service for a separate entity under a valid and current contract. Contractor includes government grant recipients.*

This definition was added to describe persons who have established a written contract with government agencies to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to reduce vegetative waste on their behalf. A contract is valid if it is legally enforceable agreement between two parties. A contract is current if it is active and presently in effect. A current and valid contract is a written agreement between both parties where there is an ongoing agreement for the operational period of the project.

- *CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE means any drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is listed in Schedules I through V of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, codified in the California Health and Safety Code Division 10.*

This definition is from California Health and Safety Code Section 11007²⁶ and was added to describe types of vegetative waste prohibited to be burned under PR 444.1. The definition of agricultural waste includes unwanted or unsalable plants which can be inclusive of some controlled substances derived from plants either directly or through chemical processing such as cannabis, opium, and psilocybin mushrooms. The definition is modified from Section 11007 to include the schedule numbers and associated law pertaining to this definition.

- *PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE means a mobile machine designed for wildfire prevention by performing mechanized controlled burns of low-growth vegetation to create fuel breaks.*

²⁶https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&division=10.&title=&part=&chapter=1.&article=

This definition was added to describe a type of unit regulated by PR 444.1. This definition is intended to capture an emerging technology that consists of a remote-controlled, tractor sized vehicle that burns grasses and low-growth brush to create lines of burnt materials that act as fuel breaks to reduce wildfire risk. Prescribed fire vehicles are an emerging technology and are currently remote-controlled but may be operated manually in the future. See Chapter 2 of the Staff Report for more details.

- *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.*

This definition is from Rule 1480 — Ambient Air Monitoring and Sampling of Metal Toxic Air Contaminants (Rule 1480). This definition was added to PR 444.1 to maintain consistency and reflects the definition of school included in other South Coast AQMD toxics rules specified in Regulation XIV – Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants.

- *SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; Schools as defined in paragraph (c)(8); daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. Sensitive receptors include long-term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.*

This definition is from Rule 1480 and reflects the definition of sensitive receptor included in other South Coast AQMD toxics rules specified in Regulation XIV – Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants. This definition was added to describe the buildings or structures containing more vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and the sick.

- *VEGETATIVE WASTE means Wood Waste, Yard Waste, and Agricultural Waste.*

This definition was added to describe the types of waste that can be burned in ACI or prescribed fire vehicle. Vegetative waste can refer individually to either wood waste, yard waste, or agricultural waste. Vegetative waste can also mean any mixture of wood waste, yard waste, and agricultural waste.

- *WOOD WASTE means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Wood Waste does not include grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands, construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.*

This definition is from 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE. Wood waste is a type of vegetative waste which is allowed to be burned pursuant to PR 444.1. This definition was streamlined to remove examples of treated wood and treated wood products that do not meet the definition of wood waste. This definition was modified from Subpart EEEE to remove bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings from the definition of wood waste under PR 444.1. These smaller wood waste materials are not suitable to be used as the primary fuel in an ACI as their use can lead to improper combustion and cause more smoke. Chipped wood waste can however be mixed in with larger wood waste to burn more efficiently in an ACI. These materials are also not suitable to be used in a prescribed fire vehicle as this equipment is solely meant to be used on grasses and low-growth brush. Wood waste can refer to either untreated wood or untreated wood products, or it can refer to any mixture of these types of vegetative waste.

- *YARD WASTE means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. Yard Waste comes from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard Waste does include construction, renovation, and demolition wastes.*

This definition is from 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE. Yard waste is a type of vegetative waste, which is allowed to be burned pursuant to PR 444.1. Yard waste can refer to grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, or clippings from bushes and shrubs. Yard waste includes living or standing grass, bushes, or shrubs. Yard waste can also mean any mixture of these types of vegetative waste. An example of yard waste includes public or private lands that may be burned by the operation of prescribed fire vehicles. The term yard waste is also from 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart EEEE and does not solely include waste from a yard, which is usually associated with a private residence. Any waste that meets the definition of yard waste in PR 444.1 can be burned in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle even if the waste is not from a residential yard such as wild grasses or shrubs on public lands near highways.

Subdivision (d) – General Requirements

Vegetative Waste Burning – Paragraph (d)(1)

Paragraph (d)(1) requires that only vegetative waste be burned in ACI or prescribed fire vehicle. ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are designed to reduce PM emissions from the burning of vegetative waste and are not equipped with air pollution control devices designed to reduce toxic air contaminants, hazardous air pollutants, or other emissions which could pose harm to public health (e.g. burning of controlled substances). Therefore, materials such as metals and treated wood must not to be burned in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle pursuant to PR 444.1, as more robust emission control devices would be necessary to protect public health if burning these types of materials.

Government Agencies and their Contractors – Paragraph (d)(2)

PR 444.1 allows only government agencies and their contractors to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. This requirement is intended to prevent private use until a future PR 444.1 amendment is made. This will allow South Coast AQMD to work with government agencies to source test equipment, establish emission limits, and evaluate best management practices before

allowing private use. Government agencies may partner with communities or agricultural operations to burn vegetative waste to reduce fuels. Contractors are only allowed to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles under a current and valid government contract.

Minimizing Emissions of Air Contaminants – Paragraph (d)(3)

Paragraph (d)(3) requires the owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle to minimize the amount of air contaminants released into the atmosphere. This includes maintaining the equipment properly and operating equipment in a manner that reduces air contaminants. This provision serves as a substitute for a common permit requirement to ensure equipment is properly maintained and kept in good operating condition at all times.

Wind Speed Requirements for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraph (d)(4)

PR 444.1 requires that ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles burn vegetative waste only when wind speeds are less than 20 mph. This requirement is based on continuous wind speeds below 20 mph and is not based on average wind speed over a period of time. An owner or operator may demonstrate compliance with this requirement by using an anemometer to measure wind speed. Operating instructions for ACIs²⁷ and prescribed fire vehicles²⁸ both state that operation should not take place above this wind speed. Wind speeds higher than 20 mph can blow embers to nearby buildings or structures and increase wildfire risk.

Ash Removal Requirements – Paragraphs (d)(5)

Ash must be handled, stored, and disposed of properly to prevent emissions into the atmosphere. Strong winds have the potential to cause ash to become airborne. Ash contains PM and other pollutants that pose a risk to public health. Ash can be moved carefully using an ash rake, front-end loader, or excavator with a bucket and thumb. An example of improper handling of ash is using a leaf blower to remove ash from filters and allowing them to enter the atmosphere. After removal, ash can be disposed of by being mixed in with soil and used as a soil amendment.

Burn Authorization Number for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraph (d)(6)

PR 444.1 requires a daily burn authorization from the Executive Officer for each burn operation at each location. A location is the physical address or legal description such as the coordinates in latitude and longitude. Any time the ACI is moved and there is a cold start to begin operation is considered a new location, including if the equipment is moved to a different part of the same forest. A cold start refers to any time the ACI is starting a new burning activity in which an ignition device is used. The burn authorization must be requested by phone by 4:00 pm on the day prior to burning. This provision is consistent with Rule 444, which requires an owner or operator to obtain a burn authorization number for each open burning event. This requirement will allow the Executive Officer to be notified when burning is taking place and will aid in potential compliance investigations.

²⁷ <https://airburners.com/files/operating-manuals/charboss-3axels-v2025.pdf>

²⁸ https://burnbot.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025_BurnBot_RX_Flyer_v01.pdf

*Subdivision (e) – Air Curtain Incinerator Operating Requirements*Cold Start Requirements for ACIs – Subparagraphs (e)(1)(A) and (e)(1)(B)

When conducting a cold start of an ACI, the owner or operator must use a propane torch, drip torch, or flare as ignition devices to ignite material inside the combustion chamber. A combustion chamber refers to where combustion of waste occurs, including in an open pit or trench. These ignition devices will help the fire start safely and allow for more control over ignition. Accelerants such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and turpentine must not be used to prevent the production of black smoke. A cold start refers to any time the ACI is starting a new burning activity in which an ignition device is used. A cold start does not mean the first time an ACI is ever operated; cold starts can occur multiple times throughout the equipment life of an ACI.

Engine and Fuel Requirements for ACIs – Paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3)

ACIs containing an internal combustion engine that is used to power the air curtain must meet U.S. EPA Tier 4 emission standards. Any diesel fuel used in an ACI must meet CARB diesel fuel standards.

Best Management Practices for ACIs – Paragraphs (e)(4) - (e)(7)

Vegetative waste loaded into the combustion chamber must remain below the level of the air curtain and below the manufacturer's maximum loading capacity to ensure proper combustion and to reduce PM emissions. A combustion chamber refers to where combustion occurs, including an open pit or trench. During operation, an ACI must be monitored continuously when there is active burning or when flames are visible to reduce wildfire risk. The high-velocity air curtain must remain in operation and continuously blow air inside the combustion chamber in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended airflow setting until all waste materials are burned and there are no visible flames present. Ash must be removed when it reaches 1/3 the height of the combustion chamber or when the accumulated ashes impede combustion, whichever occurs first. Ash removal at this height will help ensure the ACI is operating at maximum efficiency.

*Subdivision (f) – Air Curtain Incinerator Monitoring Requirements*Monitoring Requirements for ACIs – Subdivision (f)

Currently, federal requirements for burning vegetative waste in an ACI are included in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart CCCC and/or Subpart EEEE. The federal requirements for ACIs are proposed to be amended to consolidate requirements including those for monitoring. The opacity requirements included in 40 CFR Part 60 are incorporated by reference in PR 444.1, and the reference is intended to help owners and/or operators of ACIs identify the federal requirements for ACIs outside the requirements of PR 444.1. Carbonizers that burn clean cellulosic biomass²⁹ and produce biochar are not subject to Clean Air Act 129 standards.³⁰ These carbonizers may still be subject to other federal requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 including recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

²⁹<https://www.epa.gov/rcra/fact-sheet-clean-cellulosic-biomass-and-non-hazardous-secondary-materials-determinations#Biochar>

³⁰ <https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/files/14970.pdf>

Owners and operators of ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles are responsible for complying with all applicable rules and regulations regardless of whether they are identified in PR 444.1.

Subdivision (g) – Prohibitions

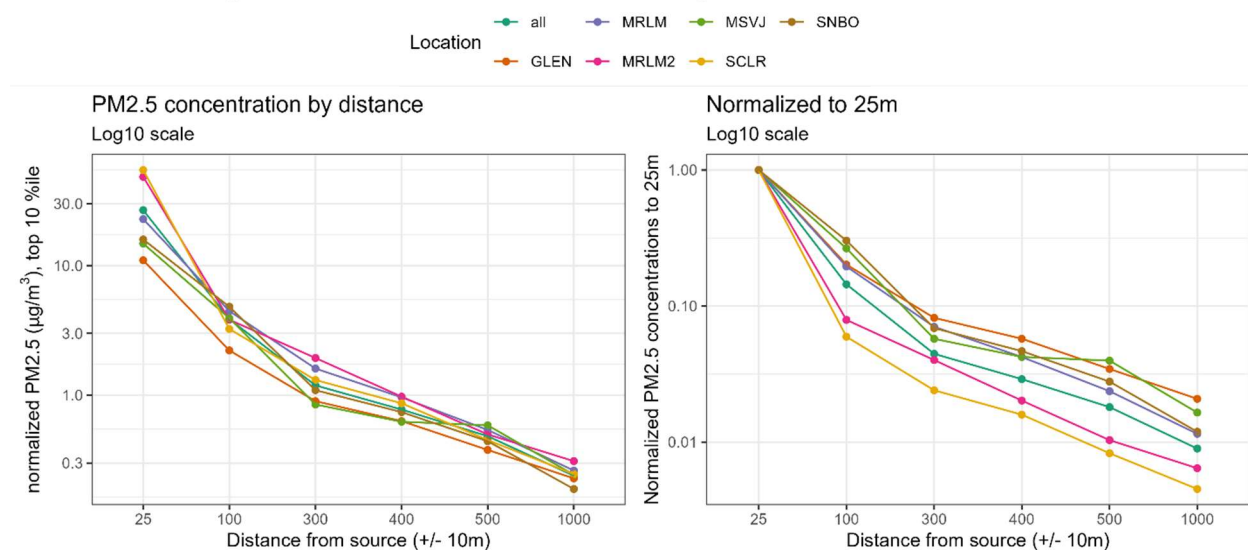
Controlled Substances – Paragraphs (g)(1)

PR 444.1 prohibits owners or operators from burning controlled substances in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle. Burning controlled substances in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle can cause the release of air contaminants that pose a risk to public health. ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles do not contain add-on air pollution control devices that would prevent air pollutants from controlled substances from being emitted into the atmosphere.

Sensitive Receptors – Paragraphs (g)(2)

PR 444.1 prohibits the operation of an ACI closer than 300 feet from a sensitive receptor. The distance of 300 feet was established based on ACI operating manuals and modeling support. An ACI operating manual specified a minimum safe distance of 300 feet from structures, such as homes, which are included in the definition of sensitive receptors. This provision is intended to protect the health of vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and the sick at these locations. ACIs do not need to be operated near sensitive receptors to obtain vegetative fuel reduction benefits. South Coast AQMD staff also conducted modeling which supports the prohibition of operating an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor. Figure 4-1 shows that PM_{2.5} concentrations decrease by 70% at 100 meters (~328 feet) from an ACI.

Figure 3-1: PM Concentration Change with Distance from ACIs



Unlike ACIs, one of the primary purposes of prescribed fire vehicles is to burn vegetative waste near residences and structures to create fuel breaks and reduce wildfire risk near these properties. As a result, paragraph (g)(2) is not applicable to prescribed fire vehicles. However, as prescribed

fire vehicles are mobile and are intended to create fuel breaks, time spent at any one location is expected to be limited.

Subdivision (h) — Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance Requirements for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraphs (h)(1) - (h)(2)

PR 444.1 requires an owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle to maintain the equipment as recommended by the manufacturer in the operating and maintenance manual for the equipment. The owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle must keep a copy of the manufacturer's operating and maintenance manual. The owner or operator must also provide a copy of manufacturer's operating and maintenance manual to the Executive Officer with 48 hours of it being requested.

Subdivision (i) — Source Testing

Source Testing for ACIs or Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Subdivision (i)

PR 444.1 requires the owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle to allow the Executive Officer to conduct a source test within six months of the initial request by the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer may conduct multiple source tests on an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle; the owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle is required to make the equipment available for source testing within 6 months of each initial request. The source test emission data gathered by the Executive Officer will inform future PR 444.1 amendments.

Subdivision (j) — Recordkeeping Requirements

Visible Emissions Records for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraphs (j)(1)

PR 444.1 requires ACI visible emissions records to verify compliance with requirements pursuant to subdivision (f). Written ACI monitoring records must be kept for a minimum of five years and made available when requested by the Executive Officer.

Daily Operation Records for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraph (j)(2)

PR 444.1 requires an owner or operator of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle to maintain a daily operation log. Daily operation records must be kept for a minimum of five years and made available when requested by the Executive Officer.

Date and Total Hours of Operation for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Subparagraphs (j)(2)(A)

Contains recordkeeping requirements for the date of operation of an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle and the total hours of operation for each day. The hours of operation will provide the Executive Officer with information necessary to help calculate daily PM emissions and gather emissions data for a future PR 444.1 amendment.

Location of each ACI and Prescribed Fire Vehicle – Subparagraph (j)(2)(B)

Contains recordkeeping requirements for the location of operation as ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles can be moved from one location to another. PR 444.1 requires the physical address or

legal description such as the coordinates in latitude and longitude. Records for the location of each operation are required to determine compliance with paragraph (g)(2).

Records for Materials Burned in an ACI or Prescribed Fire Vehicle – Subparagraph (j)(2)(C) and (j)(2)(D)

Records for the type of materials burned in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle is required for compliance verification with paragraph (d)(1). The description of the materials burned must be sufficient in detail to determine compliance with PR 444.1 (i.e. determine if the material is agricultural waste, wood waste, or yard waste). Records for the quantity in tons of materials burned will help provide emission data for the Executive Officer. The number of acres cleared of vegetative waste that will be burned in the equipment can be converted into tons of materials to determine compliance with this requirement.

Engine Fuel Type for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Subparagraph (j)(2)(E)

Engine fuel type records are required to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (e)(3).

Maintenance Log Records for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraph (j)(3)

Maintenance logs are required to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (h)(1). Daily maintenance on equipment can include daily cleaning such as blowing out air filters or removing ash from inside the combustion chamber. Maintenance can also include checking oil levels and refilling the diesel tank. Maintenance records must be kept for a minimum of five years and made available when requested by the Executive Officer.

Government Contract Records for ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles – Paragraph (j)(4)

Government contract records are required to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (d)(2). These records are only required if a government agency has hired a contractor to burn vegetative waste in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle on their behalf. Government contract records must be made available when requested by the Executive Officer. The owner or operator must keep a copy of the contract for the entire life of the contract.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 401, PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 404, AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 405

PAR 401 paragraph (c)(3), PAR 404 subdivision (f), and PAR 405 subdivision (e) each add an exemption from the requirements in Rule 401, Rule 404, and Rule 405 for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles subject to PR 444.1. The exemptions for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from PM limits in PAR 404 and PAR 405 and visible emissions requirements in PAR 401 will allow these technologies to be operated within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 219 AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 222

Operating an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle will require either a permit to operate or registration with the South Coast AQMD. PAR 219 will exempt ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment from permitting requirements with the South Coast AQMD provided they are: 1) operated by government agencies and/or their contractors; 2) not subject to

Title V permitting requirements; 3) burn exclusively wood waste, yard waste, and agricultural waste. Definitions for several terms are included in PAR 219; the definitions are consistent with PR 444.1 and have the same intent. Private entities not contracted by a government agency are not eligible. Burning 35 tons per day or more of wood waste, yard waste, or a mixture of these materials in an ACI currently requires a Title V permit and thus would not be eligible for exemption. Burning agricultural waste in an ACI currently requires a Title V permit and thus would not be eligible for exemption. The exemption does not apply to engines or other internal combustion equipment having a manufacturer's rating greater than 50 HP.

PAR 222 will require ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and their associated air pollution control equipment to be registered with the South Coast AQMD if they are exempt from permitting. Definitions for ACI and prescribed fire vehicle are included in PAR 222; the definitions are consistent with PR 444.1 and have the same intent. Registration requires owners or operators of specified emission sources to submit information regarding the source to determine whether the equipment is operating in compliance with applicable South Coast AQMD, state, and federal regulations. Rule 222 registration fees are specified in Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees. There is an initial filing fee (currently \$291.94) and an annual renewal fee of the same amount.

CHAPTER 4: IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

INTRODUCTION

EMISSION REDUCTIONS

COSTS

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) ANALYSIS

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY

CODE SECTION 40727

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Impact assessments were conducted as part of PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 rule development to assess the environmental and socioeconomic implications. These impact assessments include costs, emission reductions, socioeconomic impacts, and a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis. Staff prepared draft findings and a comparative analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40727 and 40727.2, respectively.

EMISSION REDUCTIONS

The proposed amendments to PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 will reduce PM emissions compared to open burning. Source tests for ACIs demonstrate a 60% to 90%+ reduction in PM compared to open burning³¹. Preliminary emission data for prescribed fire vehicles indicate an estimated 60% reduction in PM compared to open burning. Both ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles increase air flow to promote a more complete combustion process, which results in fewer PM emissions. More robust emission data is necessary to establish emission limits and quantify emission reductions from PR 444.1.

COSTS

PR 444.1 will not require the use of ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles and therefore, there will be no additional costs to adopting PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222. However, opting to operate an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle will include some operational costs. Facilities that choose to operate ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles will be required to register the equipment pursuant to PAR 222. There is an initial registration filing fee (currently \$291.94) and an annual renewal fee of the same amount. There are also fuel costs associated with operating ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles.

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 economic 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 BARCT or “all feasible measures” requirements relating to emissions of ozone, CO, SO_x, NO_x, VOC, and their precursors. Additional information and analysis on the availability and cost-effectiveness of other technologies considered for the BARCT assessment, discussion of

³¹ <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/cao/Documents/caoACIresultsSum.pdf>

potential emission reductions, and the necessity of amending the rule are included elsewhere in this report.

Introduction

PR 444.1 establishes requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles that may be used by government agencies to reduce vegetative waste. Amendments to PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 will create exemptions for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, allowing the use of these technologies in accordance with PR 444.1. Under PAR 219, ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment operated by government agencies and/or their contractors that are burning exclusively vegetative waste and are not subject to Title V will be exempt from South Coast AQMD permitting requirements. PAR 222 will require ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment exempt from permitting requirements to register with South Coast AQMD.

PR 444.1 does not mandate the use of ACIs or prescribed fire vehicles by government agencies; rather, it provides agencies with the option to operate these technologies. Therefore, a government agency would incur costs only if it elects to use an ACI and/or prescribed fire vehicle. In addition, PAR 222 requires agencies to register each ACI and/or prescribed fire vehicle and pay applicable registration fees if they choose to use the equipment. Implementation of PAR 219, PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 are not expected to result in any additional costs. Note that no compliance costs would occur because the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is optional. However, for informational purposes, a cost estimate was conducted for a scenario where the equipment is used by government agencies.

Legislative Mandates

The legal mandates directly related to the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 include 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 that considers 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 socioeconomic impact assessment 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 possible costs a government agency and/or their contractor may incur under PR 444.1 and PAR 222 are 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 for these proposed rules and amendments 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, SO_x, NO_x, VOC, and their precursors. A partial BARCT assessment was conducted for PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222, which can be found in Chapter 2 of this report.

Affected Facilities and Industries

The types of facilities that will be allowed to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles will be government agencies and/or their contractors, such as those that specialize in forest protection, fire protection, transportation, and agricultural operations. Under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), these entities are classified within the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92). Currently, four ACIs and no prescribed fire vehicles owned by government agencies are expected to be operated throughout the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction after rule adoption. However, staff anticipates the number of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles operating in the future to increase within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

Small Business Analysis

Currently, only four ACIs are expected to operate within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction following rule adoption. PR 444.1 restricts operation of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to government agencies and their contractors. The government agencies that would operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are not classified as small businesses based on various small business definitions.

Cost Estimate

Under PR 444.1, the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is optional, not required. Thus, there would be no compliance costs involved. Currently, staff is aware of four ACIs owned by public agencies within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. For informational purposes, a cost estimate was conducted which assumed that all four ACIs would be registered and operated in the region.³²

Since the four ACIs within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction have already been acquired by public agencies, no capital costs are included in this estimate. The only costs that were considered are operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses, which include additional diesel fuel and registration fees. Costs are projected over a 10-year period, from 2026 through 2035, based on the 10-year useful life of an ACI. All costs presented in this Socioeconomic Impact Assessment are in 2025 US dollars. The cost assumptions for each cost category are outlined in the following sections.

Cost Assumptions

Diesel Fuel:

Operation of one ACI will require diesel fuel at an assumed consumption rate of 1.1 gallons per hour (gal/hr). The ACI is anticipated to be used for 90 days per year (day/yr) at 12 hours per day (hr/day). The annual fuel consumption in terms of gallons per year (gal/yr) by one ACI is:

$$1.1 \text{ gal/hr} \times 12 \text{ hr/day} \times 90 \text{ days/yr} = \mathbf{1,188 \text{ gal/yr}}$$

As of the date the analysis was conducted, the price of diesel is approximately \$7.22 per gallon.³³ Therefore, the yearly anticipated diesel fuel cost to operate one ACI is estimated to be \$8,577.36 (1,188 gal/yr x \$7.22/gal). The total annual diesel fuel cost for all four ACIs is estimated to be \$34,309.44.

Registration Fee:

Under PAR 222, if an agency chooses to use an ACI, each ACI is required to be registered and an annual registration fee of \$291.94 will be required as set forth in Rule 301 paragraph (u)(1) - Fees

³² Currently, staff is not aware of any prescribed fire vehicles within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction; therefore, the costs related to their operation is not included in this analysis.

³³ Diesel fuel prices sourced from price presented on U.S. Energy Information Administration website for March 30, 2026, <https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/>, accessed March 2026

for Non-permitted Emission Sources Subject to Rule 222.³⁴ The total annual registration fees for all four ACIs are estimated at \$1,167.76.

Total Costs

The estimated costs for operating the four ACIs under PR 444.1 and PAR 222 are based on a 10-year analysis period from 2026 to 2035. Implementing PR 444.1 and PAR 222 will result in a total present value of \$339,376 and \$299,262 at a 1 percent and 4 percent discount rate, respectively and an average annual cost of \$35,477 regardless of what real interest rate is used. Table 4-1 presents a summary of both the present value and annual average cost for each cost category of operating ACIs in accordance with PR 444.1 and PAR 222.

Table 4-1: Estimated Costs of Operating ACIs*

Cost Categories	Present Worth Value (2026)		Annual Average (2026-2035)
	1% Discount Rate	4% Discount Rate	
Registration Renewal Fee	\$11,171	\$9,850	\$1,168
Diesel Fuel Costs for ACI	\$328,205	\$289,412	\$34,309
Total	\$339,376	\$299,262	\$35,477

*The estimated costs are related to PR 444.1 and PAR 222 while amendments to PAR 219, PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 are not expected to result in any additional costs.

Macroeconomic Impacts on the Regional Economy

Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) developed the Policy Insight Plus Model (PI+ v3) which 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).³⁵ 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 cost of PR 444.1 and PAR 222 is estimated to be \$35,477, regardless of real interest rate used in the analysis, which is substantially less than the \$1 MM threshold, a macroeconomic impact analysis was not conducted.

³⁴ South Coast AQMD Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees, Fees for Non-permitted Emission Sources Subject to Rule 222 paragraph (u)(1), p. 57, <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-iii/rule-301.pdf>, accessed March 2026.

³⁵ Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI). Policy Insight® for the South Coast Area (70-sector model). Version 3. 2023.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222) consists of actions necessary to prevent or mitigate wildfire-related emergency conditions which are statutorily exempt from CEQA requirements pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c). A Notice of Exemption ~~will be~~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 SECTION 40727

Requirements to Make Findings

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that the Governing Board make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the public hearing and in the staff report. In order to determine compliance with Health and Safety Code Section 40727, Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires a written analysis comparing the proposed amended rule with existing regulations, if the rule meets certain requirements.

Necessity

A need exists to amend PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 to partially implement BCM-20 from the 2024 PM2.5 Plan and to partially address objectives in the ECV CERP.

Authority

The South Coast AQMD obtains its authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40702, 40725 through 40728, and 41508.

Clarity

PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 are written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by them.

Consistency

PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 are in harmony with and not in conflict with or contradictory to existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations.

Non-Duplication

PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 will not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulations. The proposed rules are necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference

In amending these rules, the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets or makes specific are referenced: Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40406, 40702, 40440, and 40725 through 40728.5.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Under Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative written 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 the source.

Table 4-2: Comparative Analysis

Rule Element	PR 444.1	PAR 401	PAR 404	PAR 405	PAR 219	PAR 222	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart CCCC
Applicability	ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles operated by government agencies and their contractors	Any single source of emissions	Any single source of emissions	Any single source of emissions	Includes a list of equipment exempt from permitting, which is proposed to be amended to include ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment	Includes a list of equipment required to file for registration, which is proposed to be amended to include ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment	OSWI units with throughput less than 35 tons/day	• ACIs burning > 35 tons/day • Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units
Requirements	• ACI best management practices • ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles can be operated only by government agencies and their contractors	• Limit of 20% opacity limit or No. 1 on Ringelmann Chart for a period greater than 3 minutes in any one hour	• Limits grain loading of PM in a cubic foot of air that is discharged to the atmosphere • Proposed exemption for ACIs	• Rule 405 limits the amount of PM discharged based upon the weight of material processed • Proposed exemption for ACIs	A written permit is not required for specified equipment and is proposed to be amended to include ACIs,	Filing for registration is required for specified equipment and is proposed to be amended to include ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and	• OSWI units with capacities >10 tons/day commenced after August 31, 2020 or commenced reconstruction or modification on or after December 29, 2025: PM emission limit of 0.013 grains/ dscf at 7% oxygen at	• Incinerators that commenced construction after June 4, 2010: PM (filterable) emission limit of 18 mg/dscm at 7% oxygen at dry standard conditions using Method 5 or 29 • Small, remote incinerators that

		Proposed exemption for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1	and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1	and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1	prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment	associated air pollution	dry standard conditions using Method 5 or 29 OSWI Units with Capacities ≤ 10 tons/day that commenced construction after August 31, 2020 or commenced reconstruction or modification on or after December 29, 2025: PM emission limit of 210 mg/dscm at 7% oxygen at dry standard conditions using Method 5 or 29	commenced after June 4, 2010: PM (filterable) emission limit of 270 mg/dscm at 7% oxygen at dry standard conditions using Method 5 or 29
Monitoring	Opacity requirements in 40 CFR Part 60	Same as above	None	None	None	None	Within 60 days after ACI reaches the charge rate at which it will operate, but no later than 180 days after its initial startup, ACIs must meet: 10% opacity limit 6-minute average (observe over three 1-hour test runs, i.e., thirty 6-minute averages) using Method 9 of Appendix A 30 minute startup period: 35%	Within 60 days after ACI reaches the charge rate at which it will operate, but no later than 180 days after its initial startup, ACIs must meet: 10% opacity limit 6-minute average (observe over three 1-hour test runs, i.e., ten 6-minute average opacity values) using Method 9 of Appendix A

							opacity limit (6-minute average) using Method 9 of Appendix A	• 30 minute startup period: 35% opacity limit (three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) using Method 9 of Appendix A
Reporting	Burn Authorization Number request	None	None	None	None	None	• Initial opacity test records, annual opacity test records • Preconstruction report due prior to commencing construction, startup notification due prior to initial startup, initial test report due no later than 60 days following the initial performance test and annual test report no later than 12 months following the initial test report and subsequent reports no later than 12 months following previous report	• Notification of intent to construct ACI, planned initial startup date, types of materials planned to be burned in ACI, • Initial opacity test records, annual opacity test records, • Preconstruction report due prior to commencing construction • Startup notification due prior to initial startup • Initial test report due no later than 60 days following the initial performance test • Annual test report no later than 12 months

								following the initial test report and subsequent reports no later than 12 months following previous report
Recordkeeping	ACI visible emission records, daily operation logs and maintenance logs for prescribed fire vehicles and ACIs	None	None	None	Hours of operation, materials used or processed, fuel type and usage, throughput, operating parameters	Hours of operation, materials used or processed, fuel type, throughput, operating parameters	All records must be kept for a period of 5 years and available onsite in either paper copy	All records must be kept for a period of 5 years and available onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format

APPENDIX A: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

PUBLIC WORKSHOP COMMENTS COMMENT LETTERS

Public Workshop Comments

Public Workshop Commenter #1: Edna Chavez Acosta – Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)

The commenter requested clarity on whether the prohibition of operating an ACI within 1,000 feet from a sensitive receptor is for mostly secluded areas or if it applies to populated areas as well.

Staff Response to Public Workshop Commenter #1

PR 444.1 was updated to prohibit operation of an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor. The prohibition to operate an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor applies to all sensitive receptor locations, whether they are remote or located in a more populated area. This provision is intended to protect the health of vulnerable populations that are at a heightened risk of adverse health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. The distance of 300 feet was established based on guidance from an ACI operating manual, which specifies a minimum safe distance of 300 feet from structures and modeling support by South Coast AQMD staff, which shows a 70% reduction in PM_{2.5} concentrations at 100 meters (~328 feet) from an ACI.

Public Workshop Commenter #2: Michael Langella – Burnbot, Inc.

The commenter expressed the following:

2a) The commenter highlighted that initial emission data for prescribed fire vehicles shows significantly less PM 2.5 than open burning and the need to use prescribed fire vehicles to create a defensible line closer than 1,000 feet from energy infrastructure and homes in high fire-risk areas.

2b) The commenter also requested clarity on the PM data driving the prohibition to operate within 1,000 feet from a sensitive receptor.

Staff Response to Public Workshop Commenter #2

2a) PR 444.1 was updated to prohibit operation of an ACI within 300 feet of a sensitive receptor. The prohibition to operate an ACI within 300 feet from a sensitive receptor applies to only ACIs and does not apply to prescribed fire vehicles. One of the primary purposes of prescribed fire vehicles is to burn vegetative waste near residences and structures to create fuel breaks and reduce wildfire risk near these properties. As a result, PR 444.1 paragraph (g)(2) is not applicable to prescribed fire vehicles.

2b) See response to Public Workshop Commenter #1 and Public Workshop Comment 2a.

Public Workshop Commenter #3: Arun Raju – Center for Environmental Research and Technology (CE-CERT) at University of California, Riverside

The commenter asked the following:

3a) If this rule development has any impact on other technologies such as pyrolysis and gasification and if there are plans to consider those technologies as a potential solution for disposing of vegetative waste.

3b) If a private company would need to establish a contract directly with South Coast AQMD to operate an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle.

Staff Response to Public Workshop Commenter #3

3a) This rule development provides a pathway for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to be operated within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and to establish requirements for their use. Although, pyrolysis and gasification technologies are not part of this rule development, these technologies are not prohibited from operating if they comply with other South Coast AQMD rules and regulations.

3b) Private companies may work with government agencies, such as forestry and fire protection agencies, to establish a contract to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles.

Public Workshop Commenter #4: Deepak Patel – LADWP

The commenter asked if the requirement to burn solely vegetative waste could be added under the definition of an ACI in PR 444.1 paragraph (c)(3).

Staff Response to Public Workshop Commenter #4

Rule requirements are not typically included in definitions in South Coast AQMD rules. The provision to burn solely vegetative waste in an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle is specified in PR 444.1 paragraph (d)(1).

Public Workshop Commenter #5: Melissa Berube – Burnbot, Inc.

The commenter expressed the following:

5a) The commenter requested clarity on the reasoning behind the provision to allow only government agencies and their contractors to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and if there is any concern that this might slow down the assessment and testing of new technology.

5b) Clarity on whether there is a process to revisit this concept in a shorter time frame.

Staff Response to Public Workshop Commenter #5

5a) ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles are new technologies in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and staff is cognizant of the risks from improper operation of this equipment. Given that this equipment is intended to reduce PM emissions and help reduce wildfire risk, South Coast AQMD is limiting the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to government agencies and their contractors at this

time. Staff envisions revisiting this requirement during a future rule amendment. This will allow South Coast AQMD to work with government agencies to source test equipment, establish emission limits, evaluate best management practices, and conduct additional air quality modeling before allowing private use. Government agencies may partner with communities or agricultural operations to burn vegetative waste to reduce fuels.

Currently, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles cannot operate within South Coast AQMD because they have not demonstrated compliance with the requirements in Rules 401, 404, and 405. This rule development will not slow down the assessment and testing of ACIs but will remove the regulatory hurdles that prevent their operation and the associated ability to conduct emission testing within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

5b) Although staff plans to return for a subsequent amendment, South Coast AQMD cannot commit to a specific shorter timeframe due to information that must be collected and assessed prior to rule amendment. Staff needs to evaluate end-user operating techniques and conduct source testing to be confident in the determination of emission profiles for the purposes of establishing emission limits and air quality modeling. Allowing private use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is a deviation from the current emission baseline for open burning; open burning is restricted to limited private operators (e.g., agricultural operations). Allowing private operators in general to use an ACI or prescribed fire vehicle will require more extensive air quality modeling to determine emission impacts of operation in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

Comment Letters

Comment Letter #1 – Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC



Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC

A subsidiary of Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Los Angeles Refinery
2350 E. 223rd Street
Carson, California 90810
310-816-8100

***CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION
PROTECTION FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT REQUESTED***

April 2, 2026

**VIA Certified Mail and eMail
Return Receipt Requested**

Mike Morris
Planning and Rules Manager
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Re: Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions

Dear Mr. Morris:

Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC (Tesoro), a wholly owned subsidiary of Marathon Petroleum Corporation appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendments to South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Rule 401 – Visible Emissions (PAR 401). Tesoro respectfully requests that the amended rule includes a narrowly tailored exemption to allow short duration visible emissions associated with smoke-based leak testing of process heaters and boilers, and other combustion devices, under PAR 401(c)(1). This letter sets forth the basis for this request, as discussed below.

Background and Purpose of Request

Heaters, boilers, and other combustion devices that are shut down for maintenance or turnaround activities can be tested for leaks in order to identify areas requiring repair. These leaks typically occur around the walls of the combustion device, commonly referred to as the firebox. When the combustion device is in operation, such leaks provide an unintended source of air into the firebox, known as “tramp air”. From an air quality perspective, tramp air infiltration contributes to inefficient combustion and can result in increased nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions. Accordingly, testing the process heaters, boilers, and other combustion devices for tramp air leaks is a critical maintenance and diagnostic practice necessary to ensure safe, efficient, and environmentally optimized operation.

When the combustion device is out of service for maintenance, leak identification is performed using a smoke test, in which a smoke machine, smoke canister, or other visible emission-generating device introduces dense, non-toxic smoke into the firebox, ductwork, or heat-exchange sections of the equipment under slight positive pressure. Escaping smoke provides a clear visual indication of casing leaks, cracks, failed seals, warped doors, or other integrity deficiencies. During the smoke test, the exterior of the combustion device is monitored to identify locations where smoke is observed, and these leaks are subsequently repaired or sealed prior to returning the unit to service. Because smoke testing may

Mr. Mike Morris
April 2, 2026
Page 2

temporarily result in visible emissions that could exceed the opacity limits of Rule 401, the proposed amendment provides an exemption when such testing is performed. Following repair and return to service, the resulting reduced tramp air infiltration allows excess air levels to be optimized, which directionally improves NOx performance.

Conflict With Existing Rule 401 Requirements

Rule 401(b)(1)(A) currently prohibits the discharge of visible emissions exceeding Ringelmann No. 1 (i.e., >20 percent opacity) for an aggregate of more than three minutes in any one hour from any single source. While Tesoro fully supports the intent of Rule 401 to prevent sustained and avoidable visible emissions, smoke-based leak testing inherently relies on visible emissions to perform its diagnostic function. As a result, brief visible emissions at or above the Ringelmann No. 1 threshold may occur during testing, even though the activity is temporary, infrequent, and conducted solely for maintenance and emissions reduction purposes.

Without an explicit exemption, Rule 401 creates an unintended compliance barrier that may discourage facilities from conducting a best-practice diagnostic activity that ultimately reduces fuel consumption, improves NOx performance, and enhances operational safety.

Environmental and Operational Benefits

Allowing an exemption for limited smoke-based leak testing provides clear environmental and operational benefits, including:

- Improved heater and boiler efficiency through elimination of unintended air infiltration;
- Enhanced low-NOx combustion performance and emissions stability;
- Reduced likelihood of abnormal operating conditions or equipment damage; and
- Net long-term reductions in emissions relative to continued operation with undetected leaks.

Importantly, smoke leak testing is short-duration, controlled, and performed specifically to enable corrective actions that improve environmental performance.

Requested Amendment

Tesoro respectfully requests that South Coast AQMD include an explicit exemption in the amended Rule 401 (e.g., as a new subsection such as 401(c)(1)(F)) for smoke-based leak testing of heaters, boilers, and other combustion devices. Tesoro suggests that the exemption be narrowly defined to apply only to:

(c) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following operations:

(F) The use of visible emission generating equipment, or equivalent methods approved by the Executive Officer, to conduct leak identification testing of combustion devices that are out of service for maintenance, during which such leak tests are performed to determine repair requirements.

Conclusion

Tesoro appreciates the opportunity to provide comments and additional information regarding PAR 401. Tesoro welcomes South Coast AQMD's response and feedback and looks forward to continued coordination on this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss these comments further.

Mr. Mike Morris
April 2, 2026
Page 3

Sincerely,



Robert Nguyen
Environmental Manager – Tesoro Los Angeles Refinery

ecc: *South Coast AQMD*
Michael Krause
Isabelle Shine
Niyati Rami

MPC
Jamie Bartolome
Jeff Montminy
Connie Chow
John Shao

Staff Response to Comment Letter #1

The main purpose of this rule development is to reduce PM emissions from forestry and agricultural waste management practices and help facilitate effective wildfire prevention by allowing the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. Providing an exemption for smoke-based leak testing of combustion devices is outside the scope of this rule development. However, staff recognizes the value of conducting best-practice leak testing and plans to amend Rule 401 to address this issue.

Comment Letter #2 – Burnbot, Inc.



April 8, 2026

BurnBot, Inc.
340 Shaw Road
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Niyati Rami
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Dear Ms. Rami,

BurnBot, Inc. ("BurnBot") respectfully submits these comments on Proposed Rule 444.1 - Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.

BurnBot is a developer and operator of the RX2™ prescribed fire vehicle. We appreciate the District's efforts to establish a regulatory pathway for this tool as a lower-emission alternative to open burning. The rule's goals of reducing particulate matter emissions and mitigating wildfire risk are ones we strongly support.

We have significant concerns regarding the requirement in subdivision (d)(2), which limits the operation of prescribed fire vehicles exclusively to government agencies and their contractors (and by extension, the similar reference in the proposed addition to Table 1 in Rule 222). We also seek clarification regarding the source testing requirements as they apply to prescribed fire vehicles; the burn authorization number process and its relationship to open burning restrictions; and lastly, we offer comments on the definitions of the materials that prescribed fire vehicles like the RX2 machine are authorized to burn.

COMMENT REGARDING RESTRICTING OPERATIONS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

We submit that the government-only restriction is overly broad, not adequately justified by the record before the District, and given current fire conditions forecasts, also mis-timed.

1. The Timing of this Rule and the Summer Fire Season

This rule is being finalized as Southern California heads into what is widely forecast to be an exceptionally hot and dry summer. Conditions that drive catastrophic wildfire risk — drought, heat, and accumulated vegetative fuel — are expected to be severe. This is precisely the moment when the District should be expanding access to effective, lower-emission fuel reduction tools. Limiting prescribed fire vehicle operation to government agencies facing bureaucratic, budgetary, and logistical constraints, means that large areas of fire-prone land may go untreated simply because a public contract or procurement process is delayed. The cost of that inaction, measured in lives, structures, and air quality, could far exceed any regulatory risk the District is trying to manage by excluding private organizations from hiring qualified operators.

2. Government Contracting Timelines Make the "Contractor" Pathway Effectively Unavailable This Fire Season

Even setting aside the question of whether private operators should be required to work through government agencies, the practical reality is that government procurement processes are notoriously slow. Formal contracting with a government agency typically involves competitive bidding, review periods, legal approvals, and administrative processing that can take many months. By the time a company could complete a government contracting process, the 2026 fire season will be well underway or over. If prescribed fire vehicles are to

2-1



meaningfully contribute to fuel reduction this season, the contractor requirement should be eliminated in favor of a direct qualification-based registration pathway.

3. Government Agencies Are Not the Only Source of Funding for Vegetative Fuel Reduction

The restriction appears to assume that government agencies are the primary funders and drivers of vegetative fuel reduction efforts. In our experience, this is not the case. A substantial and growing share of wildfire prevention and fuel management funding flows through private land trusts, charitable foundations, private homeowner associations, and utilities — particularly investor-owned utilities with significant obligations to reduce wildfire risk along their transmission infrastructure and corridors. These entities are not government agencies, nor are they able to structure their work as a government contract. By limiting prescribed fire vehicle operation to government agencies and their contractors, the rule effectively excludes a broad class of well-funded, highly motivated, and directly impacted organizations who could meaningfully contribute to the District's vegetation fuel reduction goals.

4. Private Operators are Highly Qualified

The government-only restriction carries an implicit assumption that government agencies are inherently better qualified to safely operate prescribed fire vehicles than private entities. BurnBot engages highly qualified personnel including former wildland firefighters and burn boss-certified individuals, a recognized qualification for prescribed burn operations. These individuals bring professional training, field experience, and technical expertise that is directly relevant to the safe and effective operation of prescribed fire vehicles. The District's oversight goals of ensuring safe operation, gathering emissions data, and establishing best practices can be fully achieved through registration, burn authorization, recordkeeping, and source testing requirements applied equally to all operators, regardless of whether they are public or private.

5. The Restriction Is Not Supported by Emissions Data

The District acknowledges in the Preliminary Draft Staff Report that prescribed fire vehicles are an emerging technology for which minimal emission data is currently available. The government-only restriction appears to be driven by a desire to gather source test data before allowing broader use. However, restricting private operation does not, by itself, generate the emissions data the District needs. Allowing qualified private operators like BurnBot to participate — subject to registration, recordkeeping, and testing requirements — would actually expand the pool of data available to the District and accelerate the development of meaningful emission limits.

6. Prescribed Fire Vehicles Serve a Different Purpose Than ACIs

The staff report recognizes an important distinction: unlike ACIs, one of the primary purposes of prescribed fire vehicles is to burn vegetative waste near residences and structures to create fuel breaks and reduce wildfire risk near these properties. Private landowners, homeowners associations, agricultural operators, and utilities have a direct and urgent need for exactly this kind of tool, often in areas where government capacity is limited or slow to respond. Excluding qualified private operators from deploying it creates an unnecessary barrier.

7. The Pathway to Private Use Is Undefined

The staff report states that the government-only restriction is intended to prevent private use "until a future PR 444.1 amendment is made." However, no timeline, criteria, or benchmarks are provided to guide when or under what conditions private use would be permitted. Without a defined pathway, this temporary restriction risks becoming a permanent one, leaving private operators like BurnBot indefinitely sidelined despite their qualifications and readiness to contribute.

COMMENT AND REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION: BURN AUTHORIZATION NUMBER AND RELATIONSHIP TO OPEN BURNING RESTRICTIONS

2-1
Cont.



BurnBot also seeks clarification regarding the burn authorization number requirement in subdivision 444.1(d)(6), and its relationship to the District's existing burn day program and open burning restrictions under Rule 444. The burn authorization number mechanism is described in the staff report as being consistent with Rule 444, which governs open burning. This raises a significant and practical concern: does the requirement to obtain a daily burn authorization number under PR 444.1 effectively subject prescribed fire vehicle operations to the same burn day restrictions and "no burn day" limitations that apply to open burning under Rule 444 and California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations?

Burn day restrictions are typically imposed on days when atmospheric conditions are unfavorable for dispersion of smoke and pollutants. If prescribed fire vehicle operations, which emit substantially less particulate than open burning, are subject to the same burn day restrictions as open burning, operators may find themselves unable to conduct fuel reduction work on the very days when that work is most needed.

Prescribed fire vehicles are fundamentally different from open burning in their combustion characteristics. The staff report acknowledges that these vehicles promote more complete combustion and produce significantly less smoke and PM than traditional open burning, and BurnBot recently conducted testing which illustrated that the emissions and PM produced by the RX2, are a fraction of that produced in a traditional open burn.

It would be incongruous and counterproductive to subject a technology that was both specifically developed as, and is proving to be, a cleaner alternative to open burning to the same operational restrictions as open burning itself.

BurnBot respectfully requests that the District clarify the following:

- Does obtaining a burn authorization number under PR 444.1 subject prescribed fire vehicle operators to the District's burn day program and "no burn day" restrictions applicable to open burning under Rule 444?
- If so, is the District prepared to establish a separate or modified burn day framework for prescribed fire vehicles that accounts for their substantially lower emissions profile and higher margin of fire control and safety compared to open burning?
- If prescribed fire vehicles are not subject to burn day restrictions, the rule should state this explicitly to avoid compliance uncertainty for operators.

The answers to these questions have significant practical implications for the utility and effectiveness of prescribed fire vehicles as a wildfire prevention tool, and we urge the District to address them clearly in the final rule or accompanying guidance.

REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION: SOURCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLES

BurnBot supports the inclusion of source testing requirements and the District's goal of gathering emissions data from prescribed fire vehicles. However, we respectfully request that the rule or accompanying guidance more clearly define what source testing of a prescribed fire vehicle would entail in practice, including the specific pollutants to be measured, the test methodology to be employed, and the standardized operating conditions under which testing would be conducted.

Unlike air curtain incinerators, which are stationary or semi-stationary units with a defined combustion chamber and a relatively controlled burn environment, prescribed fire vehicles are mobile machines that operate in open, variable field conditions. This raises a few practical questions that the rule does not currently address:

- What methodology does the District intend to use to conduct source testing on a prescribed fire vehicle?
- What specific pollutants will be measured during source testing?



• Under what operating conditions will source testing be conducted? Emissions from prescribed fire vehicles may vary significantly depending on the type and moisture content of vegetation being burned, wind conditions, vehicle speed, and terrain. Will the District specify standardized test conditions, or will testing occur during normal field operations?

• Who bears the cost of source testing, and what advance notice will operators receive? The rule requires operators to make equipment available within six months of a request, but provides no guidance on cost allocation, scheduling logistics, or the number of test runs that may be required.

BurnBot welcomes the opportunity to share our testing protocol with the District, to further develop a practical and meaningful source testing framework for prescribed fire vehicles.

COMMENT: DEFINITIONS OF VEGETATIVE MATERIAL ARE ACI-CENTRIC AND MAY NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT PRESCRIBED FIRE VEHICLE OPERATIONS

BurnBot respectfully submits that the definitions of "Wood Waste," "Yard Waste," and "Agricultural Waste" in subdivision (c) — and by extension the term "Vegetative Waste" that encompasses all three — appear to have been developed primarily with air curtain incinerator operations in mind, and do not accurately describe the material that prescribed fire vehicles are designed and intended to treat. Additionally, we suggest deleting the phrase 'low growth' as a descriptor for vegetation in the proposed definition at (27), Rule 222.

ACIs are principally used to dispose of cut, fallen, or otherwise harvested vegetative material, essentially, material that has been removed from its growing location and is "waste" to be managed or disposed of. The definitions in the rule reflect this framing: they describe unwanted, unsalable, or removed plant material originating from specific source categories such as agricultural operations, residential yards, or timber harvesting.

Prescribed fire vehicles operate on a different principle. While the RX2 machine can burn cut or fallen material, BurnBot's equipment is also designed to burn grasses, shrubs, and other vegetation that are actively growing in place, as part of a deliberate fuel management strategy to create fire breaks and reduce wildfire risk. This material has not always been harvested, cut, or removed. It is not "waste" in any conventional sense of the word, rather it is living vegetation being treated as part of a land management practice.

This distinction matters for several reasons. First, the "waste" framing may create ambiguity about whether the material burned by prescribed fire vehicles actually falls within the rule's defined categories, potentially creating compliance uncertainty for operators. Second, characterizing actively growing vegetation as "waste" does not accurately reflect the nature of prescribed fire vehicle operations and could be confusing to regulators, landowners, and the public. Third, the moisture content, combustion characteristics, and emissions profile of actively growing vegetation may differ meaningfully from those of cut or harvested material, which has implications for how source testing and emission limits should be designed for prescribed fire vehicles.

BurnBot suggests that the District consider adding a definition or clarifying language that specifically addresses the additional material treated by prescribed fire vehicles — such as "living or standing vegetation," "in situ vegetative fuel," or similar — that accurately captures the nature of prescribed fire vehicle operations.

OVERALL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BurnBot respectfully requests that the District consider the following modifications:

• Establish a qualification-based framework for operator eligibility that focuses on the demonstrated experience and procedures of the organization operating the equipment, rather than the public or private nature of their employer.

2-3
Cont.

2-4

2-5



- Broaden the class of eligible operators to include qualified private entities — subject to the same registration, recordkeeping, burn authorization, and/or source testing requirements applicable to government operators — without requiring those entities to first obtain a government contract.
- At minimum, authorize an expedited pilot program for qualified private operators ahead of the 2026 fire season, so that companies like BurnBot can contribute urgently needed fuel reduction capacity while simultaneously generating the emissions data the District needs for future rulemaking.
- Clarify explicitly in the rule or accompanying guidance whether prescribed fire vehicle operations are subject to burn day restrictions applicable to open burning, and if so, establish a separate or modified framework that reflects the substantially lower emissions profile of prescribed fire vehicles.
- Prior to or concurrent with rule adoption, publish clear guidance on the source testing methodology, target pollutants, standardized operating conditions, cost framework, and scheduling logistics applicable to prescribed fire vehicles.
- Add a definition or clarifying language in subdivision (c) and/or Rule 222 that accurately describes the living, in situ vegetation treated by prescribed fire vehicles, distinct from and in addition to the "waste" framework that governs ACI operations.

BurnBot stands ready to work cooperatively with the District to support its oversight goals, and we are eager to share the results of our recent testing and the protocol developed during the testing process.

We believe the District's legitimate interests can be fully served through robust oversight of all operators, rather than an outright exclusion of private operators that is overly broad, unsupported by the emissions record, and out of step with the urgent realities of the 2026 fire season.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. We welcome the opportunity to discuss these concerns further with District staff.

Respectfully submitted,

Brittany Black

Brittany Black
Head of Growth & Partnerships
BurnBot, Inc.

2-5
Cont.

Staff Response to Comment Letter #2

Response to Comment 2-1:

Staff acknowledges the upcoming fire season and is proposing PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 to allow government agencies responsible for wildfire prevention and response to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Staff recognizes that establishing contracts can be time intensive, however PR 444.1 does not prohibit the early development of contracts to ensure owners or operators are ready to burn vegetative waste after rule adoption. Although private entities may have interest and/or qualifications to operate prescribed fire vehicles, South Coast AQMD is an air quality agency with the goal of reducing emissions; additional information must be collected and assessed (e.g., source test emission data and modeling) before allowing private operators to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles.

At this time there is limited emission data available for ACIs and ~~no~~only preliminary emission data ~~has been provided to South Coast AQMD~~ for prescribed fire vehicles. PR 444.1 will enable South Coast AQMD to collect the necessary emission data from government agencies and their contractors. Allowing the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is novel to South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and emission impacts must be carefully considered. Currently, open burning is allowed to be conducted ~~only by forestry~~primarily by public agencies and agricultural management operations. When compared to baseline open burning emissions, expanding the operators allowed to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction could potentially increase emissions. Once source test data is collected, staff plans to conduct additional modeling to evaluate how private operators, who in many cases cannot currently conduct open burning, would impact air quality. Modeling will help determine if wider use of these technologies would increase emissions in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and affect PM attainment status for the South Coast Air Basin. Furthermore, staff needs to consider feedback from fire professionals on best management practices before allowing private use in a future rule amendment. These considerations take priority over the expanded pool of operators that South Coast AQMD could partner with to conduct source tests.

See response to Public Workshop Comment #5b regarding the request for a more specific timeline to allow private use.

Response to Comment 2-2:

Staff recognizes the emission reduction benefits of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles relative to open burning and as a result no burn day restrictions are not included in PR 444.1. ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles contain a combustion chamber and therefore are not considered open burning by South Coast AQMD. Rule 444 defines open burning combustion/open detonation already, which clarifies that open burning occurs outside a combustion chamber, and therefore is not applicable to ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Consequently, PR 444.1 does not need to explicitly state that Rule 444 requirements do not apply to ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles. Due to the mobile nature of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, a burn authorization is required under PR 444.1 to allow South Coast AQMD to be notified of vegetative waste burning. Burn authorization will also aid South Coast AQMD in conducting compliance investigations.

Response to Comment 2-3:

South Coast AQMD will conduct and bear the cost of source testing under PR 444.1. Staff will develop a source test protocol, which will specify the methodology, operating conditions, and pollutants to be tested, in partnership with the owner or operator of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles and/or equipment manufacturers before conducting a source test. Due to the mobile nature of the technologies, staff will work with the owner or operator when scheduling a source test.

Response to Comment 2-4:

The staff report has also been updated to clarify that yard waste includes living or standing grass, bushes, or shrubs. The definitions in PR 444.1 are consistent with terminology and definitions in federal regulations and other South Coast AQMD rules to provide clarity and consistency. The definitions in PR 444.1 do not specify cut, fallen, or harvested vegetative materials. The definition of yard waste, which staff envisions being burned by prescribed fire vehicles, expressly specifies “grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs”, meaning that living grass, bushes, and shrubs are included in the definition of yard waste. Staff is aware that different vegetative waste have varying moisture content, combustion characteristics, and emissions profiles. Staff plans to conduct several source tests with varying test conditions such as different equipment manufacturers, moisture levels, and types of vegetative waste to determine appropriate emission limits.

Response to Comment 2-5

See response to Comment Letter 2-1 for staff response to establishing a qualification-based network for eligible operators and an expedited pilot program. See response to Comment Letter 2-2 for clarity on applicability of no burn day restrictions. See response to Comment Letter 2-3 on source testing requirements. See response to Comment Letter 2-4 for clarity on definitions of vegetative waste.

Comment Letter #3 – Tigercat International, Inc.

Comments of
Tigercat International Inc.
PR 444.1, and PARs 401, 404, 405, 219 and 222
South Coast Air Quality Management District
04/08/2026

I. Overview of Comments

Tigercat International, Inc. (“Tigercat”) is pleased to provide comments concerning the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“SCAQMD”) pending proceedings to consider amendments to several rules affecting wildfire prevention and particulate matter reduction. As part of the SCAQMD analysis, staff examined different fuel reduction strategies which carry the twin benefit of helping to prevent wildfires while resulting in substantial reductions in the emission of particulate matter (“PM”). Tigercat applauds this work and its overall intent to promote better environmental solutions to issues regarding forest management and wood waste. We do, however, believe that SCAQMD should first be aware of technological developments in this field and make certain adjustments to its proposed regulations in response. Specifically, as part of your efforts, a preliminary analysis of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) was undertaken regarding chipping and grinding, gasification, pyrolysis systems, prescribed fire vehicles and air curtain incinerators (“ACIs”). To date, however, only a partial BARCT assessment has been completed.¹ Consequently, SCAQMD is considering adoption of what it considers to be best management practices, monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.²

In this regard, SCAQMD should be aware that Tigercat I currently produces fully mobile (self-propelled) equipment that uses a two-chamber pyrolysis system to address wood waste. This equipment (called a Carbonizer) efficiently converts clean wood and wood waste into biochar. More detailed information concerning this equipment and its multiple environmental benefits is attached to these comments (Attachment 1). But in brief, the Carbonizer allows for the production of biochar which sequesters 30% of the available carbon from the feedstock used and results in a product which is between 80 to 95% carbon. This product has multiple beneficial uses that include soil amendment and the reduction in water runoff in forests and less fertilizer use in agricultural lands.

There are also important legal and definitional distinctions which apply to the Carbonizer versus ACIs that the proposed amendments seek to address. Attachment 2 outlines these distinctions which are fundamental to long-standing provisions and concepts contained in the federal Clean Air Act. Quite simply, the Carbonizer is not an ACI.

¹ Preliminary Draft Staff Report at 2-7.

² *Id.*

II. Comments on Draft Amended Text

With respect to the proposed amendments, Tigercat therefore does not agree that “the terms incinerator, carbonator, and mechanized burner” all refer to the same process, i.e., that of forcing a high-velocity curtain of air across an open combustion chamber used to burn vegetative waste.”³ As SCAQMD itself notes “the term carbonator relates to the production of biochar.” And that provides one crucial difference. The Carbonizer has been specifically designed and engineered for this purpose, not for volume reduction of wood waste in a controlled burn. While a Carbonizer does incorporate an air curtain, this is only one element of the equipment’s intentional design, much like a car and truck may both have internal combustion engines or electric propulsion, but constitute completely different vehicles designed for different purposes.

Unlike the current federal definition of an ACI which may include virtually any open chamber, including an irregular hole dug into the ground, the Tigercat Carbonizer is an intentionally designed, factory-manufactured product that has been engineered to maximize the production of biochar by incorporating more than one combustion chamber, incorporating an internal quenching system for biochar production and an auger system that allows contemporaneous removal of finished biochar from the equipment. Thus, on a fundamental level an “ACI” cannot mean the same thing as a “carbonator” or carbonizer. We therefore respectfully request that SCAQMD alter the definition of an ACI to both remove “carbonator” from the definition as well as create a separate definition for carbonizing equipment.

Specifically, Tigercat would propose that the current drafts of proposed Rules 444.1 and Rule 222 be amended as follows:

Rule 441.1(c)

Amend proposed definition (c)(3) as follows:

“(3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, [~~delete: carbonator,~~] or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which the combustion occurs.

Insert new definition for a “carbonator” or “carbonizer” in (c) as follows:

“(5) CARBONATOR OR CARBONIZER means nonroad equipment that is designed to transform and operated to transform agricultural waste and wood waste into biochar through high-temperature pyrolysis and incorporation of mechanical systems to quench and remove biochar from the production process.”

Amend “(d) General Requirements” to include new text in red:

³ *Id.* at 3-2.

“(3) An Air Curtain Incinerator, Carbonator or Carbonizer, or Prescribed Fire Vehicle shall be operated solely by government agencies or their Contractors ~~or otherwise subject to government supervision and direction.~~”

Rule 222(c)

Amend proposed definition (c)(4) as follows to remove text in red:

“(4) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, ~~[delete: carbonator,]~~ or mechanized burner that operates by ~~forcefully~~ projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which the combustion occurs.”

Insert new definition following Rule 222(c)(9):

“(10) CARBONATOR OR CARBONIZER means nonroad equipment that is designed to transform and operated to transform agricultural waste and wood waste into biochar through high-temperature pyrolysis and incorporation of mechanical systems to quench and remove biochar from the production process.”

Proposed Amended Rule 219(c):

Amend current definition (c)(3) as follows to remove text in red:

“(3) AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR means an incinerator, ~~[delete: carbonator,]~~ or mechanized burner that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open, integrated combustion chamber or open pit or trench in which the combustion occurs.”

Insert new definition following (c)(3):

“(4) CARBONATOR OR CARBONIZER means nonroad equipment that is designed to transform and operated to transform agricultural waste and wood waste into biochar through high-temperature pyrolysis and incorporation of mechanical systems to quench and remove biochar from the production process.”

Insert after (d)(17)(F):

“(G) Carbonator or Carbonizer and associated equipment owned or operated by governmental agencies and/or their Contractors or entities or otherwise supervised or directed by governmental agencies.”

Proposed Amended Rule 401

Amend (c) Exemptions as follows to include new text (in red):

“(c)(3) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to air curtain incinerators, **carbonators and carbonizers**, and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1 – Particulate matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.”

Proposed Amended Rule 405

Amend (e) to include new text (in red):

“(e) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to air curtain incinerators, **carbonators and carbonizers** and prescribed fire vehicles subject to Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emissions Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste.”

Necessary Conforming Amendments

In addition to creating the definitional distinctions above, the rules under consideration also provide for General Requirements, Operating Requirements, Monitoring Requirements, Prohibitions, Maintenance, Source Testing and Recordkeeping Requirements (Proposed Rule 444.1(d)-(j)). With the introduction of a newly defined term, certain conforming amendments may also be necessary in these sections. And amendment to Proposed Rule 401(c)(3) Exemptions would also be needed to reference carbonizers within the Exemptions that are proposed for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles.

III. Conclusion and Request for Consultation

Tigercat does not otherwise at this time object to other elements of SCAQMD’s proposed rules such as the requirement to utilize Tier 4 engines, compliant sulfur fuel and operate and maintain equipment in accordance with manufacturer specifications. In fact, we believe that such requirements when practiced in the field obtain the best result for both our customers and the environment.

Apart from clearly distinguishing Tigercat’s equipment from Air Curtain Incinerators, however, we would suggest that proposed air permitting treatment of such vehicles be available not only for direct operation or through contracts with governmental agencies but also in situations where operation of the equipment would otherwise be subject to government supervision and direction. This change is suggested in the above regulatory text in order to allow for operations, such as in an emergency, where formal contractual relationships may not have been established prior to the need to remove wood waste. It also reflects commercial realities associated with the operation of equipment in various locations by individuals or companies that may not be directly contracted by a state or local government yet effectively be under their control during operation of the equipment.

Finally, Tigercat stands ready to meet with SCAQMD staff to provide further information on the Carbonizer and address any questions you may have concerning our equipment. We would welcome the opportunity to address any questions you may have concerning the construction and operation of our equipment and the multiple environmental benefits we believe it creates, particularly with respect to more traditional means of addressing wood waste.

Staff Response to Comment Letter #3

Staff recognizes that Tigercat I has PM emission reduction benefits and additional benefits through biochar production. Staff updated the definition of ACI to replace “carbonator” with “carbonizer” to provide more accurate terminology as requested. Creating a separate definition for carbonator or carbonizer could reduce rule clarity at this time as the requirements for ACIs and Tigercat I are the same under PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222. Furthermore, ACIs and Tigercat I both utilize an air curtain as the primary PM control device for burning occurring in a combustion chamber; these are the core components of an ACI described in the proposed ACI definition. For staff’s response regarding the requirement to allow only government agencies and their contractors to operate ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, see response to Comment Letter 2-1.

Comment Letter #4 – Burnbot, Inc.



April 24, 2026

BurnBot, Inc.
340 Shaw Road
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Niyati Rami
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Dear Ms. Rami,

BurnBot, Inc. ("BurnBot") submits this letter as a follow-up to our comment letter dated April 8, 2026, and our subsequent meeting with District staff on April 16, 2026. We appreciate the time staff took to meet with us and thank you for the clarifications provided on several of the questions and concerns we raised in our April 8 letter. Those clarifications were helpful and we consider a number of those matters addressed.

However, we continue to have significant concerns regarding the requirement in subdivision (d)(2), which limits the operation of prescribed fire vehicles exclusively to government agencies and their contractors — and by extension, the similar reference in the proposed addition to Table 1 in Rule 222. We respectfully maintain that this restriction is overly broad, not adequately justified by the record before the District, and given current fire conditions forecasts, mis-timed.

We address that remaining concern below.

CONCERN REGARDING RESTRICTING OPERATIONS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

1. The District's Stated Rationale Would Maintain Prescribed Fire Vehicle Activity in the SCAQMD at Zero

During our April 16 meeting, District staff indicated that one reason for restricting prescribed fire vehicle operation to government agencies is a desire to avoid increasing emissions too much or too quickly. We understand and respect that concern. However, we respectfully submit that the restriction as written does not moderate prescribed fire vehicle activity, rather it will likely eliminate it entirely during the period of restriction.

BurnBot is currently the sole provider of a prescribed fire vehicle in California, and we expect to remain in that position for at least the next three to five years. We are aware of no other vendor or manufacturer offering this technology. We currently operate two prescribed fire vehicles in the state. When we deploy, our experienced crews, including former wildland firefighters and Burn Boss-certified personnel, work directly with the local air quality district and local fire department to secure all appropriate authorizations and approvals before any burn activity takes place.

Given this context, the practical effect of the government-only restriction is not to slow or moderate the growth of prescribed fire vehicle activity in the South Coast AQMD — it is to reduce it to zero for the foreseeable future. This is precisely the opposite of what the District's rule is designed to achieve. A rule intended to provide a regulatory pathway for prescribed fire vehicles will, in practice, foreclose that pathway entirely if BurnBot cannot contract with the full range of organizations that are willing and able to fund and support this work.

2. The Timing of This Rule and the Summer Fire Season

4-1



This rule is being finalized as Southern California heads into what is widely forecast to be an exceptionally hot and dry summer. Conditions that drive catastrophic wildfire risk, including drought, heat, and accumulated vegetative fuel, are expected to be severe. This is precisely the moment when the District should be expanding access to effective, lower-emission fuel reduction tools. Limiting prescribed fire vehicle operation to government agencies facing bureaucratic, budgetary, and logistical constraints means that large areas of fire-prone land may go untreated simply because a public contract or procurement process is delayed. The cost of that inaction, measured in lives, structures, and air quality, could far exceed any regulatory risk the District is trying to manage by excluding private organizations from hiring qualified operators.

3. Government Contracting Timelines Make the "Government Contractor" Pathway Effectively Unavailable This Fire Season

The practical reality is that government procurement processes are notoriously slow. Formal contracting with a government agency typically involves competitive bidding, review periods, legal approvals, and administrative processing that can take many months. By the time a company could complete a government contracting process, the 2026 fire season could be well underway or over. If prescribed fire vehicles are to meaningfully contribute to fuel reduction this season, the government contractor requirement should be eliminated.

4. Government Agencies Are Not the Only Source of Funding for Vegetative Fuel Reduction

The restriction appears to assume that government agencies are the primary funders and drivers of vegetative fuel reduction efforts. In our experience, this is not the case. A substantial and growing share of wildfire prevention and fuel management funding flows through private land trusts, charitable foundations, private homeowner associations, and utilities, particularly investor-owned utilities with significant obligations to reduce wildfire risk along their transmission infrastructure and corridors.

These entities are not government agencies, nor are they able to structure their work as a government contract. Limiting who BurnBot can contract with serves only to cut off access to organizations and businesses that are both interested in and capable of funding our services, making it effectively impossible to perform any meaningful work within the South Coast AQMD.

5. Private Operators Are Highly Qualified

The government-only restriction carries an implicit assumption that government agencies are inherently better qualified to safely operate prescribed fire vehicles than private entities. BurnBot engages highly qualified personnel including former wildland firefighters and Burn Boss-certified individuals, a recognized qualification standard for prescribed burn operations. These individuals bring professional training, field experience, and technical expertise that is directly relevant to the safe and effective operation of prescribed fire vehicles. The District's oversight goals of ensuring safe operation, gathering emissions data, and establishing best practices can be fully achieved through registration, burn authorization, and recordkeeping applied equally to all operators, regardless of whether they are public or private.

6. The Restriction Is Not Supported by Emissions Data

The District acknowledges in the Preliminary Draft Staff Report that prescribed fire vehicles are an emerging technology for which minimal emission data is currently available. The government-only restriction appears to be driven by a desire to gather source test data before allowing broader use. However, restricting private operation does not, by itself, generate the emissions data the District needs. Allowing qualified private operators like BurnBot to participate would actually expand the pool of data available to the District and accelerate the development of meaningful emission limits. With only two machines in operation in California, the emissions impact of BurnBot's activities is inherently limited and easily monitored.



7. Prescribed Fire Vehicles Serve a Different Purpose Than ACIs

The staff report recognizes an important distinction: unlike ACIs, one of the primary purposes of prescribed fire vehicles is to burn vegetative waste near residences and structures to create fuel breaks and reduce wildfire risk near these properties. Private landowners, homeowners associations, agricultural operators, and utilities have a direct and urgent need for exactly this kind of tool, often in areas where government capacity is limited or slow to respond. Excluding qualified private operators from deploying it creates an unnecessary barrier.

8. The Pathway to Private Use Is Undefined

The staff report states that the government-only restriction is intended to prevent private use "until a future PR 444.1 amendment is made." However, no timeline, criteria, or benchmarks are provided to guide when or under what conditions private use would be permitted, and our understanding is that, once passed, amendments to the regulations could take over a year to implement. Additionally, without a defined pathway, this temporary restriction risks becoming a permanent one, leaving private operators like BurnBot indefinitely sidelined despite their qualifications and readiness to contribute.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

BurnBot respectfully requests that the District consider the following modifications:

- Revise 444.1(d)(2) to strike the reference to prescribed fire vehicles as follows: "An Air Curtain Incinerator ~~or Prescribed Fire Vehicle~~ shall be operated solely by government agencies or their Contractors."
- Establish a qualification-based framework for Prescribed Fire Vehicle operator eligibility that focuses instead on the demonstrated experience and procedures of the organization operating the equipment, rather than the public or private nature of their employer.
- Broaden the class of eligible operators to include qualified private entities without requiring those entities to first obtain a government contract.
- At minimum, authorize an expedited pilot program for qualified private operators ahead of the 2026 fire season, so that companies like BurnBot can contribute urgently needed fuel reduction capacity while simultaneously generating the emissions data the District needs for future rulemaking.

Given that BurnBot currently operates only two prescribed fire vehicles in California, the emissions risk posed by allowing BurnBot to work with a broader range of clients is minimal, and the benefit to wildfire prevention in the region is significant. BurnBot stands ready to work cooperatively with the District to support its oversight goals, and we are eager and ready to share the results of our recent air quality testing and the protocol developed during that process.

We believe the District's legitimate interests can be fully served through robust oversight of all operators, rather than an outright exclusion of private operators that is overly broad, unsupported by the emissions record, and out of step with the urgent realities of the 2026 fire season.

Thank you again for your engagement on this matter. We welcome the opportunity to continue working with District staff toward a workable solution.

Respectfully submitted,

Brittany Black

Brittany Black
Head of Growth & Partnerships

Staff Response to Comment Letter #4

Response to Comment 4-1:

See response to Comment 2-1. PR 444.1 does not reduce operation of prescribed fire vehicles to zero by limiting their operation to government agencies and their contractors. Currently, prescribed fire vehicles cannot be operated in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction; PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, and PAR 405 will allow the use of prescribed fire vehicles. PR 444.1 allows private operators to partner with government agencies to operate prescribed fire vehicles. Additionally, there does appear to be interest from government agencies in operating prescribed fire vehicles. Staff attended a demonstration of BurnBot's prescribed fire vehicle in which multiple government agencies were present, including fire protection agencies. Although BurnBot may only be operating two prescribed fire vehicles in California at this time, ~~the emissions from the equipment are currently unknown only preliminary emission data is currently available. Emission data has not been provided.~~ Staff needs to conduct source tests and additional modeling to determine if wider use of these technologies would increase emissions and affect PM attainment status in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

Response to Comment 4-2:

See response to Comment Letter 2-1.

Response to Comment 4-3:

PR 444.1 still allows ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles to be solely operated by government agencies and their contractors. For details on staff's rationale, see response to Comment Letter 2-1. This rule development is essentially a pilot program that will allow use of prescribed fire vehicles in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction before more emission data is gathered. Staff can then evaluate the emission impacts of amending PR 444.1 to allow more widespread use by private companies. ~~We look forward to meeting with BurnBot to discuss the preliminary emission data they have gathered.~~

ATTACHMENT M



**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 RULE 444.1 – PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION
REDUCTIONS FROM FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL
WASTE; PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 401 – VISIBLE
EMISSIONS; PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 404 – PARTICULATE
MATTER – CONCENTRATION; PROPOSED AMENDED RULE
405 – SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER – WEIGHT; PROPOSED
AMENDED RULE 219 – EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRING A
WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II; AND
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 222 – FILING REQUIREMENTS
FOR SPECIFIC EMISSION SOURCES NOT REQUIRING A
WRITTEN PERMIT PURSUANT TO REGULATION II**

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
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Project Title: Proposed Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste (PR 444.1); Proposed Amended Rule 401 – Visible Emissions (PAR 401); Proposed Amended Rule 404 – Particulate Matter – Concentration (PAR 404); Proposed Amended Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight (PAR 405); Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II (PAR 219); and Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II (PAR 222)

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: PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222 (proposed project) provide a pathway for air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles to be used for wildfire prevention and to reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from forestry and agricultural waste. The proposed project will partially implement Best Control Measure 20: Application of All Feasible Measures (BCM-20) from the South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual PM2.5 Standard and objectives in Chapter 5e of the Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV) Community Emission Reduction Plan (CERP) by allowing and regulating the use of alternative, lower emitting, vegetative fuel reduction technologies, compared to the open burning of forestry and agricultural waste. PR 444.1 establishes requirements for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles used to reduce vegetative waste. PAR 401, PAR 404 and PAR 405 include an exemption to allow the use of technologies regulated by PR 444.1. PAR 219 includes an exemption for some ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment not subject to Title V from South Coast AQMD permitting requirements. PAR 222 includes a requirement for ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles that are exempt from permitting to be registered with the South Coast AQMD. Allowing the use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction will support wildfire prevention efforts and protect public safety by providing additional tools that are capable of reducing vegetative waste with fewer PM emissions than other technologies.

Public Agency Approving Project: South Coast Air Quality Management District	Agency Carrying Out Project: South Coast Air Quality Management District
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Exempt Status:

CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c) – Emergency Projects: Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency

Reasons Why Project Is Exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PR 444.1, PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405, PAR 219, and PAR 222) 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. The proposed project seeks to reduce and manage vegetative fuel loads of forestry and agricultural waste in order to prevent wildfires and protect public safety by allowing the use of optional ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles, which have fewer PM emissions than what would occur by conducting open burning. Thus, the proposed project consists of actions necessary to prevent or mitigate wildfire-related emergency conditions which are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15269(c) – Emergency Projects: Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA (concluded)

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: June 5, 2026

CEQA Contact Person:

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Proposed Project Contact

Person:

Niyati Rami

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Email:

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Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** _____ *(Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)*

Kevin Ni

Program Supervisor, CEQA

Planning, Rule Development, and
Implementation

Proposed Rule 444.1 (PR 444.1)

Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste

Proposed Amended Rule 401 (PAR 401)

Visible Emissions

Proposed Amended Rule 404 (PAR 404)

Particulate Matter - Concentration

Proposed Amended Rule 405 (PAR 405)

Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

Proposed Amended Rule 219 (PAR 219)

Equipment Not Requiring A Written Permit Pursuant To Regulation II

Proposed Amended Rule 222 (PAR 222)

Filing Requirements For Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II



Governing Board Meeting

June 5, 2026

Background

Majority of forestry and agricultural waste is currently disposed of through uncontrolled open burning

Open burning generates high levels of particulate matter (PM)

Air curtain incinerators (ACIs) and prescribed fire vehicles reduce PM emissions and facilitate effective wildfire prevention



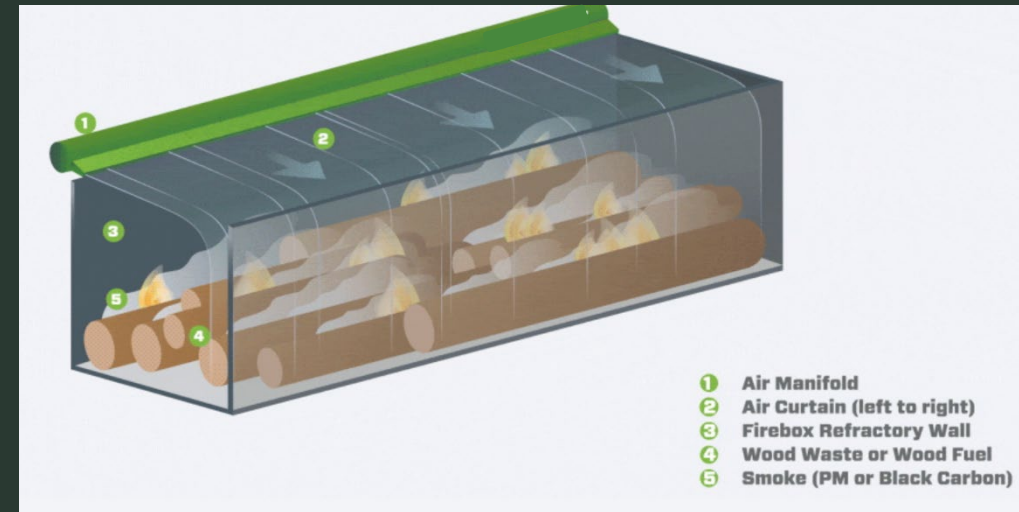
Overview of ACIs and Prescribed Fire Vehicles

ACIs burn vegetative waste and promote more complete combustion by projecting a high-velocity air curtain across an open combustion chamber

Prescribed fire vehicles burn grasses and low-growth brush creating fuel breaks near homes, buildings, and along highways

- Contains high temperature torches and fans to draw air in the burn chamber, which produces less smoke

ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles emit high levels of PM, but are a cleaner and safer alternative to open burning



Need for Proposed Rules

Currently, ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles cannot be operated within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction, as they cannot demonstrate compliance with:

- Rule 401 – Visible Emissions
- Rule 404 – Particulate Matter - Concentration
- Rule 405 – Solid Particulate Matter - Weight

Rule development was initiated to:

- Allow use of controlled burning techniques for vegetative waste
- Partially implement Best Control Measure 20 from the 2024 South Coast Air Basin Attainment Plan for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} standard



Proposed Rule 444.1

Applies to owners and operators of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles

- Only vegetative waste can be burned
- Only government agencies and their contractors can operate

Prohibitions

- Prohibits burning of controlled substances
- Prohibits operation of an ACI within 300 feet from a sensitive receptor

Establishes requirements for:

- Best management practices
- Obtaining burn authorization (does not restrict use on No Burn Days)
- Recordkeeping

Allows Executive Officer to conduct a source test within 6 months of initial request



6 PAR 401, PAR 404, PAR 405

PAR 401

Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from opacity limits

PAR 404

Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from PM concentration limits

PAR 405

Exempts ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles from solid PM limits



PAR 219 and PAR 222

PAR 219

- Exempts ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and associated air pollution control equipment from permitting if:
 - Operated by government agencies and/or their contractors
 - Not subject to Title V permitting requirements
 - Only burning vegetative waste

PAR 222

- Requires registration for ACIs, prescribed fire vehicles, and their associated air pollution control equipment if exempt from permitting in PAR 219



CEQA and Socioeconomic Impacts

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Analysis

- Providing an option to use ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles for preventing/mitigating wildfires will help protect the public from an emergency with fewer emissions than would occur via open burning
- Proposed Project qualifies for an exemption from CEQA
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- The use of ACIs and prescribed fire vehicles is optional
- Annual average cost is \$35,477 from 2026 to 2035
- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment is available in the Final Staff Report

Key Issue

A stakeholder requested that private entities be allowed to use prescribed fire vehicles*

Allowing private operator use of prescribed fire vehicles could potentially increase emissions and affect PM attainment status

- Emission baseline is open burning regulated under Rule 444 – Open Burning, which restricts private entities from conducting open burning, except for agricultural operations
- Limited emission data is available and additional information must be collected and assessed (e.g., source testing and modeling) before allowing private operation

*Private entities can partner with government agencies and operate prescribed fire vehicles under an established contract

Staff Recommendations

Adopt Resolution:

- Determining that Proposed Rule 444.1 and Proposed Amended Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222 are exempt from CEQA
- Adopting Rule 444.1 and Amending Rules 401, 404, 405, 219, and 222

