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
NOVEMBER 6, 2026

A meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, November 6, 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 and 29)

Note: Consent and Board Calendar items held for discussion will be moved to Item No. 30.

1. Approve Minutes of October 2, 2026 Board Meeting **Thomas/3268**

2. Set Public Hearing December 4, 2026 to Consider Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations: **Nastri/3131**

   Certify Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; Amend Rule 1168; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan **Krause/2706**

   Rule 1168 establishes VOC limits for adhesives and sealants. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has determined that para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in certain adhesives and sealants, have carcinogenic health effects. This amendment is the result of the technology check-in included in the 2022 Rule 1168 amendment to evaluate progress on the pCBtF and t-BAc phase out. Proposed amendments to Rule 1168 provide additional reformulation time for certain adhesive and sealant categories to phase out of pCBtF and meet future-effective lower VOC limits. The amendments also clarify and update reporting and recordkeeping requirements for manufacturers and distributors, and sunsets the existing 55 gallon exemption that allows the use of high VOC products. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Certifying the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; 2) Amending Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; and 3) Directing staff to submit PAR 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications for Inclusion into the State

Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 2026)

Items 3 and 4 – Action Items/No Fiscal Impact

3. Establish Board Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2027 **Nastri/3131**

   The proposed Board Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2027 is submitted for Board consideration. The meeting schedule for the Administrative Committee meeting, (second Friday of the month), as well as the other standing committees is included for information only. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

4. Renewal Resolution to Authorize an Additional Six Months of Teleconferencing by South Coast AQMD's Eligible Subsidiary Bodies **Gilchrist/3459**

   Senate Bill 707 (2025, Durazo) added California Government Code Section 54953.8.6 to the Ralph M. Brown Act. It enables remote teleconferencing by non-elected members of eligible subsidiary bodies. On May 1, 2026, the Governing Board approved such teleconferencing. To continue using this teleconferencing, the Governing Board must make similar findings every six months. This action is to adopt the attached resolution to extend the authorization for remote teleconferencing through May 2027. (No Committee Review)

Items 5 through 14 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

5. Issue Program Announcement for Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program and Transfer Funds for Development of Grant Management System **Katzenstein/2219**

   In May 2026, the Board recognized an award of $6,225,395 from the CARB FY2025-26 Climate Heat Impact Response Program for the replacement of uncontrolled, Tier 1 and Tier 2 diesel internal combustion generators with the cleanest available technologies under the Carl Moyer and Community Air Protection Incentives Guidelines. This action is to: 1) issue and, if necessary, re-issue a Program Announcement to solicit applications for the Emergency Generator Replacement; 2) execute agreements with the selected applicants for eligible projects from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32); and 3) transfer and appropriate up to $60,000 from Fund (32) into Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget, Services and Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Objects to support the development of the Grant Management System. (Reviewed: Technology Committee, October 16, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

6. Issue Solicitation and Purchase Order for Air Monitoring Shelter **Low/2269**

This action is to issue a solicitation and purchase order for one air monitoring shelter. An air monitoring shelter houses air monitoring equipment and is needed to replace aging shelters that have exceeded their useful service life and no longer meet current building code requirements. Funding for the purchase of an air monitoring shelter is included in the FY 2026-27 Budget for Monitoring and Analysis Division. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

7. Issue Program Announcement and Execute Agreements for AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program **Heard-Johnson/3428**

AB 617 was signed into California state law in July 2017 and focuses on improving air quality and reducing exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in communities most impacted by air pollution. The AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program is an incentive-based program that will provide a total of $20 million in funding for private and public entities to implement road paving projects in AB 617-designated communities, Consistently Nominated Communities and Disadvantaged Communities as defined by SB 535, based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria. These actions are to: 1) issue, and if necessary, re-issue a Program Announcement to solicit applications for eligible road paving projects in the South Coast AQMD; and 2) execute agreements for eligible road paving projects based on the results of the Program Announcement from the Community Air Protection Program Fund (77). (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

8. Authorize Purchase of CrowdStrike Protection Services **Moskowitz/3329**

South Coast AQMD currently utilizes CrowdStrike Protection Services to safeguard agency systems against viruses, malware, identity threats, and other modern cyber threats, thereby reducing the likelihood of costly data breaches. This action is to obtain approval for a one-year period with CrowdStrike for a total amount not to exceed $175,000. Funding for this purchase is included in the FY 2026-27 Budget for Information Management. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

9. Authorize Network Switch Purchase and Transfer and Appropriate Funds **Moskowitz/3329**

Staff requests authorization to purchase four network switches and associated components at a cost not to exceed $65,000. Two router-switches will provide redundant network connectivity between the Long Beach facility and Diamond Bar, and other two switches will upgrade network infrastructure in the data center area. Staff also requests authorization to transfer and appropriate

funds from the General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance to fund the purchase. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

10. Execute Lease Agreement with City of Diamond Bar for Continued Use of South Coast AQMD Headquarters Facility **Olvera/2309**

Since January 2012, South Coast AQMD has had a facility lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar to conduct city council meetings and other special meetings at the headquarters facility in Diamond Bar. The current agreement will expire on December 31, 2026. This action is to execute a lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar for a 10-year term, at an annual lease payment of $34,743.72, plus increases of 2.5 percent per year beginning with the second year of this agreement. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

11. Approve Increases to Employer Contribution for Health Insurance Premiums for Represented Employees in South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association Bargaining Unit and Appropriate Funds from Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance **Olvera/2309**

South Coast AQMD management and the South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association (SC-PEA) have reached an agreement to address health insurance premium increases effective January 1, 2027. This action is to request Board approval of the proposed MOU amendment to add $40 per month to the monthly insurance contribution for employees in the SC-PEA bargaining unit. Funding of $91,000 for FY 2026-27 is available in the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance and will be requested in future budgets. (No Committee Review)

12. Amend Contracts for Legislative Representation in Washington, D.C. **Tanaka/3327**

The current contracts for legislative and regulatory representation in Washington D.C. with Kadesh & Associates, LLC and Cassidy & Associates, Inc. expire on January 14, 2027. Each of these contracts includes an option for two one-year extensions. This action is to approve the second one-year extension of the existing contracts for Calendar Year 2027 with Kadesh & Associates, LLC for $247,029 and Cassidy & Associates for $240,000 as South Coast AQMD's legislative and regulatory representatives in Washington D.C., to further the agency's policy positions at the federal level. Sufficient funding is available in the Legislative, Public Affairs & Media FY 2026-27 Budget. (Reviewed: Legislative Committee, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

13. Issue RFP for Legislative Representation in Washington, DC **Tanaka/3327**

South Coast AQMD requires specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Washington, DC to effectively advance the Governing Board's policies and priorities at the federal level. This action calls for the issuance of an RFP for specialized expertise on the Clean Air Act for legislative representation and strategic political consulting services for South Coast AQMD in Washington, DC for fiscal year 2026-27. The RFP will also indicate that the services contract may be extended for up to two additional one-year terms. Total expenditures for the contract shall not exceed $240,000 for the initial one-year period. (Reviewed: Legislative Committee, October 9, 2026, Recommended for Approval)

14. Issue RFP, and Approve New and Modified Awards as Approved by MSRC **McCallon**

As part of their FYs 2024-27 Work Program, the MSRC approved an RFP for MSRC website hosting, maintenance and modifications, as well as funding awards to partner with South Coast AQMD to implement the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) program to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region. The MSRC also approved a modified award to Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority for the purchase of zero-emission transit buses. The MSRC seeks Board approval of the contract awards and modification and to release the RFP. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee; October 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval)

Items 15 through 22 – Information Only/Receive and File

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

This report highlights the September 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 September 1 through September 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 September 1, 2026 through September 30, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is attached with the penalty report. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 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 September 1, 2026 and September 30, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA. (Reviewed: Mobile Source Committee, October 16, 2026)

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

This report highlights South Coast AQMD rulemaking activities and public hearings scheduled for 2026, and a tentative calendar for portions of 2027. (No Committee Review)

20. 2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans **Heard-Johnson/3428**

The 2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans summarizes the progress of Community Emission Reductions Plans and Community Air Monitoring Plans implemented from September 2019 to June 2026 and outlines emission reductions, post-year five governance and community engagement for South Coast AQMD Assembly Bill 617-designated communities. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 2026)

21. Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in November **Jain/2804**

This report summarizes the RFQs/RFPs for budgeted services over $100,000 scheduled to be released for advertisement for the month of November. (Reviewed: Administrative Committee, October 9, 2026)

22. 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, October 9, 2026)

Items 23 through 29 – Reports for Committees, MSRC, and CARB

23.	Administrative Committee (Receive & File)	Chair: Cacciotti	**Nastri/3131**
24.	Legislative Committee (Receive & File)	Chair: Perez	**Tanaka/3327**

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action
2027 State and Federal Legislative Guiding Principles	Approve

25.	Mobile Source Committee (Receive & File)	Chair: Delgado	**Rees/2856**
26.	Stationary Source Committee (Receive & File)	Chair: McCallon	**Aspell/2491**
27.	Technology Committee (Receive & File)	Chair: Rodriguez	**Katzenstein/2219**
28.	Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (Receive & File)	Board Rep.: Cacciotti	**Katzenstein/2219**
29.	California Air Resources Board Monthly Report (Receive & File)	Board Rep.: Lock Dawson	**Thomas/3268**
30.	Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar		

PUBLIC HEARINGS

31. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1106; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan — **Krause/2706**

    Rule 1106 establishes VOC limits for marine and pleasure craft coatings. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in certain marine and pleasure craft coatings, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1106 includes a future effective prohibition for pCBtF and t-BAc and future effective lower VOC limits for certain marine and pleasure craft coating categories, with sell-through and use-through provisions. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that PAR 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) Amending Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings; and 3) Directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1106 to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, September 18, 2026)

32. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries, Are Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1180; and Amend Rule 1180.1 **Krause/2706**

Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 require refineries and related facilities to conduct real-time fenceline monitoring for specific compounds and include a fee schedule to fund operation and maintenance of community air monitoring systems by the South Coast AQMD. Proposed Amended Rule 1180 (PAR 1180) and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 (PAR 1180.1) require facilities who intend to close their operations to submit a reclassified air monitoring plan outlining estimated full closure timeline; planned actions during the closure process; and implementation schedule for changes to the fenceline air monitoring system, web-based fenceline data display, and notification program. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 also provide specifications on community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audits during the closure process, and exempt adjacent related facilities from monitoring requirement for a shared property boundary. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and 2) Amending Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, September 18, 2026)

33. Determine That Proposed Amendments to BACT Guidelines Are Exempt from CEQA and Amend BACT Guidelines **Aspell/2491**

The South Coast AQMD publishes Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines to specify the requirements for commonly permitted equipment. Periodically, after consultation with stakeholders through the BACT Scientific Review Committee, staff proposes amendments to the BACT Guidelines to reflect technological advancements in emissions controls and to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and regulations as well as state requirements. Staff is proposing to add new listings and/or amend existing listings in the following sections of the BACT Guidelines: Part B: Lowest Achievable Emission Rate Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities and Part D: BACT Determinations for Non-Major Polluting Facilities. Staff is also proposing administrative and routine updates to the following sections of the BACT Guidelines: Overview; Part A: Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting Facilities; Part C: Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities; and Part E: Policy and Procedures for

Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for GHGs. (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 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;

- American Public Health Association v. EPA, United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, Case No. 26-1037 (and consolidated cases) (amicus brief); regarding repeal of all greenhouse gas standards for motor vehicles;

- 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;

- People ex rel. San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District v. Setton Pistachio of Terra Bella, Inc., Fifth District Court of Appeal No. F089820 (amicus brief); and

- People ex rel. South Coast Air Quality Management District v. Chiquita Canyon, LLC et al., Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. 26STCV15409; regarding enforcement of public nuisance and related violations at Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

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

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

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS
It Is also necessary to recess to closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54957.6 to confer with labor negotiators:

Agency Designated Representative: A. John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer – Administrative & Human Resources;

- Employee Organization(s): Teamsters Local 986, 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 Sections 7920.000 et seq.) your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email) become part of the public record and can be released to the public on request or posted on the South Coast AQMD website.

ACRONYMS

AQ-SPEC = Air Quality Sensor Performance Evaluation Center
AQMP = Air Quality Management Plan
Cal/EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB = California Air Resources Board
CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
CO = Carbon Monoxide
EV = Electric Vehicle
FY = Fiscal Year
GHG = Greenhouse Gas
MATES = Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding
MSRC = Mobile Source (Air Pollution Reduction) Review Committee
NOx = Oxides of Nitrogen
PM10 = Particulate Matter ≤ 10 microns
PM2.5 = Particulate Matter < 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
U.S. EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If interpretation is needed, more time will be allotted.

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

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

Directions to provide public comment via TELEPHONE:

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

Directions for Spanish Language TELEPHONE line only:

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

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

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 1

MINUTES: Governing Board Monthly Meeting

SYNOPSIS: Attached are the Minutes of the October 2, 2026 Meeting

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve the October 2, 2026 Board Meeting Minutes.

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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

Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Cities of Riverside County

Supervisor Curt Hagman
County of San Bernardino

Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell (Arrived at 9:08 a.m.)
County of Los Angeles

Councilmember Adrin Nazarian (Arrived at 9:12 a.m.)
City of Los Angeles

Supervisor Janet Nguyen (Arrived at 9:25 a.m.; left at 10:57 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

Supervisor V. Manuel Perez (Left at 10:53 a.m.)
County of Riverside

Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
Cities of Orange County

Absent: Senator Vanessa Delgado (Ret.)
Senate Rules Committee Appointee

Councilmember Larry McCallon, Vice Chair
Cities of San Bernadino County

Cedric Jamie Rutland, MD FCCP
Governor's Appointee

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

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

- Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Supervisor Perez
- Roll Call

Supervisor Mitchell and Councilmember Nazarian arrived after roll call.

- Opening Comments

Mayor Lock Dawson reported that she attended Climate Week NYC 2026 at the end of September where the City of Riverside won the Climate Mayors Stories of Impact Challenge award for their video presentation.

Chair Cacciotti shared photos of the advanced vehicle design and construction workspace at California State University, Los Angeles, which was selected to participate in the U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Vehicle Technology Competition EcoCAR Innovation Challenge.

Executive Officer Wayne Nastri announced a Habitat for Humanity Coachella Valley volunteer event scheduled for October 10, 2026, in Indio; noted that the November Board meeting will include public hearings on Rules 1106, 1180, and 1180.1, as well as a report on AB 617; and highlighted the staff-designed banners from the agency's recent health fair that were on display in the auditorium. Dr. Jason Low, Deputy Executive Officer/Monitoring and Analysis Division, provided an update on staff's response to the battery energy storage fire in the City of LaVerne.

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

The General Public Comment Period for matters not on the agenda was opened. The following individuals addressed the Board. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 14:50.

David Argudo, La Puente Valley County Water District
Roy Fausto, La Puente Valley County Water District
Expressed support for Rule 1403 - Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities, and asked the Board to facilitate a discussion between South Coast AQMD staff and water industry leaders in the San Gabriel Valley to address concerns with the rule's applicability to water utilities.

Jon G. Dickason, Quantum Environmental Testing, Inc., expressed his ongoing frustrations regarding South Coast AQMD's enforcement of Rule 1403 and difficulties he has experienced in attempting to resolve related matters. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 20:19.

Abril Villanueva, Compton resident
Aaron Diaz, Compton resident
Expressed concerns about ongoing odor issues, equipment operational issues, and health symptoms they attribute to the World Oil Recycling facility in Compton. They urged for fenceline and school air monitoring, an independent health risk assessment and requested that the facility be designated potentially high risk under Rule 1402. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 22:32 & 30:12.

Ranji George, a member of the public, urged staff to evaluate emerging battery recycling technologies and address potential environmental and public health risks to environmental justice communities where battery recycling facilities are likely to be located. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 24:40.

Denise Corcoran, Tustin resident, expressed concerns about the lack of transparency and response to her inquiries about the Replace Your Ride program. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 28:02.

Shehla Chowdhury, Natural Resources Defense Council, urged staff to maintain the December adoption schedule and strengthen PR 1495 – Commodity Fumigation, to protect disproportionately impacted communities from exposure to methyl bromide used for fumigation. She also highlighted strong community participation and input at the October 1, 2026 PR 1495 workshop. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 32:09.

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

Written Comments Submitted Regarding Replace Your Ride Incentive Program

- Denise Corcoran, Tustin resident

CONSENT AND BOARD CALENDAR

1. Approve Minutes of October 2, 2026 Board Meeting
2. Set Public Hearings November 6, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:
   A. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1106; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan
   B. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries Are Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1

Item 3 through 14 – Budget/Fiscal Impact

3. Execute Contracts for Electrification of Transport Refrigeration Units and Amend Existing Contract for Electrification of Cargo Handling Equipment in Southern California
4. Amend Contracts for Joint Electric Truck Scaling Initiative Pilot Project
5. Issue RFP for On-Road Mobile Source Related Hydrogen-Based Zero-Emission Technology Development, Demonstration, Deployment, Workforce Development, and Air Quality Impact Projects
6. Issue RFP, Program Announcement and Execute Contracts for AB 617 Emergency Residential Air Filtration Program in SB 535 Communities
7. Execute Contracts to Support Advanced Clean Transportation Technology Competitions
8. Execute Contract to Characterize Brake Wear Emissions
9. Execute Contracts, Transfer and Appropriate Funds to Implement Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities Program
10. Re-issue Program Announcement, Transfer Funds, and Execute Agreements for CHDV ELECTRIC Program
11. Approve Phase 2 of GO ZERO Incentive Program
12. Execute Agreements to Implement AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative Program and Transfer Funds for Development of AB 617 Grant Management System
13. Amend Contract With Outside Legal Counsel
14. Approve Increases to Employer Contribution for Health Insurance Premiums for Represented Employees in Office Clerical & Maintenance and Technical & Enforcement Bargaining Units and for Non-Represented Employees, and Appropriate Funds from Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance

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 25 – Reports for Committees and CARB

Note: The September 11, 2026 Legislative Committee meeting and September 17, 2026 MSRC meeting were cancelled. The next Legislative Committee meeting is October 9, 2026 and the next MSRC meeting is October 15, 2026August.

21. Administrative Committee
22. Mobile Source Committee

23. Stationary Source Committee
24. Technology Committee
25. California Air Resources Board Monthly Report
26. Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar

Agenda Item Nos. 9 and 11 were pulled for separate votes.

Disclosures

Board Members' Cacciotti, Lock Dawson, Hagman, Mitchell, Nguyen, and Perez reported that they had no financial interest in Agenda Item No. 9 but are required to identify for the record their official positions with the following agencies involved in this item: Chair Cacciotti – Councilmember, City of South Pasadena; Mayor Lock Dawson – Mayor, City of Riverside; Supervisor Hagman – Supervisor, San Bernadino County Board of Supervisors and Commissioner, Ontario International Airport Authority; Supervisor Mitchell – Supervisor, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors; Supervisor Nguyen – Supervisor, Orange County Board of Supervisors; and Perez – Supervisor, Riverside County Board of Supervisors. Supervisor Hagman chose to recuse himself from the vote on this item out of utmost caution.

Pursuant to the Brown Act, John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer/Administrative & Human Resources, reported that Agenda Item No. 14 impacts executive compensation and seeks approval to increase the monthly employer health insurance contribution, which would apply to executive staff, including the Executive Officer, and General Counsel, and non-represented employees in the Teamsters Local 986 bargaining units. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 37:05.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item Nos. 1-25, excluding Agenda Item No. 11. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Agenda Item No. 5

Ranji George, a member of the public, expressed support for the RFP to solicit projects that advance hydrogen-based zero-emission technologies and requested that the response deadline be extended to attract more applicants and stronger proposals. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 38:29.

Agenda Item No. 2A

Rita Loof, RadTech
Douglas DeLong, DoctorUV.com
Brijesh Nigam, Orgchem LLC
Michael Kelly, Allied UV

Comments from the above speakers included opposition to PAR 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, and concerns regarding staff comments on UV/EB/LED technology, the proposed deletion of the definition for energy-curable coatings, and the lack of a test method for thin films. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 40:48, 43:31, 45:50, & 47:59.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item Nos. 1-25, excluding agenda Item No. 11.

Board Action (Items 1-25, except Items 9 & 11)

MOVED BY PEREZ AND SECONDED BY MITCHELL TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NOS. 1 THROUGH 25, EXCEPT AGENDA ITEM NOS. 9 AND 11, AS RECOMMENDED INCLUDING TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE REPORTS FOR THE BOARD COMMITTEES AND CARB.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Lock Dawson, Hagman, Mitchell, Nazarian, Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, Perez, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSENT: Delgado, McCallon, and Rutland

26. Items Deferred from Consent and Board Calendar

9. Execute Contracts, Transfer and Appropriate Funds to Implement Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities Program

Board Action (Item 9)

MOVED BY LOCK DAWSON AND SECONDED BY PEREZ TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 9 AS RECOMMENDED.

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Lock Dawson, Mitchell, Nazarian, Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, Perez, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSENT: Delgado, Hagman*, McCallon, and Rutland

*Supervisor Hagman recused himself and left the room.

11. Approve Phase 2 of GO ZERO Incentive Program

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 11. The following individuals addressed the Board. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 53:06.

Adrian Martinez, Earthjustice
Sanford Altadena resident
Kim Orbe Sierra Club
Jaden Yang, Pomona College student
Jacob Klein, Industrious Labs and SoCal Clean Manufacturing Coalition

Maddie Huq, Climate Action Campaign
Jennifer de Tejada, Center for Community Action & Environmental Justice (CCAEJ)
Marven Norman CCAEJ
Joaquin Castillejos, CCAEJ
Levi Williams, Redeemer Community Partnership
Katherine Jeon, Pomona College student
Clarissa Aquino, Climate Action Campaign
Sharis Flores, Redeemer Community Partnership
Ebony Guerrero, Claremont Colleges student and Baldwin Park resident
Michael Rochmes, US Green Building Council California
Armand Vega, Climate Justice Champions
Tyreis Morris, University of Southern California student
Elise Wallis, American Lung Association
Autrina Kasravi, Climate Action Campaign
Steven King, Los Angeles Clean Tech Incubator
David Marrett, Riverside clean air and public health advocates
Pete Marsh, Vector Green Power
Alec Aragon, CCAEJ
Maria Galvan, Ontario resident
Cristian De Tejada, Pacific High School student
Ashley Avila, Riverside County resident
Jason Reveles, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Monique Caridad, Los Angeles resident
Tatiana Flores, CCAEJ
Garrett M, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Dylan Slayton, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Ken Tran, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Dennis Arp, Live Oak United Troops of Christ
Peter Vu Pham, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Kevin Li, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Gabriel Mouleart, Sunrise Movement Orange County
Jed Holtzman, RMI
Tom Kunhardt, Environmental volunteer
Catalina, Center for Progressive Reform
Akanksha Mathur, Elephant Energy
Dori Chandler, Coalition for Clean Air

Comments from the above speakers included the following:

- Expressed support for expanding the Go Zero Incentive Program and the transition to zero-emission technologies to improve air quality and protect public health;
- Urged for a sustainable funding source for the Go Zero Incentive Program, and to develop a similar incentive program for industrial boilers and other large equipment;
- Noted the importance of ensuring that incentives remain accessible to low-income households and underserved communities;
- Highlighted the potential economic and community benefits associated with transitioning to cleaner technologies and equipment.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 11.

Written Comments Submitted in Support of Approving Phase 2 of Go Zero Incentive Program

- One letter signed by the following organizations: Adrian Martinez and Fernando Gaytan, Earthjustice; David Diaz, Active SGV; Beckie Menten, Building Decarbonization Coalition; Jane Williams, California Communities Against Toxics; Ashley Jackson, California Environmental Voters; Robina Suwol, California Safe Schools; Ayn Craciun, Climate Action Campaign, Christopher Chavez, Coalition for Clean Air; Bahram Fazeli, Communities for a Better Environment; Teresa Cheng, Industrious Labs; Richard Parks, Redeemer Community Partnership; Kim Orbe, Sierra Club; David Rosenstein, Third Act SoCal; Ben Stapleton, U.S. Green Building Council California

Councilmember Nazarian thanked staff and advocates for their work, acknowledged student engagement, and highlighted the economic opportunities associated with transitioning to cleaner technologies.

Supervisor Mitchell expressed support for expanding Go Zero and establishing a permanent funding source, and requested that staff consider an incentive program for zero-emission industrial boilers.

Supervisor Perez thanked the public for their participation, acknowledged the progress made in advancing Go Zero, and emphasized the importance of balancing environmental goals with economic considerations to ensure the benefits extend to all communities.

Mayor Lock Dawson thanked her colleagues for their comments and expressed optimism about ongoing regional and global efforts to address environmental and climate challenges. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:36:08.

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Board Action (Item 11)

MOVED BY HAGMAN AND SECONDED BY MITCHELL TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 11 AS RECOMMENDED

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Lock Dawson, Hagman, Mitchell, Nazarian, Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, Perez, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSENT: Delgado, McCallon, and Rutland

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PUBLIC HEARINGS

27. Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1143 – Consumer Paint Thinners and Multipurpose Solvents, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1143; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

Heather Farr, Planning & Rules Manager/Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, gave the staff presentation on Agenda Item No. 27. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:43:00.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 27. The following individuals addressed the Board.

Katy Wolf, a consultant for nonprofit organizations, expressed support for PAR 1143, including the proposed prohibition on using volatile methyl siloxanes (VMS) as a replacement for para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) due to toxicity concerns. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:47:20.

Nicholas Georges, Household and Commercial Products Association
Doug Raymond, National Aerosol Association

The above speakers expressed support for the alternative maximum incremental reactivity (MIR) compliance option and opposition to the VMS prohibition. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:48:30.

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

Board Action (Item 27)

MOVED BY PEREZ AND SECONDED BY NAZARIAN TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 27 AS RECOMMENDED AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 26-23:

1. DETERMINING THAT PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1143 – CONSUMER PAINT THINNERS AND MULTIPURPOSE SOLVENTS, IS EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT;
2. AMENDING RULE 1143 – CONSUMER PAINT THINNERS AND MULTIPURPOSE SOLVENTS; AND
3. DIRECTING STAFF TO SUBMIT PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1143 TO CARB AND U.S. EPA FOR INCLUSION INTO THE STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN. ACT;

THE MOTION PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: Cacciotti, Lock Dawson, Hagman, Mitchell, Nazarian, Nguyen, Olmos, Padilla-Campos, Perez, and Rodriguez

NOES: None

ABSENT: Delgado, McCallon, and Rutland

(Supervisor Perez left the meeting at 10:53 a.m.)

28. Receive and File 2025 Annual Report on AB 2588 Program

Scott Epstein, Planning & Rules Manager/Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, provided a summary of Agenda Item No. 28. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:51:31.

Chair Cacciotti inquired about the significant number of facilities that will be phased into the AB 2588 program for the 2026/2027 reporting period. Dr. Epstein explained that the increase in facilities is due to new requirements in CARB's Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program (EICG). For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:56:31.

The public comment period was opened for Agenda Item No. 28. The following individual addressed the Board.

Anne Komarovsk, 4x.News, was interrupted as her comments were unrelated to Agenda Item No. 28.. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 1:25:15.

There being no further requests to speak, the public comment period was closed for Agenda Item No. 28.

[This was a receive and file item.]

(Supervisor Nguyen left the meeting at 10:57 a.m.)

CLOSED SESSION

The Board recessed to closed session at 10:59 a.m. to discuss the following items. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION, Pursuant to Government Code § 54956.9(a) and § 54956.9(d)(1) to consider pending litigation:

- Chanell Monique Scott v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No.: 25AVCV00502; 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 LABOR NEGOTIATORS, 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 986, and South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association; and
- Unrepresented Employees: Executive Officer, General Counsel, Designated Deputies and Management and Confidential employees.

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 Boards.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, Mr. Gilchrist adjourned the meeting at 11:26 a.m.

The foregoing is a true statement of the proceedings held by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board on October 2, 2026.

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye Thomas
Clerk of the Boards

Date Minutes Approved: _____

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Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair

ACRONYMS
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
PR = Proposed Rule
UV/EB/LED = Ultraviolet/Electron Beam/Light Emitting Diode

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 2

PROPOSAL: Set Public Hearing December 4, 2026 to Consider Adoption of and/or Amendments to South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations:

Certify Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; Amend Rule 1168; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

Rule 1168 establishes VOC limits for adhesives and sealants. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has determined that para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in certain adhesives and sealants, have carcinogenic health effects. This amendment is the result of the technology check-in included in the 2022 Rule 1168 amendment to evaluate progress on the pCBtF and t BAc phase out. Proposed amendments to Rule 1168 provide additional reformulation time for certain adhesive and sealant categories to phase out of pCBtF and meet future-effective lower VOC limits. The amendments also clarify and update reporting and recordkeeping requirements for manufacturers and distributors, and sunsets the existing 55 gallon exemption that allows the use of high VOC products. This action is to adopt the Resolution: 1) Certifying the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; 2) Amending Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications; and 3) Directing staff to submit PAR 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications for Inclusion into the State Implementation Plan (Reviewed: Stationary Source Committee, October 16, 2026)

The complete text of the proposed amended rules, and other supporting documents will be made available from the South Coast AQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2001, or Lisa Tanaka – Deputy Executive Officer/Public Advisor, South Coast AQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765, (909) 396-3327, publicadvisor@aqmd.gov and on the Internet (www.aqmd.gov) as of November 3, 2026.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Set Public Hearing December 4, 2026 to: Certify the Final Subsequent Environmental Assessment, and amend Rule 1168 and submit for Inclusion into the SIP.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO: 3

REPORT: Establish Board Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2027

SYNOPSIS: The proposed Board Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2027 is submitted for Board consideration. The meeting schedule for the Administrative Committee meeting, (second Friday of the month), as well as the other standing committees is included for information only.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the attached Resolution establishing the 2027 Board Meeting Schedule.

Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair
Administrative Committee

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Calendar Year 2027 Board Meeting Schedule

MONTH	DATE	START TIME
January:	January 8*	9:00 a.m.
February:	February 5	9:00 a.m.
March:	March 5	9:00 a.m.
April:	April 2	9:00 a.m.
May:	May 7	9:00 a.m.
June:	June 4	9:00 a.m.
July:	No Meeting	
August:	August 6	9:00 a.m.
September:	September 3	9:00 a.m.
October:	October 1	9:00 a.m.
November:	November 5	9:00 a.m.
December:	December 3	9:00 a.m.

Attachments
1. Resolution
2. Proposed 2027 Meeting Schedule for Governing Board and Standing Committees

* The January Board meeting has been moved to accommodate the New Years Day holiday. Consequently, the Administrative Committee meeting for January has been moved to January 15, 2027.

RESOLUTION NO. 26-_____

A Resolution of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing (South Coast AQMD) Board setting the time and place of regular meetings.

WHEREAS, the regular meetings of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board have been established by Resolution in the past, and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board is establishing the regularly scheduled meetings for Calendar Year 2027.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, effective January 2027, the regular meetings of the Governing Board shall be held at 9:00 a.m. on the first Friday of each month, except for January where the regular meeting of the Governing Board will be January 8, 2027 to accommodate the New Years Day holiday and July when there is no meeting scheduled, in the Dr. William A. Burke Auditorium at South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Dr., Diamond Bar, California.

Dated:_____ _____

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Boards

South Coast AQMD Governing Board & Standing Committees

Proposed 2027 Meeting Schedule

GOVERNING BOARD	STANDING COMMITTEES				
Time – 9:00 a.m.	**Legislative** Time – 9:00 a.m.	**Administrative** Time – 10:00 a.m.	**Mobile Source** Time – 9:00 a.m.	**Stationary Source** Time – 10:30 a.m.	**Technology** Time – 12:00 p.m.
January 8	January 15	January 15	January 22	January 22	January 22
February 5	February 12	February 12	February 19	February 19	February 19
March 5	March 12	March 12	March 19	March 19	March 19
April 2	April 9	April 9	April 16	April 16	April 16
May 7	May 14	May 14	May 21	May 21	May 21
June 4	June 11	June 11	June 25	June 25	June 25
No Board Meeting in July	**No Standing Committees in July**				
August 6	August 13	August 13	August 20	August 20	August 20
September 3	September 10	September 10	September 17	September 17	September 17
October 1	October 8	October 8	October 15	October 15	October 15
November 5	November 12	November 12	November 19	November 19	November 19
December 3	December 10	December 10	No Meeting	No Meeting	No Meeting

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 4

PROPOSAL: Renewal Resolution to Authorize an Additional Six Months of Teleconferencing by South Coast AQMD's Eligible Subsidiary Bodies

SYNOPSIS: Senate Bill 707 (2025, Durazo) added California Government Code Section 54953.8.6 to the Ralph M. Brown Act. It enables remote teleconferencing by non-elected members of eligible subsidiary bodies. On May 1, 2026, the Governing Board approved such teleconferencing. To continue using this teleconferencing, the Governing Board must make similar findings every six months. This action is to adopt the attached resolution to extend the authorization for remote teleconferencing through May 2027.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Adopt the attached resolution allowing certain members of eligible subsidiary bodies to teleconference pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953.8.6.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

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Background
Senate Bill 707 (2025, Durazo) added California Government Code Section 54953.8.6 to the Ralph M. Brown Act. It enables remote teleconferencing by non-elected members of eligible subsidiary bodies. In May 2026, the Governing Board addressed this new section and found that eligible subsidiary bodies of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board can meet remotely pursuant to it. These findings must be renewed every six months for the teleconferencing authorization to remain in place. This item is to adopt the attached resolution to continue to allow certain members of eligible subsidiary bodies to meet remotely under Government Code Section 54953.8.6.

Proposal
The Governing Board's Authorization for teleconferencing has been successfully utilized by non-elected members of eligible subsidiary bodies at South Coast AQMD. The attached resolution would renew the findings to extend the authorization for six

more months. The use of such teleconferencing has proved successful and beneficial across multiple committees and advisory groups, consistent with the legislative purpose. Currently, Government Code Section 54953.8.6 will remain in effect until January 1, 2030. Accordingly, until then, the Board can vote to extend its authorization for teleconferencing for six-month periods.

Teleconferencing Under Government Code Section 54953.8.6
Under Government Code Section 54953.8.6, an eligible subsidiary body includes committees or other bodies of the South Coast AQMD, whether permanent or temporary, decisionmaking or advisory, created by charter, ordinance, or formal action of the Governing Board. An eligible subsidiary body cannot be a purely advisory committee composed solely of members of the legislative body that are less than a quorum of that body, except that Standing Committees of the Governing Board, irrespective of their composition, which have continuing subject matter jurisdiction, or a meeting schedule fixed by charter, ordinance, resolution, or formal action of the Governing Board can be considered eligible subsidiary bodies. An eligible subsidiary body must also serve exclusively in an advisory capacity, is not authorized to take final action on legislation, regulations, contracts, licenses, permits, or any other entitlements, grants, or allocation of funds, and can include members who are elected officials, not elected officials, or some combination of both.

Certain members of an eligible subsidiary body can teleconference without complying with the noticing and posting requirements set forth in Government Code Section 54953(b)(1)-(3) so long as the following requirements are met: (1) the eligible subsidiary body designates one physical meeting location within the boundaries of the South Coast AQMD where members of the subsidiary body who are not participating remotely shall be present and members of the public may physically attend, observe, hear, and participate in the meeting. At least one staff member of the eligible subsidiary body or the Governing Board shall be present at the physical meeting location during the meeting. The eligible subsidiary body shall post the agenda at the physical meeting location, but need not post the agenda at a remote location; (2) the member of the eligible subsidiary body must visibly appear on camera during the open portion of the meeting that is publicly accessible via internet or other online platform, unless they are subject to exemptions that permit them to appear off camera; (3) the visual appearance of the member on camera may only cease when the appearance would be technologically infeasible; (4) if the member does not appear on camera due to challenges with internet connectivity, they must announce the reason for their nonappearance prior to turning their camera off; and (5) an elected official serving as a member of an eligible subsidiary body in their official capacity shall not participate in a meeting of the eligible subsidiary body by teleconferencing under this new exception and must comply with the regular teleconferencing requirements under the Brown Act.

This teleconferencing authority does not apply to bodies that are authorized to take final action on contracts, or bodies that have primary jurisdiction over the budget, so this shall not apply to the Administrative Committee because it currently has authority to

make final approval on contracts for Governing Board Assistants and Consultants and has primary jurisdiction over the budget. This will apply to all other standing and advisory committees, including, but not limited to, the Legislative, Mobile Source, Stationary Source, Technology, Investment Oversight, Personnel, Environmental Justice, Local Government and Small Business Assistance, Board Assistant Briefing, and Young Leaders Advisory Council.

In order for eligible subsidiary bodies to continue teleconferencing under these provisions, the Governing Board must, by majority vote, make specific findings, including that it has considered the circumstances of the eligible subsidiary bodies, that teleconferencing will enhance public access to meetings, and that teleconference meetings will promote attraction, retention, and diversity of the eligible subsidiary body members. These findings must be renewed every six months thereafter.

As mentioned above, however, this provision does not apply to elected officials serving as a member of an eligible subsidiary body in their official capacity. Therefore, it will not apply to a County Supervisor, City Councilmember or Mayor, who has been selected based on that status to serve on the Governing Board. These Governing Board Members would need to comply with the traditional teleconferencing requirements.

Recommended Actions
This action is to adopt the attached resolution finding that eligible subsidiary bodies of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board can continue, for an additional six months, to meet under the teleconferencing provisions in Government Code Section 54953.8.6.

Attachment
Resolution

RESOLUTION 26-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT MAKING FINDINGS THAT ELIGIBLE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE GOVERNING BOARD MAY USE THE REVISED TELECONFERENCING RULES ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953.8.6, SUBJECT TO THE FINDINGS SET FORTH HERE.

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is committed to preserving and nurturing public access and participation in all meetings subject to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code §§54950-54963, hereafter Brown Act); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Brown Act, all meetings of legislative bodies of the South Coast AQMD, which include the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, the South Coast AQMD Hearing Board, all Brown Act standing committees ultimately reporting to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, and all advisory committees and groups created by charter or other formal action of the Board and subject to the Brown Act, (collectively, hereinafter, "legislative bodies"), are required to be open and public so that any member of the public may attend, participate, and watch the South Coast AQMD's legislative bodies conduct their business; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 707 (2025, Durazo) amended the Brown Act to provide additional teleconference options for "eligible subsidiary bodies," as defined in California Government Code Section 54953.8.6; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has established various committees that are advisory to the Board and are therefore considered "eligible subsidiary bodies" pursuant to California Government Code Section 54953.8.6; and

WHEREAS, authorizing additional teleconference options will increase participation in South Coast AQMD Committee meetings and meet the goals and objectives of the South Coast AQMD, as set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 40410 et seq.

WHEREAS, this resolution was considered in an open session of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board regular meeting.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board as follows:

1. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds that the Board is an eligible legislative body pursuant to Government Code Section 54953.4.

2. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54953.8.6, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds that:

a. The Board has considered the circumstances of its standing and advisory committees as eligible subsidiary bodies.

b. Teleconference meetings of eligible subsidiary bodies would enhance public access to meetings of these bodies, and the public has been made aware of the type of remote participation, including audio-visual or telephonic, that will be made available at regularly scheduled meetings of the eligible subsidiary bodies and has been provided the opportunity to comment at an in-person meeting of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board authorizing those subsidiary bodies to meet entirely remotely;

c. Teleconference meetings of eligible subsidiary bodies would promote the attraction, retention, and diversity of eligible subsidiary body members; and

d. South Coast AQMD's standing and advisory committees are therefore authorized to meet telephonically pursuant to, and in accordance with, Government Code Section 54953.8.6. This shall not apply to the Administrative Committee. This will apply to all other standing and advisory committees, including, but not limited to, the Legislative, Mobile Source, Stationary Source, Technology, Investment Oversight, Personnel, Environmental Justice, Local Government and Small Business Assistance, Board Assistant Briefing, and Young Leaders Advisory Council.

3. The authorization related to Government Code Section 54953.8.6 will be subject to renewal every six months. Approvals by each standing and advisory committee for the use of teleconferencing pursuant to Section 54953.8.6 will remain in place on an ongoing basis, so long as the approvals are unchanged and so long as the supporting governing board resolution is renewed.

4. So long as Government Code Section 54953.8.6 enables it, staff are expected to recurrently bring resolutions to the Governing Board for its consideration to ensure continuous renewal of the findings to extend the authorization for SB 707 compliant remote teleconferencing.

Nothing herein is intended to limit the Board's, or any standing or advisory committee's use of any other telephonic or remote meeting option, including but not limited to, traditional teleconferencing, "just cause" teleconferencing, use of teleconference during a declared state or local emergency, or teleconferencing as a reasonable accommodation. To the extent any portion of this resolution is deemed unlawful, the unlawful portion shall be deemed severed.

DATE:_____ _____

Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Boards

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 5

PROPOSAL: Issue Program Announcement for Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program and Transfer Funds for Development of Grant Management System

SYNOPSIS: In May 2026, the Board recognized an award of $6,225,395 from the CARB FY 2025-26 Climate Heat Impact Response Program for the replacement of uncontrolled, Tier 1 and Tier 2 diesel internal combustion generators with the cleanest available technologies under the Carl Moyer and Community Air Protection Incentives Guidelines. This action is to: 1) issue and, if necessary, re-issue a Program Announcement to solicit applications for the Emergency Generator Replacement; 2) execute agreements with the selected applicants for eligible projects from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32); and 3) transfer and appropriate up to $60,000 from Fund (32) into Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget, Services and Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Objects to support the development of the Grant Management System.

COMMITTEE: Technology, October 16, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Issue, and if necessary, re-issue, Program Announcement (PA) PA2027-04 to solicit project proposals for stationary emergency standby generators under Climate Heat Impact Response Program (CHIRP), branded as EGRIP, Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program;
2. Authorize the Executive Officer to execute agreements with selected applicants for eligible projects based on the results of the PA, from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32); and
3. Transfer and appropriate up to $60,000 from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32) into Information Management's FY 2026-27 and/or 2027-28 Budget, Services and Supplies and/or Capital Outlay's Major Objects for the ERGIP Grant Management System.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AK:MW:SC:AY:HL

Background
California is taking significant steps to strengthen grid reliability in response to the growing challenges associated with wildfires and extreme heat conditions. On July 30, 2021, considering the projected energy supply shortfalls during periods of extreme heat, Governor Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency (Proclamation). The Proclamation directed state agencies to expedite the development and deployment of clean energy projects while implementing measures to reduce electricity demand during extreme heat events. The Proclamation also suspended certain emission requirements by allowing backup generators to operate outside of permitted or regulated operating limits during periods of grid instability, and grid capacity shortages.

In response to the 2021 Proclamation issued during extreme heat events, the Climate Heat Impact Response Program (CHIRP) was established to mitigate the additional emissions. In January 2026, CARB solicited air district participation in CHIRP for FY 2025-26. Of the $22.7 million in total funding available statewide, South Coast AQMD was allocated and awarded $6,225,395 ($5,447,221 for project funds and $778,174 for administrative costs).

As part of the CHIRP initiatives, South Coast AQMD developed the Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program (EGRIP) to replace older, diesel-fueled stationary emergency backup generators with cleaner technologies in alignment with CHIRP grant terms and conditions. Eligible projects funded under this PA will provide emission reductions from South Coast AQMD permitted generators using the Carl Moyer Program or Community Air Protection Incentives emission reduction guidelines. Additionally, funding cleaner replacement generators under this proposed PA will provide emission reductions from emergency generators within overburdened communities. South Coast AQMD has over 14,000 permitted stationary emergency standby generators, including more than 12,000 diesel-fueled engines. Emergency engines are typically used for maintenance and testing for a short period of time, and some permitted Tier 0 emergency engines are still in operation. These generators provide backup power at a wide range of facilities, including critical infrastructure, government facilities, schools, hospitals, and emergency response facilities.

Since 2021, staff have successfully developed a centralized, web-based grant management system (GMS) to manage all incentive programs, including the Carl Moyer, Proposition 1B-Goods Movement and the Lower-Emission School Bus Program. The GMS has facilitated and streamlined the online application submittal process for applicants, as well as the review and approval process for staff. The development of the EGRIP GMS will align with the other incentive programs already implemented by South Coast AQMD, maintaining an all-inclusive, in-house GMS system and maximizing efficiencies with the application process, evaluations, and approvals.

Proposal

This action is to issue, and if necessary, reissue PA2027-04 to solicit proposals for stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generator replacements under EGRIP and authorize the Executive Officer to execute agreements for eligible projects based on the results of the PA from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32). Pending Board approval, the PA opens on Friday, November 6, 2026 at 1 PM PDT and proposals are due by applicants on Friday, February 26, 2027 at 1 PM PDT.

The maximum funding for eligible projects is summarized below. EGRIP funds the replacement of uncertified, Tier 1, and Tier 2 permitted diesel internal combustion generators within SB353 overburdened communities with the cleanest available technologies. Diesel-to-diesel-fueled generator replacements are not eligible under EGRIP. The old units replaced must be scrapped:

Alternative Fuel and Alternative Fuel Hybrid Replacement	**Near-Zero Replacement /CARB Distributed Generation Certified**	**Near-Zero Replacement with Solar and/or Battery**	**Zero-Emission Replacement**
Up to 50% or $1,000 per kW, whichever is less	Up to 70% or $2,500 per kW, whichever is less	Up to 80% or $3,000 per kW, whichever is less	Up to 85% or $3,500 per kW, whichever is less
Up to $250,000 per award for alternative fuel Up to $350,000 per award for alternative fuel hybrid	Up to $500,000 per award	Up to $700,000 per award	Up to $1,000,000 per award

Also, this proposal will appropriate up to $60,000 from the administrative portion of the Carl Moyer SB 1107 Fund (32) into Information Management's FY 2026-27 and/or 2027-28 Budget, Services and Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Objects for the development of the EGRIP GMS. This appropriation will align EGRIP with existing GMS interface, dashboard, and approval processes already developed for the Carl Moyer, Proposition 1B-Goods Movement, and Lower-Emission School Bus Programs.

Proposal Evaluation
Proposals received will be evaluated and selected based on the terms, conditions, and evaluation criteria stated within the PA, and successful applicants will be retained through agreement(s) based on their qualifications. Proposals submitted in response to the PA will be reviewed, scored, and ranked based on project readiness, project location and system application, project usage and cost-effectiveness, application completeness and project type. The projects will undergo a review process that will consist of South Coast AQMD staff, representatives from other government agencies, and/or external consultants.

Outreach
In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the PA and inviting proposers 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. Additionally, potential applicants may be notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
South Coast AQMD supports numerous activities to advance new technologies and meet regional air quality goals. The replacement of backup diesel generators with zero- or low-emissions generators or other cleaner alternatives will reduce emissions of emergency backup generators. This program will accelerate the adoption and continue the evolution of cleaner alternative stationary generator technologies.

Resource Impacts
Total funding for the projects under the CHIRP Incentives will not exceed $6,225,395. Upon sufficient proposal submittals, grant funding will be provided from CARB's CHIRP award to South Coast AQMD with project funds amounting to $5,447,221 and administration funds amounting to $778,174, provided the program receives sufficient applications.

Attachment
PA2027-04- Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program (EGRIP)

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT

EMERGENCY GENERATOR REPLACEMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

(EGRIP)

PA2027-04

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is seeking proposals for the Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program (EGRIP). This Program Announcement (PA) will solicit applications from eligible owners and/or operators to replace their stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generators in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Heat Impact Response Program (CHIRP) terms and conditions. EGRIP will fund the scrap and replacement of uncertified, Tier 1 and Tier 2 diesel internal combustion generators with the cleanest available technologies.

OVERVIEW

South Coast AQMD is soliciting project proposals for the following purpose according to the attached terms and conditions. In this PA, the words "Recipient", "Participant", and "Applicant" are used interchangeably.

WHO: All permitted emergency standby diesel-fueled generator ≥50 hp owners and operators with operations domiciled within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction part of an overburdened community[1] that can demonstrate compliance with state and South Coast AQMD rules and regulations throughout the contract term.

WHAT:

Project Type	**Funding Maximum***	**Per Award Cap**
Alternative-Fuel or Alternative-Fuel Hybrid* Replacement	50% or $1,000 per kW***, whichever is less	Up to $250,000 for alternative fuel Up to $350,000 for alternative fuel hybrid
Near-Zero Replacement Linear Generators	70% or $2,500 per kW, whichever is less	Up to $500,000
Near-Zero Replacement CARB Certified Distributed Generation (DG) Technology **	70% or $2,500 per kW, whichever is less	Up to $500,000

[1] https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535

Near-Zero Replacement with Solar and/or BESS Technology	80% or $3,000 per kW, whichever is less	Up to $700,000
Zero-Emission Replacement	85% or $3,500 per kW, whichever is less	Up to $1,000,000

Note: project examples can be found in the Definitions Section.
*At least 15% cost-share is required by the Applicant. Cost-share may be waived for publicly owned schools, universities, colleges, and hospitals.
**Distributed Generation Certification Program standard using Combustion Technology: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/dgcert/exec-orders
***or equivalent HP/kVA where applicable

HOW: All applications are due no later than Friday, February 26, 2027 at 1:00 PM PDT, and must be submitted electronically to the Grant Management System (GMS), our application portal (https://gms.aqmd.gov)

WHEN: Solicitation opens on November 6, 2026 1:00 PM PDT and closes on Friday, February 26, 2027 at 1:00 PM PDT

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

In 2021, in response to projected energy supply shortfalls during periods of extreme heat, Governor Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency (Proclamation). The Proclamation allowed certain generators and other backup power sources to operate beyond their normal emissions limits during periods of grid instability and electrical shortages. The Climate Heat Impact Response Program (CHIRP) incentive was established in response to the Proclamation and is intended to help mitigate the additional emissions associated with these emergency actions. Through CHIRP, South Coast AQMD was allocated $5,447,221 to support the replacement of emergency standby generators. To implement these funds, South Coast AQMD has developed EGRIP.

The primary focus of EGRIP is to achieve emission reductions from stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generators as early and cost-effectively as possible. Eligible projects must be located in an overburdened community and are limited to the replacement of existing diesel-fueled baseline engines subject to applicable South Coast AQMD rules with lower-emission or zero-emission technologies that meet applicable CHIRP and South Coast AQMD requirements. Eligible replacement technologies may include zero-emission, near-zero-emission, and other low-emission technologies, subject to the eligibility requirements specified in this PA. No administrative or operational costs are eligible. It is expected that multiple awards will be granted under this PA.

All applications will be evaluated based on criteria set forth in this PA. South Coast AQMD will evaluate and/or verify information submitted by the Applicant. At South Coast AQMD's

discretion, consultants contracted by the South Coast AQMD may conduct all or part of such evaluations and/or verifications. Data verification during the evaluation and contracting process may cause initial cost-effectiveness rankings, and associated awards, to change. Furthermore, the South Coast AQMD reserves the right to adjust award amounts based on subsequent verification of information as well as changes in cost-effectiveness.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENTS
November 6, 2026 at 1 PM	Program Announcement Released
Early December	Program Workshop*
February 26, 2027 at 1 PM	Application Deadline
March 3, 2027 through April 30, 2027	Application Evaluations
August 2027 through December 2027	Anticipated Contract Execution
December 2029	Project Implementation Deadline

*****Participation in the Program Workshop is optional. Such participation would assist in notifying potential applicants of any updates or amendments. The Program Workshop will be held virtually through ZOOM in early December. Please email egrip@aqmd.gov if you are interested in participating.

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Project Location Backup generators domiciled within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction that are located within an overburdened community[2] and can demonstrate compliance with state and South Coast AQMD rules and regulations throughout the contract term.

Conflict of Interest Applicants must address any potential conflicts of interest with other parties affected by actions on behalf of the South Coast AQMD. Conflicts of Interest will be screened on a case-by-case basis by the South Coast AQMD General Counsel's Office. Conflict of interest provisions of the state law, including the Political Reform Act, may apply to work performed pursuant to this agreement. An example of a conflict of interest may occur when a consultant applying on behalf of an Applicant for funding under EGRIP is also contracted with the South Coast AQMD.

Compliance With Applicable Laws Applicants must comply with federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, codes, and regulations. If the application is eligible for funding, all equipment to be purchased or installed must be compliant with all applicable federal, state, and local air quality rules and regulations, and will maintain compliance for the full agreement term.

Compliance with Labor Laws If an application is deemed eligible, the Applicant will be required to notify South Coast AQMD of any labor violations that have occurred within the last three years to be further considered for an award. IF awarded, the Recipient will be required to notify South Coast AQMD in writing if they have been found by a court or federal or state agency to have violated labor laws. As part of their annual report, the Recipient will complete a yearly certification in which they will either state that they have not been found by a court or federal or state agency

[2] https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535

to have violated labor laws or, if such violations have been found, the Recipient will provide South Coast AQMD details about those violations in the certification. If the Recipient provided such information to South Coast AQMD in a previous year's certification, they will be required to attach the notice again along with the current certification and provide any additional details about those violations that were not previously provided. The Recipient's yearly certification will be due at the same time as the annual progress reports. South Coast AQMD reserves the right to terminate an agreement with any Recipient that has been found to have violated labor laws, and the Recipient may be required to return any and all contract funds, as determined by the South Coast AQMD. The Recipient will also ensure that these requirements are included in all subcontracts.

Statement of Compliance Government Code Section 12990 and California Administrative Code, Title II, Division 4, Chapter 5, require employers to agree not to unlawfully discriminate against any employee or Applicant because of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, sex, or age. A statement of compliance with this clause is included in all South Coast AQMD agreements.

Economic Sanctions (Russia/Ukraine) On March 4, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-6-22 (EO) regarding sanctions in response to Russian aggression in Ukraine. Applicants who are considered eligible for funds under this PA and received executed agreements from the South Coast AQMD, are obligated to comply with existing economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. government in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS AND ELIGIBILITY

Owners and operators of permitted stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generators are eligible to apply. The engines must have an active Permit to Operate from South Coast AQMD and be in compliance with the Stationary Diesel Engine Air Toxic Control Measure[3] and all applicable South Coast AQMD regulations. The Applicant may not claim emission reduction credits from the project during the entire contract period and cannot replace the funded backup generator with another diesel-fueled generator or other diesel technology.

A. Existing Standby Diesel-Fueled Generator Requirements
   To be eligible for replacement, existing stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generators must:

   1) Meet and maintain compliance with all Federal, State, and Local requirements applicable to emergency standby engine use in South Coast AQMD jurisdiction,
   2) Have a valid South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate,
   3) Be at least 50 horsepower,
   4) Be fueled by diesel,
   5) Be uncertified, Tier 1, or Tier 2 with a PM emissions rating of equal to or greater than 0.40 g/bhp-hr., and
   6) Be operational
   7) Be located in a overburdened community

[3] ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, CCR 17 §93115

B. Replacement Back-Up Power Technology- Requirements

1) The replacement for the stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generator(s) must be available for inspection if requested by South Coast AQMD staff or California Air Resources Board (CARB) staff during the contract period and in accordance with the terms of the Permit to Operate.
2) Any engine replacement for the stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generator(s) must provide EPA certification or CARB executive order or be source tested to verify emission reductions as required. Zero-emission technology will be considered on a case-by-case basis and once approved by the South Coast AQMD, will not require certification or source testing.
3) Replacement back-up power technologies must not be greater than 135% of the existing engine brake horsepower rating. If the Applicant plans to replace the equipment with equipment greater than 135% of the existing engine, the replacements.

C. Process and Participation Requirements

Participants will be required to submit a complete project proposal, which includes a quote for the replacement back-up power equipment and supporting technology dated within 90 days of the project submission, the permit number of the baseline equipment, an Executive Order for new engine (if applicable) and Business Information Forms.

1) Applications selected for funding will be processed by South Coast AQMD staff and Participant will provide all necessary engine data to calculate estimated emission reductions.
2) Pre-inspection or compliance inspection of the existing engine will be conducted by South Coast AQMD staff. During the pre-inspection or compliance inspection, South Coast AQMD staff will verify engine information, working conditions, and hour meter reading. The pre-inspection or compliance inspection must verify the function and use of the engine as backup emergency power generation to an existing building, structure, utility, or other use. Permitted units with routine inspections already conducted by South Coast AQMD Compliance inspectors may be exempt from pre-inspection requirements.
3) Once the application and compliance and/or pre-inspection have been approved, a contract will be offered to the Participant. Once both parties have agreed to sign the contract, the Participant will be notified of the contract execution. If the replacement back-up power technology requires a South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate, the Participant will then apply to South Coast AQMD to obtain a Permit to Construct. Once the Permit to Construct has been issued along with other necessary permits (such as building or electrical permits), the Participant may proceed with the purchase and installation of the back-up power technology. If the replacement back-up power technology does not require a Permit to Construct, Permit to Operate or other necessary permits, the Participant may proceed with the purchase and installation upon notification of contract execution.
4) Once a Participant has purchased and installed their replacement back-up power and/or zero-emission technology, they must contact South Coast AQMD to complete

a post-inspection. During the post inspection, South Coast AQMD staff will verify the replacement technology meets the Final Tier 4 or higher emission standard by photographing and documenting the CARB and/or EPA family (if applicable), Make, Model and Serial Number on the equipment and any control equipment.

5) If the equipment is required by South Coast AQMD to conduct a source test to verify emissions, the results of the source test must be received by South Coast AQMD before invoicing. The costs of the source test will not be reimbursed under this program.
6) Once a Permit to Operate is issued (if applicable) and after a successful post-inspection of the replacement back-up power technology has been conducted, the Applicant may begin invoicing for the unit.
7) The invoice from the purchase and installation of the new engine or replacement back-up power technology and a W-9 tax form should be submitted to South Coast AQMD.
8) For replacement projects, the existing engine must be destroyed and rendered permanently inoperable within 60-days from the commencement of the replacement back-up power technology. The old engine must be retained until the invoice is processed. At a minimum, the destruction of an engine must include:
    a) A hole in the engine block with a diameter of at least three inches at the narrowest point for engines less than 1,000 hp OR a hole in the engine block with a diameter of at least eighteen inches at the narrowest point for engines equal to or greater than 1,000 hp. The hole must be irregularly shaped (i.e. no symmetrical squares or circles) and
    b) A section of the oil pan flange must be removed as part of the hole or have a line cut through it that connects the hole.
    c) Photos of the destroyed engine must be provided to South Coast AQMD. Photos should include engine left side, right side, front, rear, three- inch hole (see 8a) in the engine block and engine tags that reference the engine IDs found during the pre-inspection

Once all of these requirements have been met, South Coast AQMD will submit a check request and the check will be mailed to the Participant.

D. Rules and Regulations Applicable to Stationary Emergency Standby Engines

Existing stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled generators must comply with all local, state, and federal rules and regulations to be eligible for funding. The table below lists the rules that apply to stationary emergency diesel-fueled engines. Please note that while all efforts have been made to ensure that this table is comprehensive and accurate, it is ultimately the responsibility of the Participant to ensure compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Back-up power technologies will be reviewed for compliance during the application review period. In some instances, existing engines and new engines may have different emission standards and usage limitations.

Zero-emission technology may not be subject to any of the following rules and

regulations.

If a project contract has not been fully executed prior to the approval date of South Coast AQMD or CARB rule or regulation (or the promulgation date of the regulation), the South Coast AQMD must consider the rule or regulation when evaluating a project's eligibility. If a project contract has been fully executed prior to that date, the air district does not need to consider the rule in evaluating whether the project's emission reductions are surplus.

South Coast AQMD Rules Applicable to Engines

*The rules and regulations listed are provided for informational purposes and may apply to a baseline engine dependent on applicable requirements.

South Coast AQMD Rule #	Summary of Requirement(s)	Applicable to Existing Engines
Rule 1110.2- Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines	Rule 1110.2 establishes NOx, Carbon Monoxide (CO), and VOC emission limits for all stationary and portable engines > 50 brake horsepower. Also includes emission testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.	Existing emergency standby engines are not subject to emission standards
Rule 1110.3 – Emissions from Linear Generators	Rule 1110.3 establishes NOx, Volatile Organic Compounds, and CO emission limits for natural-gas fueled linear generators. Also includes emission testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.	Yes; but emergency standby linear generators may be exempt from certain emission requirements, subject to applicable operating limitations and rule provisions.
Rule 1470- Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines	Rule 1470 establishes emission limits for new diesel-fueled emergency engines. Existing emergency engines are not subject to these emission limits. Rule 1470 also contains fuel requirements for compression ignition (CI) engines to use California Air Resources Board (CARB) diesel fuel or an approved alternative	Existing emergency standby engines are not subject to emission standards
Rule 1472- Requirements for Facilities with Multiple Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines	Any facility with three or more stationary emergency engines within 150 meters of one another, called an Engine Group, may be required to reduce PM emissions.	Yes

California Rules Applicable to Engines

California Rule or Regulation	Existing Engine Applicability
ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines [CCR 17§93115]	In-Use Emergency >0.4 g/bph-hr allowed 20 hrs/year maintenance and testing
HSC 41700 Facility shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other materials which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such person or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.	Yes
HSC 42301.6 ". . . prior to approving an application for a permit to construct or modify a source which emits hazardous air emissions, which source is located within 1,000 feet from the outer boundary of a school site, the air pollution control officer shall prepare a public notice in which the proposed project or modification for which the application for a permit is made is fully described." Additionally, each address within 1000 feet radius of the source shall also be notified."	Yes

Federal Rules Applicable to Engines

Federal Rule or Regulation	Existing Engine Applicability
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (03/2008)	Existing engine at area source not applicable
40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII: NSPS for Stationary CI Engines (07/2006)	Does not apply to engines installed prior to July 11, 2005

ELIGIBLE COSTS

Eligible costs will be determined by South Coast AQMD staff before a contract is offered.

Eligible costs include:

- Purchase of technology that is beyond what is currently required, including zero-emission technology, DG compliant, BESS or other low or zero emission technologies
- Equipment and materials necessary to install the new engine or technology and connect it to the existing emergency power system, including costs from the replacement technology to the emergency transfer switch. Other facility infrastructure upgrades are not eligible
- Fuel storage for replacement back-up power technology
- Hour meters
- Installation, if hourly rate is included on invoices
- 3-year warranty or 5-year warranty for ZE equipment
- Shipping and delivery charges
- Sales tax

Expenses not to be included in grant amount but may count towards eligible costs and Participant's cost share of 15% include:

- Permit fees, including South Coast AQMD's Permit(s) and required building permits

Costs not eligible to be funded and not eligible to count towards Participant's cost share:

- Purchase, lease, or rental of land

- Planning and design fees
- Consultant fees
- Administrative/staff time of public agency to participate
- CEQA or environmental analysis costs
- Title V Facility Permits
- Source testing costs

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

All applications must be submitted according to specifications set forth in this section. Failure to adhere to these specifications may be cause for rejection of the application.

Signature- All applications must be signed by an authorized representative of the Applicant.

Due Date- All applications are due no later than 1:00 p.m., February 26, 2027

Submittal – All applications must be submitted electronically through South Coast AQMD's Grant Management System (GMS) by the application deadline specified in the Schedule of Events. Applicants must complete all required application questions and upload all required supporting documentation. (https://gms.aqmd.gov)

Grounds for Rejection- An application may be immediately rejected if:

- It is not completed in the format described, or
- It is signed by an individual not authorized to represent the Firm.

Modification or Withdrawal- Once submitted, applications cannot be altered without the prior written consent of South Coast AQMD.

APPLICATION EVALUATION AND PROJECT SELECTION

South Coast AQMD will prioritize eligible projects based on emission benefit, location, and cost using the following ia:

Criteria #	Criteria	Percentage
1	Project Readiness	25%
2	Project Usage and Cost-Effectiveness	25%
3	Application Completeness	25%
4	Project Type	25%
	Total	**100%**

Criteria 1: Project Readiness (25 Percent)

a) Demonstration that the proposed replacement technology is commercially available for emergency back-up power applications and is ready for deployment
b) Evidence that the Applicant has the authority to complete the project and possession of applicable permits
c) A timely project schedule

Criteria 2: Project Usage and Cost-Effectiveness (25 percent)

a) Anticipated operational uses such as emergency usage and expected maintenance/testing,
b) Three-year minimum historic usage information
c) Cost-effectiveness of a project in reducing emissions per ton, calculated in accordance with the California Climate Investments (CCI) Guidelines[4]

Criteria 3: Application Completeness (25 Percent)

a) Complete and accurate submission of all required application forms and supporting documentation,
b) Responsiveness to any additional information requests

Criteria 4: Project Type (25 Percent)

a) Projects will be evaluated based on the emissions performance of the proposed replacement technology. Preference will be given to projects that will utilize zero- and near-zero emission technologies.

SELECTION PROCESS

Following completion of the evaluation process, staff will recommend projects for funding to the Executive Officer or designee. South Coast AQMD reserves the right to request clarification of information contained within an application. Clarifications shall not constitute an opportunity for Applicants to substantially revise their applications.

Final funding recommendations shall be based on the evaluation criteria contained in this PA, available funding, program objectives, and the overall benefit to South Coast AQMD and the communities it serves.

South Coast AQMD reserves the right to:

- Award funding to one or more Applicants;
- Partially fund an eligible project
- Negotiate project scope or funding amount, where appropriate;
- Decline to fund an application;

[4] CCI Guidelines: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/auction-proceeds/carb_cap_finalqm_2026-08-31.pdf

- Fund additional projects should additional funding become available.

WORK STATEMENT AND SCHEDULE OF DELIVERABLES

All Applicants that are selected for funding awards must complete the Work Statement and Schedule of Deliverables described below as part of the contracting process. Development of these materials for the initial application is NOT required; however, Applicants must sign the online application indicating their understanding of the requirements for submittal of additional project information to finalize the contract.

At a minimum, any proposed project must meet the following criteria:

- Emission reduction must be real, quantifiable, enforceable and surplus
- All equipment and records must be made available to South Coast AQMD or CARB for audit and inspections
- Appropriate annual usage records must be kept and reported to South Coast AQMD during the project life
- Applicant must ensure that the project complies with local, state and federal rules and regulations
- If requested, the Applicant must provide a financial statement and bank reference, or other evidence of financial ability to fulfill contract requirements

Each EGRIP project will have a minimum three-year contract life. The Recipient must maintain the project under contract for the entire contract life. During the contract life, the Recipient must submit annual reports containing information such as hours of operation, maintenance or repairs, unforeseen circumstances, or any problems that significantly affect the operation of the equipment.

For the entire contract life, the Recipient must maintain and ensure that the replacement back-up power equipment operates in compliance with EGRIP requirements and all applicable rules and regulations

For all projects, payment will be made upon the installation and commencement of operation of the project and successful permitting to meet regulatory requirements. Project period is from the date of contract execution by both parties to the date of the project post-inspection confirming that the project has become operational with at least three years of usage reported.

Project payment will be issued after all inspections of the existing and new equipment are verified and correct documentation such as proof of payment, invoice, and other business documents are submitted to South Coast AQMD.

DEFINITIONS

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS): A setup of interconnected batteries and control systems that are designed to capture and store electricity

Business Information Forms: Forms required to verify Applicant information including, but not limited to, Business Information Request Form, Campaign Contribution Disclosure, Business Status Certification, W-9 Tax Form, Direct Deposit Form, 590 Withholding Exemption Certificate, Etc.

Contract Period: The period beginning on the effective date of the contract execution date and ending upon completion of all agreed upon requirements.

Distributed Generation (DG): Electricity generation located at, or near the source of electricity consumption which provides power generation and improves energy resilience.

Distributed Generation Certification Program: CARB's certification regulation that requires manufacturers of electrical generation technologies that are exempt from local air district permit requirements, to certify their technologies to specific criteria pollutant emission standards prior to being sold in California.[5]

Linear Generator: any power generation technology that uses a thermochemical reaction to create linear motion that is directly converted into electricity.

Overburdened Community: Priority populations identified under Senate Bill 535 that qualify for California Climate Investments funding.

Permit to Construct: A written authorization from South Coast AQMD to construct and install equipment that emits or controls the emission of air contaminants. A permit to construct shall remain in effect until the permit to operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied, or the application is canceled.

Permit to Operate: A written authorization from South Coast AQMD to operate equipment that emits or controls the emission of air contaminants.

Program Announcement (PA): A competitive solicitation for applications from eligible entities to fund replacement projects under CHIRP

Project: The replacement of eligible emergency standby equipment with cleaner, backup power technologies.

Public Agency: Includes the State of California, or any local departments, agencies, boards, commissions, or other public entity, such as the South Coast AQMD.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS): A planned power outage initiated by an electric utility to reduce wildfire risk during periods of elevated fire weather conditions.

[5] CARB's Distributed Generation Certification Program: *ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/dgcert*

Replacement: The removal, destruction, and substitution of an eligible emergency standby engine that still had remaining useful life left with a newer, cleaner technology or piece of equipment.

Replacement Back-Up Power Technologies: Any DG equipment, system, or combination of equipment and associated components that is intended to supplant an existing stationary emergency standby diesel-fueled engine/generator as a part of this program.

Solar Photovoltaic: Devices that generate electricity directly from sunlight through a process that occurs naturally in the material.

Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Engine/Generator: A stationary internal combustion engine operated solely to provide backup electrical power during emergency events.

Project Category Type Definitions and Examples

Project Category	Definition	Project Example
1. Replacement to Alternative-Fuel or Alternative-Fuel Hybrid	Replacement of an internal combustion engine that uses a cleaner alternative fuel than diesel as the primary source of backup power.	Replace diesel with natural-gas generator, natural gas hybrid generator + small battery for load management
2. Near-Zero Replacement Technologies	Replacement that provides backup power with substantially lower emissions than conventional combustion generators, but still uses fuel as heat generation.	Replace an old Tier 2 diesel generator with a new linear generator using natural gas
3. Near-Zero Replacement DG – CARB Certified	Replacement with a near-zero distributed generation combustion technology that specifically complies with CARB's Distributed Generation Certification Program requirements.	Replace an old Tier 2 diesel generator with a new microturbine from the CARB certification list
4. Near-Zero Replacement with Solar and/or BESS	Replacement with a system that combines a near-zero combustion backup technology and or downsized Tier 4 generator with a microgrid consisting of solar PV and/or BESS, where the solar and/or BESS technologies materially reduce generator operation, fuel use, or emissions.	Replace an old 600-kW Tier 2 diesel generator with 200-kW natural-gas linear generator + 500-kW/2-MWh BESS + 250-kW solar PV
5. Zero-Emission Replacement	Replacement with a backup power system that produces zero emissions and does not rely on an internal combustion engine for backup generation.	1-MW BESS replacing a diesel generator; Fuel-cell system operating on hydrogen; solar PV + BESS microgrid

SOUTH COAST AQMD CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Please feel free to reach out to egrip@aqmd.gov for questions or visit our website at www.aqmd.gov/egrip for more information. You can also subscribe to our newsletter for updates at https://www.aqmd.gov/sign-up

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 6

PROPOSAL: Issue Solicitation and Purchase Order for Air Monitoring Shelter

SYNOPSIS: This action is to issue a solicitation and purchase order for one air monitoring shelter. An air monitoring shelter houses air monitoring equipment and is needed to replace aging shelters that have exceeded their useful service life and no longer meet current building code requirements. Funding for the purchase of an air monitoring shelter is included in the FY 2026-27 Budget for Monitoring and Analysis Division.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Procurement Manager, in accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, to issue "Price Bid, Last Price" or solicitation as needed, and based on the results of the solicitation process, issue a purchase order for one air monitoring shelter for an amount of up to $125,000.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

JCL:SD:BF:ld:ir:kdl

Background
The South Coast AQMD air monitoring network consists of 32 sites that collect regulatory data to determine compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and to provide insight on developing strategies for attainment. The network also provides real time data to inform the public and support health-based decisions. A portion of the air monitoring shelters have exceeded their useful service life and need replacement. Additionally, some shelters are outdated and no longer meet updated California building code requirements, and will need to be replaced with shelters certified by the State of California to ensure compliance with applicable building codes. Replacement of air monitoring shelters is critical for South Coast

AQMD to maintain compliance with U.S. EPA quality assurance criteria and to ensure the continued ability to conduct reliable ambient air quality monitoring and sampling.

Proposal
To address the air monitoring network operational needs, a replacement air monitoring shelter is needed to maintain regulatory and building code compliance, data continuity, and measurement capability. The estimated cost for one air monitoring shelter is $125,000 and will be purchased through a “Prior Bid, Last Price” or by solicitation if needed, followed by the issuance of a purchase order.

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funding is available in the FY 2026-27 Adopted Budget to purchase the air monitoring shelter outlined in this Board letter.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 7

PROPOSAL: Issue Program Announcement and Execute Agreements for AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program

SYNOPSIS: AB 617 was signed into California state law in July 2017 and focuses on improving air quality and reducing exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in communities most impacted by air pollution. The AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program is an incentive-based program that will provide a total of $20 million in funding for private and public entities to implement road paving projects in AB 617-designated communities, Consistently Nominated Communities and Disadvantaged Communities as defined by SB 535, based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria. These actions are to: 1) issue, and if necessary, re-issue a Program Announcement to solicit applications for eligible road paving projects in the South Coast AQMD; and 2) execute agreements for eligible road paving projects based on the results of the Program Announcement from the Community Air Protection Program Fund (77).

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, October 16, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Issue, and if necessary, re-issue Program Announcement (PA) PA#2027-05 to solicit eligible road paving projects from public and private entities, including paving of unpaved roads, bike paths, and sidewalks; and
2. Authorize the Chair (or by the Chair's designation, the Executive Officer) to execute and, if necessary, amend agreements with eligible applicants to implement paving projects in an amount up to $20 million from the Community Air Protection Program Fund (77).

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AHJ:WS:RD:PM

Background
Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) was signed into California state law in July 2017 and focuses on improving air quality and reducing exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in overburdened communities most impacted by air pollution. There are currently six AB 617 communities within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction that include:

- East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce
- San Bernardino, Muscoy
- Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach
- Eastern Coachella Valley
- Southeast Los Angeles
- South Los Angeles

South Coast AQMD is moving into the next phase of AB 617 to implement Blueprint 2.0 by expanding implementation beyond the six AB 617 communities and providing incentives for Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs) and Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) which is defined by SB 535 as communities based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria. South Coast AQMD's AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program is an incentive program designed to focus on paving of unpaved roads (e.g., mobile home parks, public roads), bike paths, and sidewalks, providing a reduction in emissions of PM10 in AB 617-designated communities, CNCs and SB 535 DACs. Specifically, the AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program will provide financial incentives to public and private entities to implement paving projects and reduce PM10 emissions in the most overburdened communities. Additional co-benefits of paving bike paths and sidewalks relate to improved mobility and active forms of transportation, which may reduce vehicle miles traveled and the associated emissions.

Proposal
This action is to issue and, if necessary, re-issue PA#2027-05 to implement paving projects in overburdened communities including paving unpaved roadways such as mobile home parks and public roads, bike paths, and sidewalks.

Up to $20 million is available from the Community Air Protection Incentive funds for public and private entities implementing paving projects located within AB 617-designated communities, CNCs and DACs within the South Coast AQMD region. Applications will be evaluated based on requirements in the PA and the Community Air Protection Incentive Guidelines.

Paving project applications will be due Friday, March 5, 2027 at 2:00 pm. To expedite implementation of the paving projects in overburdened communities, staff is requesting

that the Chair (or by the Chair's designation, the Executive Officer) execute agreements with eligible applicants of the PA, based upon staff recommendations from the Community Air Protection Program Fund (77).

Outreach
In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, a public notice advertising the PA 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 PA will be emailed to the Legislative Caucuses and various minority chambers of commerce and business associations, and placed on the Internet at South Coast AQMD's website (http://www.aqmd.gov) where it can be viewed by making menu selection "Grants & Bids."

Other efforts to promote the AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program may include but is not limited to: 1) mass email announcements to all CSCs and interested parties' lists; 2) press releases; 3) outreach to public and private road paving entities in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction; and 4) increasing social media presence via South Coast AQMD's social media accounts.

Bid Evaluation
Applications will be evaluated based on requirements in the PA and the Community Air Protection Incentive Guidelines.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
Paving unpaved roadways will reduce emissions of PM10 within the AB 617-designated communities, CNCs and DACs and will improve public health. Vehicular activities and winds that impact unpaved roads are major sources of fugitive dust, which primarily consists of PM10. Exposure to elevated levels of PM10 can cause various adverse health problems related to the lungs and heart, including premature death in people with heart or lung disease. Additionally, paving bike paths and sidewalks improves mobility and encourages active forms of transportation, which may reduce vehicle miles traveled and the associated emissions.

Resource Impacts
Funding up to $20 million for the AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program will be provided from the Community Air Protection Program Fund (77). Sufficient funding is available in the Community Air Protection Fund (77) for the AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program.

Attachment
Program Announcement PA#2027-05 for the Implementation of the South Coast AQMD Assembly Bill 617 Regional Paving Program.

South Coast AQMD
Assembly Bill (AB) 617 Regional Road Paving Program

SOUTH COAST AQMD
PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT PA#2027-05

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is pleased to announce the Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) Regional Road Paving Program and requesting applications from public and private entities that seek funding for projects to pave unpaved roadways (e.g., mobile home parks, public roads), sidewalks, or bike paths. The primary purpose of this AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program (Program) is to reduce air pollution from inhalable particulate matter of 10 microns or less (PM10) in Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) communities, Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs), and Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) as defined by Senate Bill 535 (SB 535).

SECTION I: OVERVIEW

AB 617 was signed into California state law in July 2017 and provides a community-focused action framework to improve air quality and reduce exposure to criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminates in communities most impacted by air pollution. The AB 617 Program requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and air districts to engage with community members in heavily impacted communities to develop strategies to address air quality issues, which includes incentives for both mobile and stationary sources. As part of AB 617, CARB and air districts are implementing the Community Air Protection Program, which is centered on community-informed local emissions and exposure reduction actions to help advance air pollution control efforts, which include targeted incentive funding to accelerate the deployment of cleaner technologies.

CARB's Community Air Protection Program Blueprint 2.0 further commits the program to implement community emissions reduction and monitoring plans for designated communities and to provide additional program support for Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs) and Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) as defined by SB 535, which is based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria.

This Program aims to reduce emissions of PM10 in AB 617 communities, CNCs, and DACs within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. This incentive-based program will provide funding to public and private entities that have experience implementing, administering, or overseeing paving projects or related construction projects and are knowledgeable about federal, state, and local laws and regulations, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements, and permit requirements relating to implementation of paving projects. Applicants may decide to hire subcontractor(s) to implement paving projects.

In response to this Program Announcement (PA), interested applicants are required to submit four (4) complete copies of the paving project application in a sealed envelope, plainly marked in

the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the applicant and the words "Program Announcement PA#2027-05." In addition, submit one (1) electronic copy of the paving project application on a flash drive inside an envelope. All paving project applications must be submitted to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

Under the PA 2027-05, application solicitations will remain open for a period of four (4) months, until March 5, 2027. Funding awards may be given to multiple eligible applicants, subject to the availability of funds and the applicant's compliance with the application submittal requirements and selection procedures set forth in this PA. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in rejection of the paving project application without further evaluation.

Schedule of Events

Date	Event
November 6, 2026	PA Released
February 12, 2027	Bidder's Conference*
March 5, 2027	Proposals Due to South Coast AQMD **- No Later Than 2:00 pm**
March through April 2027	Proposal Evaluations
Summer 2027	Anticipated Contract Execution

*Participation in the Bidder's Conference is optional. Such participation would assist in notifying potential bidders of any updates or amendments. The Bidder's Conference will be virtual on Zoom at 2:00 PM on Friday, February 12, 2027. Please contact **MaFe Ruivivar** at (909) 396-3145, or at ab617@aqmd.gov by close of business on Friday, January 29, 2027 if you plan to attend.

SECTION II – PURPOSE

The purpose of this Program is to pave unpaved roadways, sidewalks, and bike paths and provide funding to reduce PM10 emissions and improve air quality in communities disproportionately impacted by air pollution. This Program is administered locally through South Coast AQMD's Community Engagement and Air Programs division. At least $20 million is available under this PA through AB 617 Community Air Protection (CAP) Incentive funds.

In preparation of this PA, the words "Applicant" and "Recipient" are used interchangeably. All applications will be evaluated based on the criteria set forth in this PA, the Community Air Protection Incentive Guidelines (Chapter 12), the CARB-approved Paving Project Plan (Plan) developed by South Coast AQMD, and any subsequent updates and modifications/advisories to the guidelines and/or the Plan. Any tax obligation associated with an award is the responsibility of the grantee.

For this PA, up to one hundred percent (100%) of South Coast AQMD's AB 617 CAP Incentive funds will target paving projects in AB 617 Communities, CNCs, and DACs. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) in the California

Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) has developed the SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities Map (2026) to identify DACs. OEHHA used the following four factors to determine DAC designation: 1) census tracts with the highest 25 percent of CalEnviroScreen 5.0 overall scores (2,259 tracts); 2) census tracts with the highest 5 percent of CalEnviroScreen 5.0 pollution burden scores (9 tracts); 3) census tracts that overlap at least 25 percent with a 2022 DAC-designated census tract based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 (436 tracts); and 4) lands under the control of federally recognized tribes. South Coast AQMD will use the OEHHA DAC Map (2026) to identify paving projects located in a qualifying DAC and will strive to maximize the benefits to these communities. While South Coast AQMD encourages submission of all eligible applications, some projects may not be selected based on their location. South Coast AQMD staff will evaluate all eligible applications and make recommendations to the Governing Board Chair (or by the Chair's designation, the Executive Officer) for final selection of project(s) to be funded.

SECTION III – LEGAL UPDATES AND DEFINITIONS

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Applicant must address any potential conflicts of interest with other clients affected by actions performed by the firm on behalf of the South Coast AQMD. Although the applicant will not be automatically disqualified by reason of work performed for such firms, the South Coast AQMD reserves the right to consider the nature and extent of such work in evaluating the application.

Conflicts of interest will be screened on a case-by-case basis by the South Coast AQMD General Counsel's Office. Conflict of interest provisions of the state law, including the Political Reform Act, may apply to work performed pursuant to this contract. An example of a conflict of interest may occur when a consultant applying on behalf of an applicant for funding under the Program is also contracted with South Coast AQMD.

COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS

Applicants must comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, codes and regulations. If the application is eligible for funding, all paving activities must be compliant with all applicable federal, state, and local air quality rules and regulations, and will maintain compliance for the full agreement term.

COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS

If an application is deemed eligible, the applicant will be required to provide any labor violations that have occurred within the last three years to be further considered for an award. If awarded, the recipient will be required to notify South Coast AQMD in writing if they have been found by a court or federal or state agency to have violated labor laws. As part of their annual report, the recipient will complete a yearly certification in which they will either state that they have not been found by a court or federal or state agency to have violated labor laws or, if such violations have been found, the recipient will give South Coast AQMD details about those violations in the certification. If the recipient has previously provided that information to the South Coast AQMD, they will be required to reattach that previous notification to the certification and provide any additional details about those violations that have not previously been provided. The recipient's yearly certification will be due at the same time as the annual progress reports. South Coast AQMD reserves the right to terminate the agreement with a recipient that has been found to have violated labor laws, and the recipient may be required to

return any and all agreement funds, as determined by South Coast AQMD. The recipient will also ensure that these requirements are included in all subcontracts.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE
Government Code Section 12990 and California Administrative Code, Title II, Division 4, Chapter 5, require employers to agree not to unlawfully discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, sex, or age. A statement of compliance with this clause is included in all South Coast AQMD contracts.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS (RUSSIA/UKRAINE)
On March 4, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Oder N-6-22 (EO) regarding sanctions in response to Russian aggression in Ukraine. Applicants who are considered eligible for Program funds under this Program Announcement and received executed contracts from South Coast AQMD, are obligated to comply with existing economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. government in response to Russia's actions in Ukraine.

DEFINITIONS

California Environmental Quality Act
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). was adopted in 1970 and incorporated in the Public Resources Code §21000-21177. Its basic purposes are to: inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential significant environmental effects of proposed activities; identify ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced; require changes in projects using alternatives or mitigation measures when feasible; and disclose to the public the reasons why a project was approved if significant environmental effects are involved. CEQA applies to projects undertaken, funded or requiring an issuance of a permit by a public agency (Additional details are available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/frequently-asked-questions).

Consistently Nominated Communities
Under the AB 617 Program, a consistently nominated community is a community identified as heavily impacted by air quality burdens and have been either self-nominated or recommended by community-based organizations or an air district since 2018 and *are not part* of the six (6) AB 617-designated, CARB-approved communities located within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. These six AB 617-designated communities are:

- East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (ELABHWC)
- San Bernardino, Muscoy (SBM)
- Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (WCWLB)
- Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV)
- Southeast Los Angeles (SELA)
- South Los Angeles (SLA)

Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
DACs are areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards and areas with a concentration of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, or low levels of educational attainment. According to state law (SB 535 De Leon, Statutes of 2012), CalEPA designates these communities based on

geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. These criteria include 1) Census tracts with the highest 25 percent of CalEnviroScreen 5.0 overall scores (2,259 tracts); 2) Census tracts with the highest 5 percent of CalEnviroScreen 5.0 pollution burden scores (9 tracts); 3) Census tracts that overlap at least 25 percent with a 2022 DAC-designated census tract based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 (436 tracts); and 4) Lands under the control of federally recognized tribes. South Coast AQMD will use the OEHHA DAC Map (2026) to identify projects located in a qualifying DAC. This map is available at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/2a6d7617a76b499ebc0bf79319e9fc92/page/SB-535-Disadvantaged-Communities

High Albedo Paving Material

For purposes of this Program, "high albedo paving material" refers to a paving material or surface treatment designed to reflect a relatively high proportion of incoming solar radiation and reduce the amount of solar energy absorbed by the paved surface. High-albedo paving materials may include light-colored or reflective asphalt, concrete, coatings, or other pavement technologies that demonstrate increased solar reflectance compared to conventional paving materials. Materials proposed to meet the high-albedo requirement shall be subject to South Coast AQMD review and approval.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 established national policies and goals for the protection of the environment. NEPA directs all federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of their decision making and to prepare detailed environmental impact statements (EIS) on recommendations or reports on paving project applications for legislation and other major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the environment. NEPA is divided into two titles. Title I outlines a basic national charter for protection of the environment. Title II establishes the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) which monitors the progress made toward achieving NEPA goals, advises the president on environmental issues and provides guidance to other federal agencies on compliance with NEPA (Additional details are available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/frequently-asked-questions).

Project Implementation

Project Implementation is the period between contract execution and South Coast AQMD receipt of photo documentation of completed grant-funded paved area. Project Implementation must follow the schedule included in the executed contract.

Project Life

Project Life is the time the applicant(s) is required to maintain the completed grant-funded paved area. The Project Life for this Program Announcement is a minimum of five (5) years from the date of completion of Project Implementation. During this time, entities must conduct regular and as-needed maintenance (e.g., fixing potholes, lane re-striping, street cleaning). Regular and as-needed maintenance may be conducted through professional services or completed by the property owner(s). Additionally, applicant(s) must provide annual photo documentation of maintained paving property and make the paving property available for inspection upon request by South Coast AQMD and/or CARB. Entity shall conduct maintenance as required by South Coast AQMD and/or CARB from inspections.

Sensitive Receptor

Sensitive Receptors are children, elderly, asthmatics and others who are at a heightened risk of negative health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. The locations where these sensitive receptors congregate are considered sensitive receptor locations. Sensitive Receptor locations may include hospitals, schools, and day care centers, and such other locations as the air district board or California Air Resources Board may determine (California Health and Safety Code § 42705.5(a)(5)).

South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction

The South Coast AQMD is the air pollution control agency for all of Orange County and large portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. This area of 10,743 square miles is home to approximately 17 million people–about half the population of the state of California. It is the second most populated urban area in the United States and one of the smoggiest. Visit http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/jurisdiction for more information.

SECTION IV – FUNDING CATEGORY

A total of $20 million in Community Air Protection (CAP) Incentive funds is available for implementation of this Program. The Program will be administered by the South Coast AQMD in accordance with the AB 617 CAP Incentive Chapter 12 guidelines and applicable Program requirements. The solicitation will remain open for a period of four (4) months. Funding awards may be given to multiple eligible applicants, subject to the availability of funds and the applicant's compliance with the application submittal requirements and selection procedures set forth in Sections V and VIII, respectively. An eligible applicant may receive funding no more than once per Program Announcement (PA) cycle. Funding awards are subject to South Coast AQMD review and approval and may not exceed the amount of funding available under the Program.

The Program may provide funding for up to hundred percent (100%) of eligible project costs, subject to the availability of Program funds and applicable funding limitations. In addition to eligible project costs, applicants may budget up to twenty-five percent (25%) of the awarded grant amount for eligible non-construction costs, including, but not limited to, permitting, design, and administration. Applicants may also budget up to thirty percent (30%) of the awarded grant amount for contingency costs associated with unforeseen project expenses, such as permitting delays, material acquisition, and cost escalation due to inflation. Applicants need to inform vendors of the time frame of the award process so that they can accurately quote costs based on the anticipated order/purchase date.

Co-funding may be permitted on a case-by-case basis, subject to approval by South Coast AQMD. Applicants requesting co-funding must provide a justification for the need for co-funding as part of the application submittal. The justification should identify the total project cost, the amount of funding requested from the Program, the amount and source of other funding, and the rationale for requiring multiple funding sources. All proposed costs and funding sources are subject to South Coast AQMD review and approval and must comply with the applicable Program requirements.

Projects Eligible for Funding:

- Eligible projects include well-traveled unpaved roads, parking lots, and other unpaved areas located near sensitive receptors including, but not limited to, homes, schools, and

senior centers.
- Projects must provide road paving, sidewalk improvements and/or bicycle infrastructure. Participants must meet all the required criteria listed in this chapter and agree that paving projects will meet all local, State, and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

The following projects are not eligible for funding:

- Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects.
- Paving activities as part of new development projects.

The following costs are eligible for funding:

- Supplies, equipment, and materials necessary to complete the project.
- Labor and construction costs, including contracted services, mobilization, and traffic control.
- Signs and interpretive aids that communicate information about the paving project.

The following costs are ineligible to receive funding:

- All other permits not related solely to paving projects.
- Any cost not directly related or maintenance activities (e.g., pothole repair, lane re-striping, street sweeping). beyond what is required to complete the project.
- Costs incurred outside of the performance period.
- Indirect or overhead costs incurred generally as part of normal business operations within an organization.
    a) An example of indirect costs is salaries and benefits of employees not directly assigned to work on the project
    b) Other examples of overhead costs are rent, utilities, and general office supplies

No purchase orders may be placed, or work performed under this PA until after the date of contract execution. Any orders placed or payments made in advance of an executed contract with the South Coast AQMD are at the applicant's expense. The South Coast AQMD has no obligation to fund the project until a contract is fully executed by both parties. All project costs shall be clearly indicated in the paving project application.

SECTION V – APPLICATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

The following information and/or documentation are required as part of the application submission:

- A list of all properties proposed for paving, including the rationale for prioritizing each property for paving.
- A description of each proposed project site, including:
    - Location and current use;
    - Size of the area proposed for paving;
    - Existing site conditions;
    - Photographs documenting the current condition of the project site;
    - Identification of nearby sensitive receptors, if applicable;
    - Current and anticipated vehicle use at the project site; and

  - Existing dust control measures, if applicable, including the frequency at which unpaved areas are treated.
- The estimated paving cost for each property and the total project cost, including a detailed breakdown of all eligible costs and anticipated expenses. At least two vendors or subcontractor quotes for the proposed work, if applicable, where each quote must be dated within 90 calendar days prior to the application submission date.
- A document showing the applicant is either the owner of the area to be paved or has authority to pave the area, or control it through a long-term lease, easement, or other legal arrangement, for the duration of the project life. For a proposed project where the land is not owned by the applicant, an executed lease agreement or letters of commitment lasting for the duration of the project life must be signed by property owners/authorized representatives and must be submitted with the application.
- A commitment to maintain the paved area, conduct as-needed maintenance such as repairing any potholes and re-painting of lines throughout the Project Life
- A narrative describing applicants' paving or construction related work experience, including a minimum of two examples for each applicant demonstrating successfully implemented paving or construction related projects (e.g., photos and past completion reports); examples of paving projects in mobile home parks, bike paths, sidewalks are preferred
- A list of personnel (e.g., project manager) who will be implementing the paving project(s) and their contact details
- Physical address of the applicant's office location
- Documentation demonstrating that all property taxes are current before paving and that the property(ies) is (are) in compliance with all federal, state, and local requirements
- A commitment to provide copies of all permits required to complete the paving project and copies of existing permits for the project site, permit application for properties in the process of obtaining permits, or proof of exemption from permitting requirements
- A commitment to comply with the most current versions of any applicable South Coast AQMD rules, including but not limited to, Rule 402 – Public Nuisance and Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust
- A commitment detailing that all paving activities be conducted and all work performed in conformance with the California Uniform Building Code, CalTrans 2018 Standard Specifications for asphalt and aggregate mixes, and all other applicable federal, state, and local statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances
- A commitment to provide documentation that demonstrates compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), or proof of exemption
- A commitment to ensure regular and as-needed maintenance of the paved project area is conducted throughout Project Life, and to submit and adhere to a Maintenance Plan
- A commitment to making all paving project(s) available for post-inspection if requested by South Coast AQMD and/or CARB during the Project Life
- A Schedule of Deliverables and Payment Schedule outlining the payment terms in accordance with Section VI: Work Statement and List of Deliverables
- Document(s) demonstrating conflicts of interest
- Additional documents, if needed

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that all information submitted is accurate and complete. If the applicant hires a subcontractor(s) to implement the paving project, it is the

responsibility of the applicant to submit all required information on behalf of the subcontractor(s) and ensure that all information submitted is accurate and complete.

SECTION VI: WORK STATEMENT AND LIST OF DELIVERABLES

WORK STATEMENT

Selected applicants shall perform the work specified in the List of Deliverables. Applicants shall be responsible for submitting a Schedule of Deliverables and Payment Schedule consistent with the Work Statement and List of Deliverables outlined in this section.

Task	List of Deliverables
Project Documents	Submit these following documents to South Coast AQMD: • Site plans and project specifications necessary to calculate the emission reductions resulting from the paving project • Detailed cost estimates for the proposed paving project • Executed Right-of-Entry Agreements, as applicable, and documentation demonstrating that appropriate public outreach has been conducted for the proposed project • Documentation from each property owner authorizing the applicant to implement the proposed paving project on the property • Documentation demonstrating that all applicable property taxes are current and that the proposed paving project site is in compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local requirements • Documentation demonstrating compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as applicable, or documentation demonstrating that the project is exempt from such requirements • Documentation of all permits and approvals required to complete the proposed paving project, including copies of existing permits for the project site, permit applications for permits that are pending, or documentation demonstrating that the project is exempt from applicable permitting requirements • Documentation from the property owner demonstrating a commitment to comply with the project's maintenance requirements throughout the Project Life, including responsibility for preventive maintenance costs necessary to maintain the paved surface in accordance with Program requirements. The property owner shall also agree to make the project site available for inspection upon request by South Coast AQMD and/or CARB throughout the Project Life
Project Advertisement and Contract Awarding	Submit the following documents to South Coast AQMD, if applicable: • Documentation of public outreach, contractor selection

	process, and selected contractor • Project Implementation Plan detailing construction phase
Construction	Submit these following documents to South Coast AQMD: • Pictures of completed paving for each property • Maintenance Plan • Quarterly Progress Report and Check-In meeting with South Coast AQMD throughout Project Implementation
Maintenance	• Submit Annual Maintenance Report throughout Project Life to South Coast AQMD

SECTION VII: PAVING PROJECT APPLICATION SUBMISSION

All paving project applications must be submitted according to specifications set forth herein. Failure to adhere to these specifications may be cause for rejection of the paving project application without evaluation.

Grounds for Rejection:

A paving project application may be immediately rejected if the paving project application is:

- Submitted after the submittal deadline; or
- Does not include correct documentation and other forms required; or
- Not signed by an individual authorized to represent the contractor.

Missing Information:

Within sixty (60) South Coast AQMD business days of the submittal deadline, South Coast AQMD will email letters to applicants regarding any missing or incomplete information. Applicants will have twenty-one (21) South Coast AQMD business days to provide any missing information requested in the letter. It will be the applicant's responsibility to submit the missing or incomplete information within the time specified by South Coast AQMD staff. Only complete applications can move forward in the evaluation process.

Certifications and Representations

Contained in this PA are six business forms, which must also be completed and submitted with the paving project application.

Methods of Delivery:

The AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program will remain open for solicitation for four (4) months, from November 6, 2026 through March 5, 2027. **Applications must be submitted no later than 2:00 p.m. on Friday, March 5, 2027,** and should be directed to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

(909) 396-3520

Submittal - Submit four (4) complete copies of the paving project application in a sealed envelope, plainly marked in the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the applicant and the words "Program Announcement PA#2027-05." In addition, include one electronic version of the paving project application on a flash drive at the time of submittal.

Late paving project applications will not be accepted under any circumstances.

Disposition of Paving Project Applications

The South Coast AQMD reserves the right to reject any or all paving project applications. All responses become the property of the South Coast AQMD. One copy of the paving project application shall be retained for South Coast AQMD files. Additional copies and materials will be returned only if requested and at the applicant's expense.

Modification or Withdrawal

Once submitted, paving project applications cannot be altered without the prior written consent of South Coast AQMD.

SECTION VIII: PAVING PROJECT APPLICATION EVALUATION/CONTRACTOR SELECTION CRITERIA

Paving project applications received during the PA solicitation period will be reviewed and scored by a selection panel consisting of two (2) to three (3) South Coast AQMD staff members. A subject matter expert from an external agency may also be included on the selection panel, as appropriate. Each selection panel member will have equal weight in evaluating and scoring the applications. The final score for each application will be calculated as the average of the scores assigned by all selection panel members.

Applications will be evaluated and scored based on the criteria outlined below. The bulleted items in the table are non-exhaustive and South Coast AQMD may utilize additional methods, where needed, to score an application for any given criteria. Applications requesting funds to pave unpaved roads resulting in PM10 emissions reductions will be prioritized over applications requesting funds solely for sidewalks and/or bike paths.

Scoring Criteria for AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program Applications

Scoring Criteria	Points Available
Cost-Effectiveness and Air Quality Benefit • Total PM10 emissions reduced • Cost of paving per ton per year PM10 reduced • Cost of paving per linear foot of bike path or sidewalk • Applicant cost sharing and other available funding	**0 - 40**
Applicant Qualifications	**0 – 25**

• Applicant's previous experience implementing paving projects	
Project Readiness • Timeliness and robustness of paving project application*	**0 – 20**
Other Benefits • Pre-paving property preparation design (e.g., land compaction) • Flood prevention elements (e.g., retention basin) • Accessibility improvements (e.g., wheelchair ramps, roundabout/hammerhead turnarounds, speed bumps)** • Addition of a landscaping component, "high albedo" and/or "cool pavement," or other climate resistance measure • Addition of green space and/or tree planting***	**0 – 15**
Total Points Available:	**100**

* Timeliness and robustness of the paving project application refers to the extent the paving project application is developed and ready for implementation. Applications that are complete and include all necessary permissions, documentation, details of paving activities (e.g., timelines, contracting entity), etc. will likely receive full points.

** Expenses associated with green space and/or tree planting will not be covered under this PA and must be funded by the applicant or through other funding sources.

*** Accessibility may refer to several features that increase the project's accessibility to community members with disabilities (e.g., wheelchair ramps, designated parking spots, clear signage, detectable warning for visually impaired), school buses (e.g., roundabouts, hammerhead turnarounds), and other benefits that provide improved accessibility to community members.

A minimum score of sixty (60) out of hundred (100) points will be established for an application to be considered for funding under this Program. Applications that meet or exceed the minimum cutoff score, and are competitively qualified, will be presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Chair (or by the Chair's designation, the Executive Officer) for final approval and consideration for a funding award.

PAVING PROJECT EMISSION REDUCTION QUANTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Paving of unpaved roads is expected to reduce fugitive dust emissions associated with vehicle activity and windblown dust. For purposes of this Program, emission reductions associated with vehicle use within the project area proposed for paving will be attributed to the project. Emission reductions associated with windblown dust are conservatively excluded from the emission reduction calculation and should not be included in the project's quantified emission reductions unless specifically identified and justified in the application submittal.

In addition to reducing fugitive dust emissions, paving unpaved roads may provide relative exposure reductions and other qualitative benefits, including reduced road erosion, improved stormwater runoff, and improved accessibility for people with disabilities.

Emission reductions and associated relative exposure reductions will be determined in accordance with the emission reduction quantification methodology and relative exposure

reduction methodology outlined in CARB approved Paving Project Plan.

SECTION IX – IMPORTANT PROGRAM INFORMATION

- For all paving projects, payment will be made in accordance with the payment terms outlined in the applicant's Payment Schedule in the executed contract.
- Any tax obligation or liabilities associated with the award is the responsibility of the grantee. Please consult your tax advisor on the tax liabilities of receiving a grant award under this Program.
- No third-party contracts will be executed.
- Applicants must ensure that proposed paving sites are available for pre- and post-inspections requested by South Coast AQMD and CARB.
- Applicants are responsible for ensuring that all submitted materials reflect the most current information and requirements.
- In cases where CARB guidelines and South Coast AQMD criteria differ, the more stringent criteria will apply. South Coast AQMD will post updated requirements on its AB 617 CERP website.
- All emission reductions resulting from funded projects will be credited to the AB 617 Program. Awards cannot exceed maximum allowable amounts under the requirements of this PA and the CAP Incentive Guidelines.
- Emission reductions funded by AB 617 CAP Incentive funds may not be claimed by any other funding source

Questions regarding the content or intent of this PA, procedural matters, and/or sample contract can be addressed to:

Robert Dalbeck
Community Engagement and Air Programs
South Coast AQMD
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
Phone: (909) 396-2139
E-Mail: rdalbeck@aqmd.gov

Item	Website Link
Emission Reduction Quantification Methodology	CARB approved Paving Project Plan
CARB Community Air Protection Program Guideline	Community Air Protection Incentives | California Air Resources Board

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 8

PROPOSAL: Authorize Purchase of CrowdStrike Protection Services

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD currently utilizes CrowdStrike Protection Services to safeguard agency systems against viruses, malware, identity threats, and other modern cyber threats, thereby reducing the likelihood of costly data breaches. This action is to obtain approval for a one-year period with CrowdStrike for a total amount not to exceed $175,000. Funding for this purchase is included in the FY 2026-27 Budget for Information Management.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Procurement Manager to purchase CrowdStrike Services and execute all necessary documents for this purchase for a one-year period at an estimated cost of $175,000.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:CW:tm

Background
CrowdStrike is a global cybersecurity leader that provides a cloud-native platform for protecting critical areas of enterprise risk. Since August 2018, South Coast AQMD has utilized CrowdStrike's protection services to safeguard agency systems against viruses, malware, and other modern cyber threats, thereby reducing the likelihood of costly breaches.

Today's dynamic Information Technology environment, including cloud adoption, remote work, third-party access, and the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), has expanded the agency's digital boundaries and increased exposure to emerging cyber threats. Threats are increasingly leveraging AI and automation to accelerate attacks, enhance phishing and social engineering techniques, identify vulnerabilities,

and evade traditional security controls. Maintaining CrowdStrike protection services is essential to safeguard agency systems and accounts against these evolving threats, strengthen agency resilience against cyberattacks, enable faster detection and response to real-time threats, and automate remediation to reduce the risk and potential impact of data breaches. Continued investment in CrowdStrike will also help the agency keep pace with increasingly sophisticated and automated threats while improving operational efficiency and reducing compliance and support costs.

The estimated annual subscription cost for CrowdStrike protection services is $175,000. Funding for this purchase is included in the FY 2026-27 Budget for Information Management.

Proposal

In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Administrative Policies and Procedures Number 35, bids were solicited from firms on the List of Prequalified Vendors to provide computer, network, printer hardware and software, and desktop computer hardware upgrades. Bids were also sought through vendor master agreements, cooperative agreements, and other interagency agreements with governmental entities to ensure the best available pricing. The prequalified vendor list was approved by the Board on May 1, 2026, and remains in effect through May 2028.

This action is to authorize the Procurement Manager to execute a purchase order for CrowdStrike Protection Services with the vendor offering the lowest-cost bid for the annual subscription fee.

Resource Impacts

Sufficient funding is available in Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 9

PROPOSAL: Authorize Network Switch Purchase and Transfer and Appropriate Funds

SYNOPSIS Staff requests authorization to purchase four network switches and associated components at a cost not to exceed $65,000. Two router-switches will provide redundant network connectivity between the Long Beach facility and Diamond Bar, and other two switches will upgrade network infrastructure in the data center area. Staff also requests authorization to transfer and appropriate funds from the General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance to fund the purchase.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Authorize the Procurement Manager to issue a purchase order for four network switches and associated components at a cost not to exceed $65,000; and
2. Authorize the transfer and appropriation of funds from the General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance to the FY 2026-27 Information Management Budget, Capital Outlays Major Object, Capital Outlays Account, in an amount not to exceed $65,000.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:HL;ms

Background

Information Management maintains the network infrastructure that provides connectivity for South Coast AQMD offices, data center systems, servers, applications, and other information technology services. Reliable network connectivity is essential to South Coast AQMD's daily operations.

Information Management has been progressively refreshing South Coast AQMD's network hardware to improve network reliability, maintainability, and supportability. The refresh provides standardized and manufacturer-supported network equipment throughout the network infrastructure.

The network hardware refresh is an ongoing effort that includes access and distribution switches, as well as other network infrastructure. Additional network hardware, including core switches and routers, will be addressed as part of future phases of the network refresh.

Proposal
This action is to authorize the Procurement Manager to execute purchase four network switches and associated components at a cost not to exceed $65,000 using a list of prequalified vendors or an applicable cooperative agreement. The purchase may include applicable manufacturer licensing, support, transceivers, mounting hardware, and other components necessary for deployment.

Resource Impacts
In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Administrative Policies and Procedures No. 35, staff will procure the equipment through either the list of prequalified vendors, an applicable cooperative agreement, or other interagency agreements with governmental entities, as appropriate, to obtain the best available pricing.

Funding for this purchase is not currently included in the FY 2026-27 Information Management Budget. Staff requests authorization to transfer and appropriate funds from the General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance to the FY 2026-27 Information Management Budget, Capital Outlays Major Object, Capital Outlays Account, in an amount not to exceed $65,000.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 10

PROPOSAL: Execute Lease Agreement with City of Diamond Bar for Continued Use of South Coast AQMD Headquarters Facility

SYNOPSIS: Since January 2012, South Coast AQMD has had a facility lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar to conduct city council meetings and other special meetings at the headquarters facility in Diamond Bar. The current agreement will expire on December 31, 2026. This action is to execute a lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar for a 10-year term, at an annual lease payment of $34,743.72, plus increases of 2.5 percent per year beginning with the second year of this agreement.

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Executive Officer to execute a lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar for a ten-year term, generating annual revenue of $34,743.72 plus increases of 2.5 percent per year beginning with the second year of this agreement.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:vl

Background
In 2012, the City of Diamond Bar entered into a facility lease agreement to use South Coast AQMD's Conference Center to conduct bimonthly City Council meetings and other special meetings as needed. The City of Diamond Bar holds its City Council meetings in the Auditorium, and also uses Conference Room CC-8.

The initial five-year term was extended in 2016 to continue through December 31, 2026. The City of Diamond Bar has requested to continue using South Coast AQMD's Conference Center for their meetings.

Proposal
Staff recommends executing a lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar to allow the continued use of South Coast AQMD's Auditorium and conference rooms for a ten-year period. The proposed terms and requirements of the new lease agreement will be the same as the existing lease agreement. The lease agreement is subject to approval by the Diamond Bar City Council.

South Coast AQMD will provide the use of the Auditorium, Conference Room CC-8, and storage space. As part of the lease provisions, South Coast AQMD also provides Information Management staff to operate and maintain all communications and audio-visual equipment for recording and televising meetings.

Resource Impacts
The monthly lease payment of $2,895.31 generates $34,743.72 in revenue annually. Under this lease agreement, payments will increase by 2.5 percent each year beginning with the second year of the lease.

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 11

PROPOSAL: Approve Increases to Employer Contribution for Health Insurance Premiums for Represented Employees in South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association Bargaining Unit and Appropriate Funds from Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD management and the South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association ("SC-PEA") have reached an agreement to address health insurance premium increases effective January 1, 2027. This action is to request Board Approval of the proposed MOU amendment to add $40 per month to the monthly insurance contribution for employees in the SC-PEA bargaining unit. Funding of $91,000 for FY 2026-27 is available in the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance and will be requested in future budgets.

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Approve an amendment to Article 17, Section 2 of the 2024-2027 SC-PEA MOU to increase the monthly contribution amount for health, dental, vision, and life insurance by an additional $40 per month, for a total monthly contribution amount of $2,062, as shown in Attachment A; and
2. Appropriate $91,000 from the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance into the FY 2026-27 General Fund Budget, Salaries and Employee Benefits Major Object.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AJO:mm

Background

Since 2018, South Coast AQMD has been a member of the Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management (PRISM) public agency insurance pool. For 2027, PRISM's

health insurance premiums are set to increase by 4% across South Coast AQMD's medical insurance plans.

Article 17, Section 2 of the 2024-2027 South Coast AQMD Professional Employees Association ("SC-PEA") MOU sets forth the monthly contribution amount to help cover health, dental, vision, and life insurance. The 2024-2027 SC-PEA MOU contains a reopener clause (Article 17, Section 7) for management and the bargaining unit representatives to meet-and-confer regarding potential health insurance premium increases effective January 1, 2027. Subject to Board approval, South Coast AQMD management and the SC-PEA have reached an agreement to increase the amount of the monthly contribution for insurance to offset 2027 premium increases.

At the October 2, 2026 meeting, the Board approved adding an additional $40 per month to the contribution amount that helps cover insurance premium costs for employees in Teamsters-represented bargaining units and in Non-represented classifications. The agreement with SC-PEA is for the same amount.

Proposal
The proposed amendment to the SC-PEA MOU is to provide an additional $40 per month per employee to the employer contribution towards health insurance premiums. This would bring the total monthly contribution amount for SC-PEA bargaining unit employees to $2,062. Represented employees have composite rates (same rate, with or without dependents) for their insurance plans. The 2027 increases to the medical insurance premiums vary depending on the insurance plan chosen, with the highest increase at $82 per month.

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funding of $91,000 is available in the General Fund Undesignated (Unassigned) Fund Balance for FY 2026-27 and will be requested in future budgets.

Attachment
Attachment A – Proposed SC-PEA MOU Amendment

ATTACHMENT A

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

OF

UNDERSTANDING

PROFESSIONAL UNIT

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2027

Board Approval, March 1, 2024
Amended, October 3, 2025
Amended, November 6, 2026

ARTICLE 17

GROUP INSURANCE
(Health, Dental, Life, and Vision Insurance)

Section 2. The total monthly contribution to be paid by South Coast AQMD for health, dental, vision, and $10,000 life insurance shall be an amount not to exceed ~~$2,022.00~~$2,062.00.

[REMAINDER OF SECTION 2 IS UNCHANGED]

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 12

PROPOSAL: Amend Contracts for Legislative Representation in Washington, D.C.

SYNOPSIS: The current contracts for legislative and regulatory representation in Washington D.C. with Kadesh & Associates, LLC and Cassidy & Associates, Inc. expire on January 14, 2027. Each of these contracts includes an option for two one-year extensions. This action is to approve the second one-year extension of the existing contracts for Calendar Year 2027 with Kadesh & Associates, LLC for $247,029 and Cassidy & Associates for $240,000 as South Coast AQMD's legislative and regulatory representatives in Washington D.C., to further the agency's policy positions at the federal level. Sufficient funding is available in the Legislative, Public Affairs & Media FY 2026-27 Budget.

COMMITTEE: Legislative, October 9, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Authorize the Chair to execute contract extensions with Kadesh & Associates, LLC for $247,029 and Cassidy & Associates, Inc. for $240,000, for legislative consulting services in Washington, D.C. for one year beginning on January 15, 2027.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

EH

Background
In 2024, the Board selected Kadesh & Associates, LLC (Kadesh) and Cassidy & Associates, Inc. (Cassidy) for legislative and regulatory representation in Washington, D.C. for one year beginning on January 15, 2025, with an option for up to two one-year renewals upon satisfactory performance, at the Board's discretion. The two one-year contracts will expire on January 14, 2027; however, each agreement includes an option for one additional one-year extension.

In 2026, the firms of Kadesh and Cassidy represented South Coast AQMD in Washington, D.C. and performed at a high professional level. The firms have been effective in working with the Governing Board and staff to sustain active engagement

in federal legislative, policy and regulatory issues with the Administration, Congressional Members and staff, industry, environmental and health organizations and other stakeholders in a manner that facilitates South Coast AQMD's policy priorities.

Kadesh is a bipartisan federal advocacy firm specializing in California interests. Kadesh's team has considerable experience working as senior Congressional staffers in the House and the Senate. Mark Kadesh, President, is the primary contact with Ben Miller, Principal Consultant, for South Coast AQMD. Mr. Kadesh has extensive legislative and political experience and insights gained from his sixteen years working on Capitol Hill. Mr. Miller worked for more than seventeen years as an advisor for Members of the California Congressional Delegation. Kadesh also supports South Coast AQMD with specialized expertise in Appropriations.

Cassidy is a bipartisan federal government relations firm with more than 45 years of demonstrated experience. Jed Dearborn, Executive Vice President, serves as South Coast AQMD's primary representatives. Mr. Dearborn served as Senior Counsel to the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Additionally, Cassidy has assigned their Energy & Environment Team including three Senior Vice Presidents with federal experience in these issues.

While the 119th Congress is still in progress, below are some issues the consultants have worked on:

- **INVEST CLEAN Program –** Protect South Coast AQMD's nearly $500 million INVEST CLEAN grant awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). This educational effort is critical to ensure these funds are not rescinded through budget or other legislation like other clean technology programs such as the National Electrical Vehicle Infrastructure program. Additionally, the grant helps build relationships with Members by highlighting how INVEST CLEAN drives the transition to zero-emission goods movement in Southern California to improve air quality, boost economic development, and strengthen the workforce.

- **Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Appropriations** – While the House FY 2027 Appropriations bill for Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies included a 20-percent (approximately $1.8 billion) cut. The three programs related to South Coast AQMD were maintained at 2026 levels of: $67.8 million for Targeted Airshed Grants; $90 million for the Diesel Emission Reduction Act; and $236.7 million for Section 103/105 to support air agencies. The Senate has not yet completed their Appropriations bills and the federal government is currently operating on a continuing resolution until December 11, 2026.

- **FY2023 Congressionally Directed Spending Funding for the "Zero Emissions Fuel Cell Locomotive" Project --** South Coast AQMD received a

Congressionally Directed Spending request for $500,000 through Senator Alex Padilla in FY 2023. South Coast AQMD's partner was unable to move forward with the project funded through the U.S. Department of Energy. Consultants are working with Senator Padilla and Committee staff to seek a technical correction to change the project title from "Zero Emissions Fuel Cell Locomotive" to the "Innovative Energy Demonstration Project."

Additionally, our consultants are consistently educating our Congressional Delegation and other Members, Committee staff, agencies, and other stakeholders on South Coast AQMD nonattainment issues to maintain and develop partners to advocate for air quality. Recently, our firms have supported South Coast AQMD's efforts to oppose revocation of six additional California Waivers for CARB regulations including At Berth and Harbor Craft. Through working with the Governor's office, CARB, environmental organizations and labor, all Democratic House Members of the California Delegation opposed revoking the California Waivers. This issue is now pending in the Senate.

The consultants have represented South Coast AQMD well through their advocacy efforts. Continued representation in Washington, D.C. is necessary to further the agency's legislative, regulatory and policy objectives. The South Coast and Coachella Valley Air Basins nonattainment status and the threat of Clean Air Act sanctions require substantial, consistent engagement with Congress and the Administration.

In 2027, South Coast AQMD advocacy will continue to focus on non-attainment issues, funding, regulations, and policies to address emissions from heavy-duty trucks, ocean-going vessels, locomotives, aircraft, and off-road equipment. Additional areas of interest are energy, infrastructure, residential and commercial building efficiencies, disadvantaged communities air monitoring and related programs. The consulting firms will also assist South Coast AQMD to advocate for favorable program guidance and/or funding for existing and future grant programs.

Proposal

Staff recommends retaining Kadesh & Associates, LLC and Cassidy & Associates, Inc. for Calendar Year 2027, given their successful efforts in 2026 and their ability to build upon these efforts in the coming year. Continuity of representation is critical to strategically advocate with pending nonattainment and Clean Air Act issues.

Pursuant to the original contract, the Board has discretion to exercise options for the two one-year extensions. This proposal is to approve the second one-year extension for the two consulting contracts.

Resource Impacts

The Legislative, Public Affairs, and Media Budget for FY 2026-27 has sufficient funds for legislative advocacy in Washington D.C.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 13

PROPOSAL: Issue RFP for Legislative Representation in Washington, DC

SYNOPSIS: South Coast AQMD requires specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Washington, DC to effectively advance the Governing Board's policies and priorities at the federal level. This action calls for the issuance of an RFP for specialized expertise on the Clean Air Act for legislative representation and strategic political consulting services for South Coast AQMD in Washington, DC for fiscal year 2026-27. The RFP will also indicate that the services contract may be extended for up to two additional one-year terms. Total expenditures for the contract shall not exceed $240,000 for the initial one-year period.

COMMITTEE: Legislative, October 9, 2026, Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve release of RFP P2027-07 to solicit proposals for specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting in Washington, DC at a cost not to exceed $240,000 for the initial one-year period, with two additional one-year term extensions upon approval of the Board.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

LTO:EJH

Background
South Coast AQMD requires specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Washington, DC to effectively advance the Governing Board's policies and priorities at the federal level. These services are essential to supporting Clean Air Act implementation, addressing nonattainment issues for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standards, and engaging in federal regulatory and legislative matters that impact the region's air quality. Legislative representation provides South Coast AQMD with the expertise and advocacy needed to communicate

the region's air quality needs, monitor and respond to federal actions, and advance policies that support practical and durable solutions to air quality and compliance challenges.

Federal Clean Air Advocacy for 2027
A strong presence in Washington, DC is crucial to build support for South Coast AQMD-sponsored bills and protect the agency's authority and interests.

- Protect existing funding sources that support South Coast AQMD programs and priorities to reach attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards and reduce hazardous air pollutants to protect public health.
- Defend and ensure adequate South Coast AQMD authority for implementation of the Board's clean air policies and programs.
- Educate California Congressional Delegation on critical components of the Clean Air Act and work to implement efficient changes to the law. Engage and defend the Clean Air Act's California Waivers to ensure local regulatory enforcement of emissions.
- Work with Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to avoid federal sanctions for ozone and/or PM 2.5.
- Advocate for clean air projects in the next Surface Transportation Reauthorization legislation.
- Work to ensure the federal government (Administration, Agencies and Congress) do their fair share to reduce air pollution with a focus on mobile sources.
- Pursue the adoption of legislation and/or policies which will reduce or eliminate air quality impacts from mobile sources with an emphasis on the goods movement sector.
- Ensure federal appropriations funding for Targeted Airshed Grants (TAG), Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA), and Clean Air Act Section 103/105 Grant programs remain or increase funding levels in fiscal year 2028.
- Support legislation and regulatory action that promotes initiatives to reduce localized health risks, develop clean air technologies that directly benefit disproportionately impacted communities, and enhance community participation in decision-making.

Proposal
South Coast AQMD seeks the services of a specialized contractor to support the Board's goals and objectives for fiscal year 2026-27 in Washington, DC. The selected firm will be expected to provide a variety of services, consistent with the Board's direction. Funding for the initial year shall be up to a maximum of $240,000. The contract may include options for two annual renewals, contingent on satisfactory performance and approval of subsequent budgets, at the Board's discretion.

Bid Evaluation
Proposals received will be initially evaluated by a diverse panel of technically qualified individuals according to the criteria described in the attached RFP P2027-07. The Legislative Committee of the Board is expected to conduct oral interviews of the most highly qualified bidders and will make a recommendation to the full Board for approval.

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

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

Resource Impacts
Sufficient funds are available in the Legislative, Public Affairs & Media FY 2026-27 Budget for the services requested. Funding for future fiscal years is contingent upon Board approval of the Budget.

Attachment
RFP P2027-07 For Legislative Representation in Washington, DC

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

FOR LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

P2027-07

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) requests proposals for the following purpose according to terms and conditions attached. In the preparation of this Request for Proposals (RFP) the words "Proposer," "Contractor," "Consultant," “Bidder” and “Firm” are used interchangeably.

PURPOSE

South Coast AQMD requires specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Washington, DC to effectively advance the Governing Board’s policies and priorities at the federal level. These services are essential to supporting Clean Air Act implementation, addressing nonattainment issues for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standards, and engaging in federal regulatory and legislative matters that impact the region’s air quality. Legislative representation provides South Coast AQMD with the expertise and advocacy needed to communicate the region’s air quality needs, monitor and respond to federal actions, and advance policies that support practical and durable solutions to air quality and compliance challenges.

The purpose of this Request for Proposals (RFP) is to contract with outside representative(s) knowledgeable in air quality-related issues to provide assistance with and representation of South Coast AQMD policy positions and funding needs before the Congress, the White House and federal agencies. Consultant shall be paid on a monthly basis for services rendered at an agreed upon Flat Monthly Fee and actual costs incurred for out-of-pocket expenses.

The selected firm will be expected to provide a variety of services, to be outlined in the work statement, and consistent with South Coast AQMD Governing Board direction. Total funding for the initial year shall be up to a maximum amount of **$240,000**. The contract may include an option for two annual renewals, contingent on satisfactory performance and approval of subsequent budgets, upon approval of the Board.

INDEX

The following are contained in this RFP:

Section I	Background/Information
Section II	Contact Person
Section III	Schedule of Events
Section IV	Participation in the Procurement Process
Section V	Statement of Work/Schedule of Deliverables
Section VI	Required Qualifications

Section VII	Proposal Submittal
Section VIII	Proposal Submission
Section IX	Proposal Evaluation/Contractor Selection
Section X	Funding
Section XI	Sample Contract
Attachment A	Participation in the Procurement Process
Attachment B	Certifications and Representations

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

South Coast AQMD is the air pollution control agency for all of Orange County and the urban portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, the smoggiest region of the U.S. As a regulatory agency, South Coast AQMD is committed to protecting the health of residents of the four-county area from the harmful effects of air pollution, while remaining sensitive to businesses and the economic vitality of the region.

Specialized legislative representation and strategic political consulting services in Washington, DC are essential to effectively advance the Governing Board's policies and priorities at the federal level. These services are essential to supporting Clean Air Act implementation, addressing nonattainment issues for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standards, and engaging in federal regulatory and legislative matters that impact the region's air quality. Legislative representation provides South Coast AQMD with the expertise and advocacy needed to communicate the region's air quality needs, monitor and respond to federal actions, and advance policies that support practical and durable solutions to air quality and compliance challenges.

Federal Clean Air Advocacy for 2027

A strong presence in Washington, DC is crucial to build support for South Coast AQMD-sponsored bills and protect the agency's authority and interests.

- Protect existing funding sources that support South Coast AQMD programs and priorities to reach attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards and reduce hazardous air pollutants to protect public health.
- Defend and ensure adequate South Coast AQMD authority for implementation of the Board's clean air policies and programs.
- Educate California Congressional Delegation on critical components of the Clean Air Act and work to implement efficient changes to the law.
- Engage and defend the Clean Air Act's California Waivers to ensure local regulatory enforcement of emissions.
- Work with Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to avoid federal sanctions for ozone and/or PM 2.5.
- Advocate for clean air projects in the next Surface Transportation

Reauthorization legislation.

- Work to ensure the federal government (Administration, Agencies and Congress) do their fair share to reduce air pollution with a focus on mobile sources.

- Pursue the adoption of legislation and/or policies which will reduce or eliminate air quality impacts from mobile sources with an emphasis on the goods movement sector.

- Ensure federal appropriations funding for Targeted Airshed Grants (TAG), Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA), and the Clean Air Section 103/105 Grant programs remain or increase funding levels in fiscal year 2028.

- Support legislation and regulatory action that promotes initiatives to reduce localized health risks, develop clean air technologies that directly benefit disproportionately impacted communities, and enhance community participation in decision- making.

SECTION II: CONTACT PERSON

Questions regarding the content or intent of this RFP or on procedural matters should be addressed to:

Contact's Name: Lisa Tanaka, Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs & Media
Phone: (909) 396-3327
email: lomalley@aqmd.gov

South Coast AQMD
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

SECTION III: SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENT
November 6, 2026	RFP Released
December 8, 2026	Proposals Due to South Coast AQMD - **No Later Than 2:00 p.m.**
December 8-December 18, 2026	Proposal Evaluations
January 15, 2027	Interviews, if required
February 5, 2027	Governing Board Approval
March 31, 2027	Anticipated Contract Execution

SECTION IV: PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

It is the policy of South Coast AQMD to ensure that all businesses including minority business enterprises, women business enterprises, disabled veteran business enterprises and small businesses have a fair and equitable opportunity to compete for and participate in South Coast AQMD contracts. Attachment A to this RFP contains definitions and further information.

SECTION V: STATEMENT OF WORK/SCHEDULE OF DELIVERABLES

Under the direction of the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer or Deputy Executive Officer of Legislative & Public Affairs, and, as appropriate, in coordination with South Coast AQMD's staff, the Consultant will gather information, provide advice and assistance, and/or advocate positions on legislative/regulatory matters in Washington, D.C., on behalf of South Coast AQMD as it directly pertains to air quality-related issues, energy and climate issues, transportation issues, the federal Clean Air Act, and related issues.

The selected Consultant will perform services on legislative/regulatory matters, including but not necessarily limited to the following:

A. Statement of Work

1. Preparation of a strategic plan for the upcoming legislative year to ensure maximizing South Coast AQMD Board and staff participation and involvement, with an emphasis on increasing federal air quality program funding for the South Coast Air Basin; protecting the legal authorities of South Coast AQMD; promoting South Coast AQMD federal policy priorities, and reducing emissions from federally- controlled mobile sources;
2. Securing the support of South Coast AQMD's mission and positions by the decision- makers in the legislative and administrative bodies of the United States government;
3. Advising South Coast AQMD on federal issues as requested or as deemed necessary;
4. Advocating positions as directed by South Coast AQMD, on all identified and/or drafted legislation and administrative and other policy proposals; providing testimony at committee and other special hearings; and providing written communications to legislators, key administrative officials, and other staff regarding such legislation;
5. Assisting in the development of South Coast AQMD positions on identified air quality- related federal legislative proposals;
6. Producing materials destined for strategic distribution or inclusion in South Coast AQMD legislative committee/Board proceedings;
7. Reviewing and providing editorial and technical revisions and quality control for legislative materials destined for distribution or inclusion in South Coast AQMD legislative committee/Board proceedings;
8. Aiding South Coast AQMD in making appropriate contact(s) as the Agency participates directly in federal legislative negotiations, including securing additional federal funds for South Coast AQMD's clean air programs and

activities;

9. Advising/assisting South Coast AQMD in presentation of requests to U.S. EPA or other federal agencies on policy matters impacting South Coast AQMD operations or its ability to meet the federal clean air standards;
10. Coordination of meetings for South Coast AQMD Board members and their executive or legislative staff with federal legislators and/or officials, as well as gathering proper briefing materials for each meeting;
11. Attending and participating in meetings exclusively on behalf of South Coast AQMD with legislative representatives and administration members and appointees;
12. Assisting with the development of a national stakeholder network and/or coalition to help facilitate national support for South Coast AQMD policy and funding priorities; and
13. Assisting with coordination, as needed, with any South Coast AQMD conferences, forums, symposia, meetings and/or briefings that are held in Washington, D.C. or otherwise related to federal issues.

B. Schedule of Deliverables

1. A written strategic and tactical implementation plan for 2027;
2. Written and/or oral communications to South Coast AQMD, in a timely manner, on federal legislation or policy matters having a potential to affect South Coast AQMD objectives;
3. Written analyses on federal legislation having a potential to affect air quality objectives;
4. Oral and/or written reports on federal legislative/policy meetings attended or monitored on behalf of South Coast AQMD;
5. Oral and/or written briefings to the South Coast AQMD Legislative Committee and/or Governing Board on federal legislation or policy, as determined by South Coast AQMD. These briefings may take place in person, by teleconference, or in writing;
6. Oral and/or written recommendations regarding South Coast AQMD positions on, and strategies for, federal air quality-related legislation or policies within 14 days of a request by South Coast AQMD;
7. Oral and/or written recommendations regarding ways to increase federal appropriations or other funding opportunities for clean air efforts in the Southern California region;
8. Written communications to legislators and key administrative officials conveying South Coast AQMD positions on various bills and administrative actions;
9. Preparing and presenting testimony before Congressional committees and/or federal agency hearings;

10. Attending and participating in meetings exclusively on behalf of South Coast AQMD with legislative representatives and administration members and appointees;
11. Negotiating bill language, policies or other federal agency provisions related to environmental, transportation or air quality issues;
12. A monthly written briefing covering pertinent administrative/legislative activities;
13. Written quarterly reports, a year-end report, and a year-end presentation delineating and summarizing relevant administrative and legislative actions;
14. An original signed confidentiality agreement; and
15. Maintaining records from which the correctness of all written records and filings can be verified. These records are to be open to inspection by South Coast AQMD or its representatives during normal business hours.

SECTION VI: REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS

A. Persons or firms proposing to bid on this proposal must be qualified and experienced in representing and advising governmental agencies and must submit qualifications demonstrating this ability in cases involving as many as possible of the following areas:

1. Political and legislative analysis of the federal Clean Air Act;
2. Preparing policy positions on environmental and air quality issues;
3. Legislative monitoring and bill tracking;
4. Congressional appropriations process;
5. Preparing and presenting testimony before Congressional committees and/or federal agency hearings;
6. Negotiating bill language, policies or other federal agency provisions related to environmental, transportation, energy or air quality issues;
7. Ability to work proactively and productively with all political affiliations and points of view; and
8. Demonstrated ability in successfully seeking and securing funding for represented clients.

1 Proposer must submit the following:

1. Resumes or similar statement of qualifications of person or persons who may be designated as lead Consultant for South Coast AQMD projects.

2. List of representative clients.

3. Summary of Proposer's general qualifications to meet required qualifications and fulfill statement of work, including additional Firm personnel and resources beyond those of the designated lead Consultant.

SECTION VII: PROPOSAL SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Submitted proposals must follow the format outlined below and all requested information must be supplied. Failure to submit proposals in the required format will result in elimination from proposal evaluation. South Coast AQMD may modify the RFP or issue supplementary information or guidelines during the proposal preparation period prior to the due date. Please check our website for updates (http://www.aqmd.gov/grants-bids). The cost for developing the proposal is the responsibility of the Contractor and shall not be chargeable to South Coast AQMD.

Each proposal must be submitted in three separate volumes:

- Volume I - Technical Proposal
- Volume II - Cost Proposal
- Volume III - Certifications and Representations included in Attachment B to this RFP, must be completed and executed by an authorized official of the Contractor.

A separate cover letter, including the name, address, and telephone number of the contractor, and signed by the person or persons authorized to represent the Firm should accompany the proposal submission. Firm contact information as follows should also be included in the cover letter:

- Address and telephone number of office in, or nearest to, Diamond Bar, California.
- Name and title of Firm's representative designated as contact.

A separate Table of Contents should be provided for Volumes I and II.

VOLUME I – TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

DO NOT INCLUDE ANY COST INFORMATION IN THE TECHNICAL VOLUME

Summary (Section A) - State overall approach to meeting the objectives and satisfying the scope of work to be performed, the sequence of activities, and a description of methodology or techniques to be used.

Program Schedule (Section B) - Provide projected milestones or benchmarks for completing the project (to include reports) within the total time allowed.

Project Organization (Section C) - Describe the proposed management structure, program monitoring procedures, and organization of the proposed team. Provide a statement detailing your approach to the project, specifically

address the Firm's ability and willingness to commit and maintain staffing to successfully complete the project on the proposed schedule.

Qualifications (Section D) - Describe the technical capabilities of the Firm. Provide references of other similar studies or projects performed during the last five years demonstrating ability to successfully complete the work. Include contact name, title, and telephone number for any references listed. Provide a statement of your Firm's background and related experience in performing similar services for other governmental organizations.

Assigned Personnel (Section E) - Provide the following information about the staff to be assigned to this project:

1. List all key personnel assigned to the project by level, name, and location. Provide a resume or similar statement describing the background, qualifications and experience of the lead person and all persons assigned to the project. Substitution of project manager or lead personnel will not be permitted without prior written approval of South Coast AQMD.

2. Provide a spreadsheet of the labor hours proposed for each labor category at the task level.

3. Provide a statement indicating whether or not 90% of the work will be performed within the geographical boundaries of South Coast AQMD.

4. Provide a statement of education and training programs provided to, or required of, the staff identified for participation in the project, particularly with reference to management consulting, governmental practices and procedures, and technical matters.

5. Provide a summary of your Firm's general qualifications to meet required qualifications and fulfill statement of work, including additional Firm personnel and resources beyond those who may be assigned to the project.

Subcontractors (Section F) - This project may require expertise in multiple technical areas. List any subcontractors that will be used, identifying functions to be performed by them, their related qualifications and experience and the total number of hours or percentage of time they will spend on the project.

Conflict of Interest (Section G) - Address possible conflicts of interest with other clients affected by actions performed by the Firm on behalf of South Coast AQMD. South Coast AQMD recognizes that prospective Contractors may be performing similar projects for other clients. Include a complete list of such clients for the past three (3) years with the type of work performed and the total number of years performing such tasks for each client. Although the Proposer will not be automatically disqualified by reason of work performed for such clients, South Coast AQMD reserves the right to consider the nature and extent of such work in evaluating the proposal.

Additional Data (Section H) - Provide other essential data that may assist in the

evaluation of this proposal.

VOLUME II - COST PROPOSAL

Name and Address - The Cost Proposal must list the name and complete address of the Proposer in the upper left-hand corner.

Cost Proposal – South Coast AQMD anticipates awarding a fixed price contract. Cost information must be provided as listed below

1. Detail must be provided by the following categories:

   A. Labor – The Cost Proposal must list the fully-burdened hourly rates and the total number of hours estimated for each level of professional and administrative staff to be used to perform the tasks required by this RFP. Costs should be estimated for each of the components of the work plan.

   B. Subcontractor Costs - List subcontractor costs and identify subcontractors by name. Itemize subcontractor charges per hour or per day.

   C. Travel Costs - Indicate amount of travel cost and basis of estimate to include trip destination, purpose of trip, length of trip, airline fare or mileage expense, per diem costs, lodging and car rental.

   D. Other Direct Costs -This category may include such items as postage and mailing expense, printing and reproduction costs, etc. Provide a basis of estimate for these costs.

2. It is the policy of the South Coast AQMD to receive at least as favorable pricing, warranties, conditions, benefits and terms as other customers or clients making similar purchases or receiving similar services. South Coast AQMD will give preference, where appropriate, to vendors who certify that they will provide “most favored customer” status to the South Coast AQMD. To receive preference points, Proposer shall certify that South Coast AQMD is receiving “most favored customer” pricing in the Business Status Certifications page of Volume III, Attachment B – Certifications and Representations.

VOLUME III - CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

(see Attachment B to this RFP)

SECTION VIII: PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

All proposals must be submitted according to specifications set forth in the section above, and this section. Failure to adhere to these specifications may be cause for rejection of the proposal.

Signature - All proposals must be signed by an authorized representative of the Proposer.

Due Date - All proposals are due no later than 2:00 p.m., **December 8, 2026** and should be directed to:

Procurement Unit
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Phone: (909) 396-3520,

Submittal - Submit eight (8) complete copies of the proposal in a sealed envelope, plainly marked in the upper left-hand corner with the name and address of the Proposer and the words "Request for Proposals P2027-07."

Late bids/proposals will not be accepted under any circumstances.

Grounds for Rejection - A proposal may be immediately rejected if:

- It is not prepared in the format described, or
- It is signed by an individual not authorized to represent the Firm.

Modification or Withdrawal - Once submitted, proposals cannot be altered without the prior written consent of South Coast AQMD. All proposals shall constitute firm offers and may not be withdrawn for a period of ninety (90) days following the last day to accept proposals.

SECTION IX: PROPOSAL EVALUATION/CONTRACTOR SELECTION CRITERIA

A. Proposals will be evaluated by a panel of three to five South Coast AQMD staff members familiar with the subject matter of the project. The panel shall be appointed by the Executive Officer or his designee. In addition, the evaluation panel may include such outside public sector or academic community expertise as deemed desirable by the Executive Officer. The panel will make a recommendation to the Executive Officer and/or the Governing Board of South Coast AQMD for final selection of a contractor and negotiation of a contract.

B. Each member of the evaluation panel shall be accorded equal weight in his or her rating of proposals. The evaluation panel members shall evaluate the proposals according to the specified criteria and numerical weightings set forth below.

(a) R&D Projects Requiring Technical or Scientific Expertise, or Special Projects Requiring Unique Knowledge or Abilities — Points

Understanding of Requirement	20
Technical/Management Approach	20
Contractor Qualifications	20
Previous Experience on Similar Projects	10

Cost	30
TOTAL	100

(b) Additional Points

Small Business or Small Business Joint Venture	10
DVBE or DVBE Joint Venture	10
Use of DVBE or Small Business Subcontractors	7
Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Business	5
Local Business (Non-Federally Funded Projects Only)	5
Off-Peak Hours Delivery Business	2
Most Favored Customer	2

The cumulative points awarded for small business, DVBE, use of small business or DVBE subcontractors, Zero or Near-Zero emission vehicle business, local business, and off-peak hours delivery business shall not exceed 15 points. Most Favored Customer status incentive points shall be added, as applicable for a total of 17 points.

Self-Certification for Additional Points

The award of these additional points shall be contingent upon Proposer completing the Self-Certification section of Attachment B – Certifications and Representations and/or inclusion of a statement in the proposal self- certifying that Proposer qualifies for additional points as detailed above.

1. To receive additional points in the evaluation process for the categories of Small Business or Small Business Joint Venture, DVBE or DVBE Joint Venture or Local Business (for non-federally funded projects), the Proposer must submit a self-certification at the time of proposal submission certifying that the Proposer meets the requirements set forth in Attachments A and B. To receive points for the use of DVBE and/or Small Business subcontractors, at least 25 percent of the total contract value must be subcontracted to DVBEs and/or Small Businesses. To receive points as a Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Business, the Proposer must demonstrate to the Executive Officer, or designee, that supplies and materials delivered to South Coast AQMD are delivered in vehicles that operate on clean-fuels. To receive points as a Local Business, the Proposer must affirm that it has an ongoing business within the South Coast AQMD at the time of bid/proposal submittal and that 90% of the work related to the contract will be performed within the South Coast AQMD. Proposals for legislative representation, such as in Sacramento, California or Washington D.C. are not eligible for local business incentive points. Federally funded projects are not eligible for local business incentive points. To receive points as an Off-Peak

Hours Delivery Business, the proposer must submit, at proposal submission, certification of its commitment to delivering supplies and materials to South Coast AQMD between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. To receive points for Most Favored Customer status, the Proposer must submit, at proposal submission, certification of its commitment to provide most favored customer status to the South Coast AQMD. The cumulative points awarded for Small Business, DVBE, use of Small Business or DVBE Subcontractors, Local Business, Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Business, Off-Peak Hour Delivery Business and Most Favored Customer shall not exceed 17 points.

2. For procurement of Research and Development (R & D) projects or projects requiring technical or scientific expertise or special projects requiring unique knowledge and abilities, technical factors including past experience shall be weighted at 70 points and cost shall be weighted at 30 points. A proposal must receive at least 56 out of 70 points on R & D projects and projects requiring technical or scientific expertise or special projects requiring unique knowledge and abilities, in order to be deemed qualified for award.

3. The lowest cost proposal will be awarded the maximum cost points available and all other cost proposals will receive points on a prorated basis. For example, if the lowest cost proposal is $1,000 and the maximum points available are 30 points, this proposal would receive the full 30 points. If the next lowest cost proposal is $1,100 it would receive 27 points reflecting the fact that it is 10% higher than the lowest cost (90% of 30 points = 27 points).

C. During the selection process the evaluation panel may wish to interview some proposers for clarification purposes only. No new material will be permitted at this time. Additional information provided during the bid review process is limited to clarification by the Proposer of information presented in his/her proposal, upon request by South Coast AQMD.

D. The Executive Officer or Governing Board may award the contract to a Proposer, other than the Proposer receiving the highest rating, in the event the Governing Board determines that another Proposer from among those technically qualified would provide the best value to South Coast AQMD considering cost and technical factors. The determination shall be based solely on the Evaluation Criteria contained in the Request for Proposal (RFP), on the evidence provided in the proposal and on any other evidence provided during the bid review process.

E. Selection will be made based on the above-described criteria and rating factors. The selection will be made by and is subject to Executive Officer or Governing Board approval. Proposers may be notified of the results by letter.

F. The Governing Board has approved a Bid Protest Procedure, which provides a process for a Bidder or prospective Bidder to submit a written protest to the South Coast AQMD Procurement Manager in recognition of two types of protests: Protest Regarding Solicitation and Protest Regarding Award of a Contract. Copies of the Bid Protest Policy can be secured through a request to the South Coast AQMD Procurement Department.

G. The Executive Officer or Governing Board may award contracts to more than one Proposer if, in (his or their) sole judgment, the purposes of the contract or award would best be served by selecting multiple proposers.

H. If additional funds become available, the Executive Officer or Governing Board may increase the amount awarded. The Executive Officer or Governing Board may also select additional proposers for a grant or contract if additional funds become available.

I. Disposition of Proposals – Pursuant to South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, South Coast AQMD reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All proposals become the property of South Coast AQMD and are subject to the California Public Records Act. One copy of the proposal shall be retained for South Coast AQMD files. Additional copies and materials will be returned only if requested and at the proposer's expense.

J. **If proposal submittal is for a Public Works project as defined by State of California Labor Code Section 1720, Proposer is required to include Contractor Registration No. in Attachment B. Proposal submittal will be deemed as non-responsive and Bidder may be disqualified if Contractor Registration No. is not included in Attachment B. Proposer is alerted to changes to California Prevailing Wage compliance requirements as defined in Senate Bill 854 (Stat. 2014, Chapter 28), and California Labor Code Sections 1770, 1771, 1725.5, 1777, 1813 and 1815.**

SECTION X: FUNDING

The total funding for the work contemplated by this RFP will be a maximum **$240,000** for the base year with an option to renew the contract for two additional one-year terms. The funding for the base year is available in the Legislative & Public Affairs FY 2026-27 budget. Funding for the two optional one-year extensions is contingent upon performance and Board approval of the budget for the respective fiscal years.

SECTION XI: SAMPLE CONTRACT

A sample contract to carry out the work described in this RFP is available on South Coast AQMD's website at http://www.aqmd.gov/grants-bids or upon request from the RFP Contact Person (Section II)

ATTACHMENT A

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

A. It is the policy of South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) to ensure that all businesses including minority business enterprises, women business enterprises, disabled veteran business enterprises and small businesses have a fair and equitable opportunity to compete for and participate in South Coast AQMD contracts.

B. Definitions:

The definition of minority, women or disadvantaged business enterprises set forth below is included for purposes of determining compliance with the affirmative steps requirement described in Paragraph G below on procurements funded in whole or in part with federal grant funds which involve the use of subcontractors. The definition provided for disabled veteran business enterprise, local business, small business enterprise, Zero or Near-Zero emission vehicle business and off-peak hours delivery business are provided for purposes of determining eligibility for point or cost considerations in the evaluation process.

1. "Women business enterprise" (WBE) as used in this policy means a business enterprise that meets all of the following criteria:

   a. a business that is at least 51 percent (51%) owned by one or more women, or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent (51%) of the stock is owned by one or more or women.

   b. a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

   c. a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, or partnership with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign-based business.

2. "Disabled veteran" as used in this policy is a United States military, naval, or air service veteran with at least 10 percent (10%) service-connected disability who is a resident of California.

3. "Disabled veteran business enterprise" (DVBE) as used in this policy means a business enterprise that meets all the following criteria:

   a. is a sole proprietorship or partnership of which at least 51 percent (51%) is owned by one or more disabled veterans or, in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent (51%) of its stock is owned by one or more disabled veterans; a subsidiary which is wholly owned by a parent corporation but only if at least 51 percent (51%) of the voting stock of the parent

corporation is owned by one or more disabled veterans; or a joint venture in which at least 51 percent (51%) of the joint venture's management and control and earnings are held by one or more disabled veterans.

b. the management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans. The disabled veterans who exercise management and control are not required to be the same disabled veterans as the owners of the business.

c. is a sole proprietorship, corporation, or partnership with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, firm, or other foreign-based business.

4. “Local business” as used in this policy means a company that has an ongoing business within geographical boundaries of South Coast AQMD at the time of bid or proposal submittal and performs 90 percent (90%) of the work related to the contract within the geographical boundaries of South Coast AQMD and satisfies the requirements of subparagraph H below. Proposals for legislative representation, such as in Sacramento, California or Washington D.C. are not eligible for local business incentive points.

5. “Small business” as used in this policy means a business that meets the following criteria:

   a. 1) an independently owned and operated business; 2) not dominant in its field of operation; 3) together with affiliates is either:

      - A service, construction, or non-manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees, and average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) or less over the previous three years, or

      - A manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees.

   b. “Manufacturer” means a business that is both of the following:

      1) Primarily engaged in the chemical or mechanical transformation of raw materials or processed substances into new products.

      2) Classified between Codes 311000 and 339000, inclusive, of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 2007 edition.

6. “Joint ventures” as defined in this policy pertaining to certification means that one party to the joint venture is a DVBE or small business and owns at least 51 percent (51%) of the joint venture.

7. “Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Business” as used in this policy means a company or contractor that uses Zero or Near-Zero emission vehicles in conducting deliveries to South Coast AQMD. Zero or Near-Zero emission vehicles

include vehicles powered by electric, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), ethanol, methanol and hydrogen and are certified to 90 percent (90%) or lower of the existing standard.

8. "Off-Peak Hours Delivery Business" as used in this policy means a company or contractor that commits to conducting deliveries to South Coast AQMD during off- peak traffic hours defined as between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

9. "Benefits Incentive Business" as used in this policy means a company or contractor that provides janitorial, security guard or landscaping services to South Coast AQMD and commits to providing employee health benefits (as defined below in Section VIII.D.2.d) for full time workers with affordable deductible and co-payment terms.

10. "Minority Business Enterprise" as used in this policy means a business that is at least 51 percent (10%) owned by one or more minority person(s), or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more or minority persons.

    a. a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more minority persons.

    b. a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, or partnership with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign-based business.

    c. "Minority person" for purposes of this policy, means a Black American, Hispanic American, Native-American (including American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian), Asian-Indian (including a person whose origins are from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh), Asian-Pacific-American (including a person whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, and Taiwan).

11. "Most Favored Customer" as used in this policy means that the South Coast AQMD will receive at least as favorable pricing, warranties, conditions, benefits and terms as other customers or clients making similar purchases or receiving similar services.

12. "Disadvantaged Business Enterprise" as used in this policy means a business that is an entity owned and/or controlled by a socially and economically disadvantaged individual(s) as described by Title X of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7601 note) (10% statute), and Public Law 102-389 (42 U.S.C. 4370d)(8% statute), respectively:
    - a Small Business Enterprise (SBE);
    - a Small Business in a Rural Area (SBRA);
    - a Labor Surplus Area Firm (LSAF); or

- a Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Zone Small Business Concern, or a concern under a successor program.

C. Under Request for Quotations (RFQ), DVBEs, DVBE business joint ventures, small businesses, and small business joint ventures shall be granted a preference in an amount equal to 5 percent (5%) of the lowest cost responsive bid. Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Businesses shall be granted a preference in an amount equal to 5 percent of the lowest cost responsive bid. Off-Peak Hours Delivery Businesses shall be granted a preference in an amount equal to 2 percent (2%) of the lowest cost responsive bid. Local businesses (if the procurement is not funded in whole or in part by federal grant funds) shall be granted a preference in an amount equal to 2 percent (2%) of the lowest cost responsive bid. Businesses offering Most Favored Customer status shall be granted a preference in an amount equal to 2 percent (2%) of the lowest cost responsive bid.

D. Under Request for Proposals, DVBEs, DVBE joint ventures, small businesses, and small business joint ventures shall be awarded ten (10) points in the evaluation process. A non-DVBE or large business shall receive seven (7) points for subcontracting at least 25 percent (25%) of the total contract value to a DVBE and/or small business. Zero or Near-Zero Emission Vehicle Businesses shall be awarded five (5) points in the evaluation process. On procurements which are not funded in whole or in part by federal grant funds local businesses shall receive five (5) points. Off-Peak Hours Delivery Businesses shall be awarded two (2) points in the evaluation process. Businesses offering Most Favored Customer status shall be awarded two (2) points in the evaluation process.

E. South Coast AQMD will ensure that discrimination in the award and performance of contracts does not occur on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, marital status, sexual preference, creed, ancestry, medical condition, or retaliation for having filed a discrimination complaint in the performance of South Coast AQMD contractual obligations.

F. South Coast AQMD requires Contractor to be in compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations with respect to its employees throughout the term of any awarded contract, including state minimum wage laws and OSHA requirements.

G. When contracts are funded in whole or in part by federal funds, and if subcontracts are to be let, the Contractor must comply with the following, evidencing a good faith effort to solicit disadvantaged businesses. Contractor shall submit a certification signed by an authorized official affirming its status as a MBE or WBE, as applicable, at the time of contract execution. South Coast AQMD reserves the right to request documentation demonstrating compliance with the following good faith efforts prior to contract execution.

1. Ensure Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) are made aware of contracting opportunities to the fullest extent practicable through outreach and recruitment activities. For Indian Tribal, State and Local Government recipients,

this will include placing DBEs on solicitation lists and soliciting them whenever they are potential sources.

2. Make information on forthcoming opportunities available to DBEs and arrange time frames for contracts and establish delivery schedules, where the requirements permit, in a way that encourages and facilitates participation by DBEs in the competitive process. This includes, whenever possible, posting solicitations for bids or proposals for a minimum of 30 calendar days before the bid or proposal closing date.

3. Consider in the contracting process whether firms competing for large contracts could subcontract with DBEs. For Indian Tribal, State and Local Government recipients, this will include dividing total requirements when economically feasible into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by DBEs in the competitive process.

4. Encourage contracting with a consortium of DBEs when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.

5. Using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.

6. If the prime contractor awards subcontracts, require the prime contractor to take the above steps.

H. To the extent that any conflict exists between this policy and any requirements imposed by federal and state law relating to participation in a contract by a certified MBE/WBE/DVBE as a condition of receipt of federal or state funds, the federal or state requirements shall prevail.

I. When contracts are not funded in whole or in part by federal grant funds, a local business preference will be awarded. For such contracts that involve the purchase of commercial off-the-shelf products, local business preference will be given to suppliers or distributors of commercial off-the-shelf products who maintain an ongoing business within the geographical boundaries of South Coast AQMD. However, if the subject matter of the RFP or RFQ calls for the fabrication or manufacture of custom products, only companies performing 90 percent (90%) of the manufacturing or fabrication effort within the geographical boundaries of South Coast AQMD shall be entitled to the local business preference. Proposals for legislative representation, such as in Sacramento, California or Washington D.C. are not eligible for local business incentive points.

J. In compliance with federal fair share requirements set forth in 40 CFR Part 33, South Coast AQMD shall establish a fair share goal annually for expenditures with federal funds covered by its procurement policy.

ATTACHMENT B

Certifications and Representations

South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Business Information Request

Dear South Coast AQMD Contractor/Supplier:

South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) is committed to ensuring that our contractor/supplier records are current and accurate. If your firm is selected for award of a purchase order or contract, it is imperative that the information requested herein be supplied in a timely manner to facilitate payment of invoices. In order to process your payments, we need the enclosed information regarding your account. **Please review and complete the information identified on the following pages, remember to sign all documents for our files, and return them as soon as possible to the address below:**

Attention: Accounts Payable, Accounting Department
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

If you do not return this information, we will not be able to establish you as a vendor. This will delay any payments and would still necessitate your submittal of the enclosed information to our Accounting department before payment could be initiated. Completion of this document and enclosed forms would ensure that your payments are processed timely and accurately.

If you have any questions or need assistance in completing this information, please contact Accounting at (909) 396-3777. We appreciate your cooperation in completing this necessary information.

Sincerely,

Sujata Jain
Chief Financial Officer

DH:nd

Enclosures: Business Information Request
Disadvantaged Business Certification
W-9
Form 590 Withholding Exemption Certificate
Federal Contract Debarment Certification
Campaign Contributions Disclosure

South Coast
Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

BUSINESS INFORMATION REQUEST

Business Name	
Division of	
Subsidiary of	
Website Address	
Type of Business *Check One:*	☐ Individual ☐ DBA, Name _____, County Filed in _____ ☐ Corporation, ID No. _____ ☐ LLC/LLP, ID No. _____ ☐ Other _____

REMITTING ADDRESS INFORMATION

Address			
City/Town			
State/Province		Zip	
Phone	( ) - Ext	Fax	( ) -
Contact		Title	
E-mail Address			
Payment Name if Different			

All invoices must reference the corresponding Purchase Order Number(s)/Contract Number(s) if applicable and mailed to:

Attention: Accounts Payable, Accounting Department
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

BUSINESS STATUS CERTIFICATIONS

Federal guidance for utilization of disadvantaged business enterprises allows a vendor to be deemed a small business enterprise (SBE), minority business enterprise (MBE) or women business enterprise (WBE) if it meets the criteria below.

- is certified by the Small Business Administration or
- is certified by a state or federal agency or
- is an independent MBE(s) or WBE(s) business concern which is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by minority group member(s) who are citizens of the United States.

Statements of certification:

As a prime contractor to South Coast AQMD, _____(name of business) will engage in good faith efforts to achieve the fair share in accordance with 40 CFR Section 33.301, and will follow the six affirmative steps listed below **for contracts or purchase orders funded in whole or in part by federal grants and contracts.**

1. Place qualified SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs on solicitation lists.
2. Assure that SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs are solicited whenever possible.
3. When economically feasible, divide total requirements into small tasks or quantities to permit greater participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
4. Establish delivery schedules, if possible, to encourage participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
5. Use services of Small Business Administration, Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce, and/or any agency authorized as a clearinghouse for SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
6. If subcontracts are to be let, take the above affirmative steps.

Self-Certification Verification: Also for use in awarding additional points, as applicable, in accordance with South Coast AQMD Procurement Policy and Procedure:

Check all that apply:

☐ Small Business Enterprise/Small Business Joint Venture
☐ *Local business*
☐ Minority-owned Business Enterprise
☐ Women-owned Business Enterprise
☐ *Disabled Veteran-owned Business Enterprise/DVBE Joint Venture*
☐ Most Favored Customer Pricing Certification

Percent of ownership: _____ *%*

Name of Qualifying Owner(s): _____ _____

State of California Public Works Contractor Registration No. _____. MUST BE INCLUDED IF BID PROPOSAL IS FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge the above information is accurate. Upon penalty of perjury, I certify information submitted is factual.

_____ _____
NAME ***TITLE***

_____ _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER ***DATE***

Definitions

Disabled Veteran-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is a sole proprietorship or partnership of which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more disabled veterans, or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more disabled veterans; a subsidiary which is wholly owned by a parent corporation but only if at least 51 percent of the voting stock of the parent corporation is owned by one or more disabled veterans; or a joint venture in which at least 51 percent of the joint venture's management and control and earnings are held by one or more disabled veterans.
- the management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans. The disabled veterans who exercise management and control are not required to be the same disabled veterans as the owners of the business.
- is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or joint venture with its primary headquarters office located in the United States and which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, firm, or other foreign-based business.

Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a DVBE and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that DVBE will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Local Business means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- has an ongoing business within the boundary of South Coast AQMD at the time of bid application.
- performs 90 percent of the work within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction.

Minority-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more minority persons or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more minority persons.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more minority person.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, joint venture, an association, or a cooperative with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

"Minority" person means a Black American, Hispanic American, Native American (including American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian), Asian-Indian American (including a person whose origins are from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh), Asian-Pacific American (including a person whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, or Taiwan).

Small Business Enterprise means a business that meets the following criteria:

a. 1) an independently owned and operated business; 2) not dominant in its field of operation; 3) together with affiliates is either:

   - A service, construction, or non-manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees, and average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) or less over the previous three years, or
   - A manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees.

b. Manufacturer means a business that is both of the following:

   1) Primarily engaged in the chemical or mechanical transformation of raw materials or processed substances into new products.

   2) Classified between Codes 311000 to 339000, inclusive, of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 2007 edition.

Small Business Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a Small Business and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that the Small Business will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Women-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more women.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more women.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or a joint venture, with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

Most Favored Customer as used in this policy means that the South Coast AQMD will receive at least as favorable pricing, warranties, conditions, benefits and terms as other customers or clients making similar purchases or receiving similar services.

Form **W-9**
(Rev. October 2018)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

► Go to *www.irs.gov/FormW9* for instructions and the latest information.

Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.

2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above

3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only **one** of the following seven boxes.

☐ Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC ☐ C Corporation ☐ S Corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Trust/estate

☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ►

Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is **not** disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.

☐ Other (see instructions) ►

4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):

Exempt payee code (if any)

Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any)

(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.

Requester's name and address (optional)

6 City, state, and ZIP code

7 List account number(s) here (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

___ – ___ – ____

or

Employer identification number

__ – _____

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here | **Signature of U.S. person** ► | **Date** ►

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *www.irs.gov/FormW9*.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, *later.*

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),

2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or

3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and

4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.

2. The treaty article addressing the income.

3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.

5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,

2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of $50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a $500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note: ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)

2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities

5—A corporation

6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession

7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

8—A real estate investment trust

9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)

11—A financial institution

12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian

13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over $600 required to be reported and direct sales over $5,000[1]	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5[2]
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

[1] See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

[2] However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at *www.SSA.gov*. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at *www.irs.gov/Businesses* and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to *www.irs.gov/Forms* to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to *www.irs.gov/OrderForms* to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account[1]
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor[2]
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee[1]
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner[1]
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner[3]
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	**Give name and EIN of:**
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity[4]
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

[1] List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

[2] Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

[3] You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

[4] List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

*__Note:__ The grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to *phishing@irs.gov*. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at *spam@uce.gov* or report them at *www.ftc.gov/complaint*. You can contact the FTC at *www.ftc.gov/idtheft* or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see *www.IdentityTheft.gov* and Pub. 5027.

Visit *www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft* to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

TAXABLE YEAR [redacted] CALIFORNIA FORM

2021 Withholding Exemption Certificate 590

The payee completes this form and submits it to the withholding agent. The withholding agent keeps this form with their records.

Withholding Agent Information

Name

Payee Information

Name | ☐ SSN or ITIN ☐ FEIN ☐ CA Corp no. ☐ CA SOS file no.

Address (apt./ste., room, PO box, or PMB no.)

City (If you have a foreign address, see instructions.) | State | ZIP code

Exemption Reason

Check only one box.

By checking the appropriate box below, the payee certifies the reason for the exemption from the California income tax withholding requirements on payment(s) made to the entity or individual.

☐ **Individuals — Certification of Residency:**
I am a resident of California and I reside at the address shown above. If I become a nonresident at any time, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. See instructions for General Information D, Definitions.

☐ **Corporations:**
The corporation has a permanent place of business in California at the address shown above or is qualified through the California Secretary of State (SOS) to do business in California. The corporation will file a California tax return. If this corporation ceases to have a permanent place of business in California or ceases to do any of the above, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. See instructions for General Information D, Definitions.

☐ **Partnerships or Limited Liability Companies (LLCs):**
The partnership or LLC has a permanent place of business in California at the address shown above or is registered with the California SOS, and is subject to the laws of California. The partnership or LLC will file a California tax return. If the partnership or LLC ceases to do any of the above, I will promptly inform the withholding agent. For withholding purposes, a limited liability partnership (LLP) is treated like any other partnership.

☐ **Tax-Exempt Entities:**
The entity is exempt from tax under California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) Section 23701 _____ (insert letter) or Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c) _____ (insert number). If this entity ceases to be exempt from tax, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. Individuals cannot be tax-exempt entities.

☐ **Insurance Companies, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), or Qualified Pension/Profit-Sharing Plans:**
The entity is an insurance company, IRA, or a federally qualified pension or profit-sharing plan.

☐ **California Trusts:**
At least one trustee and one noncontingent beneficiary of the above-named trust is a California resident. The trust will file a California fiduciary tax return. If the trustee or noncontingent beneficiary becomes a nonresident at any time, I will promptly notify the withholding agent.

☐ **Estates — Certification of Residency of Deceased Person:**
I am the executor of the above-named person's estate or trust. The decedent was a California resident at the time of death. The estate will file a California fiduciary tax return.

☐ **Nonmilitary Spouse of a Military Servicemember:**
I am a nonmilitary spouse of a military servicemember and I meet the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) requirements. See instructions for General Information E, MSRRA.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYEE: Payee must complete and sign below.

To learn about your privacy rights, how we may use your information, and the consequences for not providing the requested information, go to **ftb.ca.gov/forms** and search for **1131**. To request this notice by mail, call 800.852.5711.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. I further declare under penalties of perjury that if the facts upon which this form are based change, I will promptly notify the withholding agent.

Type or print payee's name and title _____ Telephone _____

Payee's signature ▶ _____ Date _____

2021 Instructions for Form 590

Withholding Exemption Certificate

References in these instructions are to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

General Information

California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) Section 18662 requires withholding of income or franchise tax on payments of California source income made to nonresidents of California. For more information, See General Information B, Income Subject to Withholding.

Registered Domestic Partners (RDPs) – For purposes of California income tax, references to a spouse, husband, or wife also refer to a California RDP unless otherwise specified. For more information on RDPs, get FTB Pub. 737, Tax Information for Registered Domestic Partners.

A Purpose

Use Form 590, Withholding Exemption Certificate, to certify an exemption from nonresident withholding.

Form 590 does not apply to payments of backup withholding. For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and search for **backup withholding**.

Form 590 does not apply to payments for wages to employees. Wage withholding is administered by the California Employment Development Department (EDD). For more information, go to **edd.ca.gov** or call **888**.745.3886.

Do not use Form 590 to certify an exemption from withholding if you are a **seller of California real estate**. Sellers of California real estate use Form 593, Real Estate Withholding Statement, to claim an exemption from the real estate withholding requirement.

The following are excluded from withholding and completing this form:

- The United States and any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- A state, a possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.

B Income Subject to Withholding

Withholding is required on the following, but is not limited to:

- Payments to nonresidents for services rendered in California.
- Distributions of California source income made to domestic nonresident partners, members, and S corporation shareholders and allocations of California source income made to foreign partners and members.
- Payments to nonresidents for rents if the payments are made in the course of the withholding agent's business.
- Payments to nonresidents for royalties from activities sourced to California.
- Distributions of California source income to nonresident beneficiaries from an estate or trust.
- Endorsement payments received for services performed in California.
- Prizes and winnings received by nonresidents for contests in California.

However, withholding is optional if the total payments of California source income are $1,500 or less during the calendar year.

For more information on withholding, get FTB Pub. 1017, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Guidelines. To get a withholding publication, see Additional Information.

C Who Certifies this Form

Form 590 is certified (completed and signed) by the payee. California residents or entities exempt from the withholding requirement should complete Form 590 and submit it to the withholding agent before payment is made. The withholding agent is then relieved of the withholding requirements if the agent relies in good faith on a completed and signed Form 590 unless notified by the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) that the form should not be relied upon.

An incomplete certificate is invalid and the withholding agent should not accept it. If the withholding agent receives an incomplete certificate, the withholding agent is required to withhold tax on payments made to the payee until a valid certificate is received. In lieu of a completed exemption certificate, the withholding agent may accept a letter from the payee as a substitute explaining why they are not subject to withholding. The letter must contain all the information required on the certificate in similar language, including the under penalty of perjury statement and the payee's taxpayer identification number (TIN).

The certification does not need to be renewed annually. The certification on Form 590 remains valid until the payee's status changes. The withholding agent must retain a copy of the certification or substitute for at least five years after the last payment to which the certification applies. The agent must provide it to the FTB upon request.

If an entertainer (or the entertainer's business entity) is paid for a performance, the entertainer's information must be provided. **Do not** submit the entertainer's agent or promoter information.

The grantor of a grantor trust shall be treated as the payee for withholding purposes. Therefore, if the payee is a grantor trust and one or more of the grantors is a nonresident, withholding is required. If all of the grantors on the trust are residents, no withholding is required. Resident grantors can check the box on Form 590 labeled "Individuals — Certification of Residency."

D Definitions

For California nonwage withholding purposes:

- Nonresident includes all of the following:
  - Individuals who are not residents of California.
  - Corporations not qualified through the California Secretary of State (CA SOS) to do business in California or having no permanent place of business in California.
  - Partnerships or limited liability companies (LLCs) with no permanent place of business in California.
  - Any trust without a resident grantor, beneficiary, or trustee, or estates where the decedent was not a California resident.
- Foreign refers to non-U.S.

For more information about determining resident status, get FTB Pub. 1031, Guidelines for Determining Resident Status. Military servicemembers have special rules for residency. For more information see General Information E, Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), and FTB Pub. 1032, Tax Information for Military Personnel.

Permanent Place of Business:
A corporation has a permanent place of business in California if it is organized and existing under the laws of California or it has qualified through the CA SOS to transact intrastate business. A corporation that has not qualified to transact intrastate business (e.g., a corporation engaged exclusively in interstate commerce) will be considered as having a permanent place of business in California only if it maintains a permanent office in California that is permanently staffed by its employees.

E Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA)

Generally, for tax purposes you are considered to maintain your existing residence or domicile. If a military servicemember and nonmilitary spouse have the same state of domicile, the MSRRA provides:

- A spouse shall not be deemed to have lost a residence or domicile in any state solely by reason of being absent to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders.
- A spouse shall not be deemed to have acquired a residence or domicile in any other state solely by reason of being there to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders.

Domicile is defined as the one place:

- Where you maintain a true, fixed, and permanent home.
- To which you intend to return whenever you are absent.

A military servicemember's nonmilitary spouse is considered a nonresident for tax purposes if the servicemember and spouse have the same domicile outside of California and the spouse is in California solely to be with the servicemember who is serving in compliance with Permanent Change of Station orders.

California may require nonmilitary spouses of military servicemembers to provide proof that they meet the criteria for California personal income tax exemption as set forth in the MSRRA.

Income of a military servicemember's nonmilitary spouse for services performed in California is not California source income subject to state tax if the spouse is in California to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders, and the servicemember and spouse have the same domicile in a state other than California.

For additional information or assistance in determining whether the applicant meets the MSRRA requirements, get FTB Pub. 1032.

Specific Instructions

Payee Instructions

Enter the withholding agent's name.

Enter the payee's information, including the TIN and check the appropriate TIN box.

You must provide a valid TIN as requested on this form. The following are acceptable TINs: social security number (SSN); individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN); federal employer identification number (FEIN); California corporation number (CA Corp no.); or CA SOS file number.

Private Mail Box (PMB) – Include the PMB in the address field. Write "PMB" first, then the box number. Example: 111 Main Street PMB 123.

Foreign Address – Follow the country's practice for entering the city, county, province, state, country, and postal code, as applicable, in the appropriate boxes. Do not abbreviate the country name.

Exemption Reason – Check the box that reflects the reason why the payee is exempt from the California income tax withholding requirement.

Withholding Agent Instructions

Do not send this form to the FTB. The certification on Form 590 remains valid until the payee's status changes. The withholding agent must retain a copy of the certificate or substitute for at least five years after the last payment to which the certificate applies. The agent must provide it to the FTB upon request.

The payee must notify the withholding agent if any of the following situations occur:

- The individual payee becomes a nonresident.
- The corporation ceases to have a permanent place of business in California or ceases to be qualified to do business in California.
- The partnership ceases to have a permanent place of business in California.
- The LLC ceases to have a permanent place of business in California.
- The tax-exempt entity loses its tax-exempt status.

If any of these situations occur, then withholding may be required. For more information, get Form 592, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Statement, Form 592-B, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Tax Statement, Form 592-PTE, Pass-Through Entity Annual Withholding Return, Form 592-Q, Payment Voucher for Pass-Through Entity Withholding, and Form 592-V, Payment Voucher for Resident or Nonresident Withholding.

Additional Information

Website: For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and search for **nonwage**.

MyFTB offers secure online tax account information and services. For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and login or register for MyFTB.

Telephone: 888.792.4900 or 916.845.4900, Withholding Services and Compliance phone service

Fax: 916.845.9512

Mail: WITHHOLDING SERVICES AND COMPLIANCE MS F182
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942867
SACRAMENTO CA 94267-0651

For questions unrelated to withholding, or to download, view, and print California tax forms and publications, or to access the TTY/TDD numbers, see the Internet and Telephone Assistance section.

Internet and Telephone Assistance

Website: **ftb.ca.gov**

Telephone: 800.852.5711 from within the United States
916.845.6500 from outside the United States

TTY/TDD: 800.822.6268 for persons with hearing or speech disability
711 or 800.735.2929 California relay service

Asistencia Por Internet y Teléfono

Sitio web: **ftb.ca.gov**

Teléfono: 800.852.5711 dentro de los Estados Unidos
916.845.6500 fuera de los Estados Unidos

TTY/TDD: 800.822.6268 para personas con discapacidades auditivas o del habla
711 ó 800.735.2929 servicio de relevo de California

Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters

The prospective participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that it and the principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgement rendered against them or commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of Federal or State antitrust statute or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property:

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

I understand that a false statement on this certification may be grounds for rejection of this proposal or termination of the award. In addition, under 18 USC Sec. 1001, a false statement may result in a fine of up to $10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

_____

Typed Name & Title of Authorized Representative

_____

Signature of Authorized Representative Date

q I am unable to certify to the above statements. My explanation is attached.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS DISCLOSURE

In accordance with California law, bidders and contracting parties are required to disclose, at the time the application is filed, information relating to any campaign contributions made to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Board Members or members/alternates of the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) or MSRC Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), including: the name of the party making the contribution (which includes any parent, subsidiary or otherwise related business entity, as defined below), the amount of the contribution, and the date the contribution was made. 2 C.C.R. §18438.8(b). Where a proposed or proposed amended rule impacts three or fewer facilities, those facilities will be treated in much the same manner as contracting parties and so must also complete this form, disclosing information relating to any campaign contributions made to any SCAQMD Board Members. *See* Quadri Advice Letter (2002) A-02.096.[1] In the event that a qualifying campaign contribution is made, the Board Member to whom it was made may be disqualified from participating in the actions involving that donor.

California law prohibits a party, or an agent, from making campaign contributions to SCAQMD Governing Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC or TAC of more than $500 while their contract or permit is pending before the SCAQMD; and further prohibits a campaign contribution from being made for twelve (12) months following the date of the final decision by the Governing Board or the MSRC or TAC on a donor's contract or permit. Gov't Code §84308(d). For purposes of reaching the $500 limit, the campaign contributions of the bidder or contractor *plus* contributions by its parents, affiliates, and related companies of the contractor or bidder are added together. 2 C.C.R. §18438.5.

In addition, SCAQMD Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC or TAC must abstain from voting on a contract or permit if they have received a campaign contribution from a party or participant[2] to the proceeding, or agent, totaling more than $500 in the 12-month period prior to the consideration of the item by the Governing Board or the MSRC. Gov't Code §84308(c).

The list of current SCAQMD Governing Board Members can be found at the SCAQMD website (www.aqmd.gov). The list of current MSRC and TAC members/alternates can be found at the MSRC website (http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org).

SECTION I.

Contractor (Legal Name): _____

☐ DBA, Name_____, County Filed in_____

☐ Corporation, ID No._____

☐ LLC/LLP, ID No. _____

List any parent, subsidiaries, or otherwise affiliated business entities of Contractor:
(See definition below).

_____

[1] The information provided on this form does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice. To the extent that you may have questions regarding any case law, citations, or legal interpretations provided above please seek the guidance of your own independent counsel.

[2] In accordance with California law, a person or entity with a financial interest in a proceeding or particular governmental decision, who is not a party but who actively supports or opposes a particular decision, qualifies as a "participant" in that proceeding for purposes of California Code of Regulations Section 84308. A participant has both a financial interest in the proceeding and communicates with the agency or an officer of the agency for purposes of influencing the proceeding.

SECTION II.

Has Contractor or Participant and/or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliated company, or agent thereof, or persons who direct or control campaign contributions for these entities, made a campaign contribution(s) totaling $500 or more in the aggregate to a current member of the South Coast Air Quality Management Governing Board or member/alternate of the MSRC or TAC in the 12 months preceding the date of execution of this disclosure?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, complete Section II below and then sign and date the form.
If NO, sign and date below. Include this form with your submittal.

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate Amount of Contribution Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate Amount of Contribution Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate Amount of Contribution Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate Amount of Contribution Date of Contribution

I declare the foregoing disclosures to be true and correct.

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Clean Transportation Funding from the MSRC
Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 14

PROPOSAL: Issue RFP, and Approve New and Modified Awards as Approved by MSRC

SYNOPSIS: As part of their FYs 2024-27 Work Program, the MSRC approved an RFP for MSRC website hosting, maintenance and modifications, as well as funding awards to partner with South Coast AQMD to implement the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) program to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region. The MSRC also approved a modified award to Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority for the purchase of zero-emission transit buses. The MSRC seeks Board approval of the contract awards and modification and to release the RFP.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review, October 15, 2026; Recommended for Approval

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Approve modified contract award to Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro) for purchase of transit buses under the Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program Announcement, as part of approval of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program, clarifying that the funding will support the purchase of a total of 28 Class 7-8 zero-emission transit buses instead of 220 buses as specified in the original award, as described in this letter;
2. Approve five MSRC contract awards totaling $5,000,000, using funding previously allocated for this purpose as part of approval of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program, to partner with South Coast AQMD to implement the TEAM program to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles as described in this letter and as follows:
   a. A contract with the City of Palm Springs with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,183,665;
   b. A contract with the City of Santa Monica with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $290,424;
   c. A contract with the Ontario International Airport Authority with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,134,000;

d. A contract with the City of Riverside with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,238,790; and
e. A contract with the City of Huntington Beach with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,153,121;

3. Authorize the Chair (or Chair's designee) to execute the contracts as described above and in this Board Letter; and
4. Issue RFP for hosting and maintenance of the MSRC website, as part of approval of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program, as described in this letter and in the attached.

Larry McCallon
Committee Chair, MSRC

AK:MW: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 subvened 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 October 15, 2026 meeting, the MSRC considered recommendations from its MSRC-TAC and approved the following:

Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program
In August 2026, the MSRC approved $25,000,000 in awards to twelve agencies under the Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program to help public transit agencies in the South Coast AQMD region accelerate compliance with CARB's Innovative Clean Transit regulation. Subsequently, a clarification has been proposed by awardee LA Metro. LA Metro originally requested $88,000,000 for 220 buses, however, LA Metro was awarded $10,806,750, consistent with the Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program's maximum incentive amount for Class 7-8 buses. LA Metro has requested to clarify that the funding will support the purchase of a total of 28 Class 7-8 zero-emission transit buses instead of the original 220 buses specified in the original award. The MSRC considered and approved the modified award as part of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program.

TEAM Program
In May 2026, the MSRC approved an allocation of up to $5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the TEAM program as an element of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program. The TEAM program 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.

Although 19 local public entities are slated to participate in the program, South Coast AQMD recommended that the MSRC's contribution be targeted at five participating public agencies. Battery electric Class 2B-8 vehicle and offroad equipment will be deployed under these awards, potentially including refuse trucks, fire trucks, street sweepers, buses, vans, pickup and stake-bed trucks, service trucks, truck tractors, mobile command vehicles, forklifts, wheel loaders, and other specialized municipal vehicles and equipment, along with supporting chargers if needed. The MSRC considered and approved awards as follows:

a. A contract with the City of Palm Springs with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,183,665;
b. A contract with the City of Santa Monica with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $290,424;
c. A contract with the Ontario International Airport Authority with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,134,000;
d. A contract with the City of Riverside with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,238,790; and
e. A contract with the City of Huntington Beach with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,153,121.

Sole Source Justification

Section VIII.B.2 of the Procurement Policy and Procedure identifies four major provisions under which a sole source award may be justified. The request for a sole source award with the five public entities identified in Recommended Action #2 is made under provision B.2.d.(1): Projects involving cost sharing by multiple sponsors. The five public entities have committed to providing cost share, up to $7,968,609, to support and participate in data collection, community outreach, workforce training, and program reporting. The CARB grant did not require open solicitation. In addition to the original TEAM proposal city partners, South Coast AQMD identified potential participants through outreach to public entities with known interest in deploying zero emission technologies. To meet the tight timeline of the CARB SHIFT grant, nearly 30 public entities across the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction were engaged regarding potential participation in the TEAM program. Of these, 19 committed to participate based on the program requirements. Several public entities did not participate because of cost share requirements. Funding requests were accepted until available grant funding was committed.

MSRC Website Hosting and Maintenance

The MSRC's www.CleanTransportationFunding.org website is a critical tool for the operation of the MSRC programs. The current contract for hosting and maintenance of the website will expire in June 2027. While the contract includes an option to extend, to allow additional time to evaluate performance of the existing contractor, the MSRC has considered and approved an RFP to identify and retain a contractor to host and maintain their existing website. The RFP includes an optional bidders' conference on Thursday, November 19, 2026. Rather than specify a budget in advance, bidders are directed to provide cost proposals for the specified work, with cost being a significant selection criterion along with bidders' qualifications and approach to the work. Proposals will be due by 4:00 p.m. on December 8, 2026. If the option to extend is not exercised, it is anticipated that an award will be made on or about March 5, 2027; that award will be part of the FYs 2024-27 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program.

Outreach

In accordance with South Coast AQMD's Procurement Policy and Procedure, public notices advertising the MSRC Website Hosting, Maintenance and Modifications RFP will be published in the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, the San Bernardino Sun, and Riverside County's Press Enterprise to leverage the most cost-effective method of outreach to the South Coast Basin. In addition, the RFP will be advertised in the Desert Sun newspaper for expanded outreach in the Coachella Valley. Additionally, potential bidders may be notified utilizing South Coast AQMD's own electronic listing of certified vendors. Notice of the RFP will be emailed to the diverse spectrum of Legislative Caucuses and 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 and Bids." Further, the RFP will be posted on the MSRC's website at http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org and electronic notifications will be sent to those subscribing to this website's notification service.

The MSRC requests that the Board approve the new and modified contract awards and approve the RFP 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 Zero-Emission Transit Bus TEAM program contracts specified herein will be drawn from this fund.

Attachment:

RFP P2027-08

Clean Transportation Funding from the MSRC

Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee

Hosting, Maintenance and Modification of the MSRC Website

www.CleanTransportationFunding.org

Request for Proposals

P2027-08
November 6, 2026

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SECTION 1 – Solicitation Overview

I.A. Introduction

The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) requests proposals from qualified website providers to assist in the hosting, maintenance, and minor modification of the MSRC's website. For the purpose of this solicitation, the terms "bidder", "contractor" and "website developer" are used interchangeably.

To reduce the need to photocopy, package, and physically submit paper applications, the solicitation requires that proposals be submitted electronically in PDF format using the MSRC website. We believe this benefits the proposer, the MSRC staff, and the environment.

I.B. Background

The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee, was created in 1990 by the California State Legislature as part of Assembly Bill (AB) 2766, which authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to collect a $4 surcharge on vehicle registration fees. Under AB 2766, the MSRC receives 30% of the surcharge as part of a Discretionary Fund to support projects that reduce pollution from mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, and buses. The Discretionary Fund has an annual budget of approximately $15 million.

In 1999, the MSRC contracted with a website development firm for the design, development, activation, testing, hosting, and maintenance of its first website. Located under the domain name www.msrc-cleanair.org, the MSRC used this site as a medium to disseminate both time sensitive and historical information to current MSRC contractors, prospective project applicants, and other interested parties. The website was developed and ultimately launched in July 2000. In 2005, the MSRC contracted with a website development firm to develop a successor website which incorporated most of the features of the original plus substantial new functionality. Similar processes occurred in 2011 and 2016. A few upgrades have been made in the ensuing years, but essentially this is the current MSRC website located under the domain name www.CleanTransportationFunding.org. Key features of the current website include:

- Ability for the public to download current solicitation documents in either Microsoft Word and/or PDF format;
- A key-word searchable library containing summaries of MSRC-funded projects, photos and final reports for many projects;
- Current MSRC and MSRC-Technical Advisory Committee (MSRC-TAC) meeting agendas and archives of past meeting agendas and minutes;
- Current and past MSRC articles and press releases;
- History of the MSRC, related statutes and list of current MSRC and MSRC-TAC members;
- A subscription system by which interested parties can sign up to receive e-mail notifications, as well as a related system to assemble and distribute an electronic newsletter;
- An interface for MSRC contractors to download guidance documents and templates; and
- Ability to submit applications and proposals online.

Much of the current website's content can be added, deleted or modified by MSRC staff without assistance from the website contractor. Until fairly recently, MSRC staff could send subscribers email notifications of solicitations, agendas, and news articles through a function of the website, but this function is currently being handled by the website contractor and would need to be continued unless a modification is made to allow staff to resume this task.

A software upgrade, from Drupal 8 to Drupal 10.6, is currently underway and expected to be completed well before any selection under this Request for Proposals (RFP). The MSRC does not necessarily see a need for a major overhaul of the website at the present time. The purpose of this RFP is to solicit qualified firms to submit proposals in accordance with requirements specified herein for the uninterrupted continued hosting and maintenance of the MSRC website, including minor future modifications to the website. As a point of reference, in recent years the MSRC has expended approximately $10,000-$20,000 per *two*-year period for these types of costs.

Although the MSRC does not envision a need to overhaul the website significantly, it is always possible that a need for more substantive modifications will be identified during the contract. Bidders are asked to provide assurance of their capability and willingness to perform moderate levels of modification and their rates for such work. If such a modification is needed, a task-specific quote would be sought and if approved by MSRC and the South Coast AQMD Board, a contract modification would be processed.

I.C. Schedule of Events

This solicitation will be conducted in accordance with the timeline illustrated in Table I, below. Proposals may be submitted at any time during the period commencing November 6, 2026 and ending December 8, 2026. *Please note that proposals must be received no later than 4:00 p.m. on December 8, 2026.*

Table I - Key Procurement Events & Dates

MSRC Website Development Key Procurement Events	Date
Request for Proposals Release	November 6, 2026
Optional Bidders' Conference, 10:00 a.m. via video conference	November 19, 2026
Latest Date and Time to Submit Proposal	**December 8, 2026 @ 4:00 pm**
Proposal Evaluation Period	December 9-18, 2026
Interviews/Oral Presentations of Short-Listed Bidders	Week of January 11, 2027*
Contractor Selection Review & Approval by MSRC-TAC	February 4, 2027
Contractor Selection Review & Approval by MSRC	February 18, 2027
South Coast AQMD Governing Board Approval	March 5, 2027
Contract Execution/Authority to Proceed	April 30, 2027

**Tentative*

I.D. Optional Bidders' Conference

An optional Bidders' Conference for the MSRC Website Hosting and Maintenance RFP will be held on Thursday, November 19, 2026. This will be the best opportunity to discuss and clarify any questions Bidders may have regarding the RFP directly with MSRC staff. The purpose of the conference is to provide new or updated solicitation information, provide clarification regarding this RFP, and answer general questions regarding proposal preparation. The location and time for the Bidders' Conference is as follows:

Time:	10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Zoom Webinar ID:	165 933 7740
Teleconference Dial In:	+1 669 254 5252

In addition, MSRC staff members are available to answer questions and provide guidance as appropriate during the proposal preparation period. Please refer to Section I.E. of this document for a list of MSRC Staff contacts.

I.E. If You Need Help

This RFP can be obtained by accessing the MSRC website at www.CleanTransportationFunding.org. MSRC staff members are available to answer questions during the proposal acceptance period. To help expedite assistance, please direct your inquiries to the applicable staff person, as follows:

- For **General and Administrative Assistance,** please contact:
  Cynthia Ravenstein
  MSRC Contracts Administrator
  Phone: 909-396-3269
  E-mail: cravenstein@aqmd.gov

- For **Technical Assistance**, please contact:

  Ray Gorski
  MSRC Technical Advisor
  Phone: 909-396-2479
  E-mail: rgorski@aqmd.gov

- For **Contractual Assistance**, please contact:

  Anish Pathak
  South Coast AQMD Procurement Manager
  Phone: 909-396-2430
  E-mail: apathak@aqmd.gov

I.F. Addenda

The MSRC may issue supplementary information or guidelines relative to this RFP during the proposal preparation period of November 6 through December 8, 2026.

Please note that the source of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is motor vehicle registration fees collected by the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code. Thus, the availability of MSRC **Clean Transportation Funding™** is contingent

upon the timely receipt of funds from the DMV. Neither the MSRC nor South Coast AQMD can guarantee the collection or remittance of registration fees by the DMV.

SECTION II: Statement of Work

II.A. Contractor Minimum Qualifications

Bidders responding to this solicitation must show evidence of at least four (4) years related experience, including serving as prime contractor for the ongoing hosting and maintenance of a minimum of ten (10) websites, at least two (2) of which are for public agencies. Bidder must have demonstrated expertise in art direction, writing, programming, systems administration, database design, and multimedia programming. Contractor must be willing to work closely with MSRC-TAC members and MSRC/South Coast AQMD staff on a continuing basis throughout the course of the contract term (see II.B. below regarding term).

All proposals must contain the following information:

1. A thorough description of how the Bidder satisfies the requirements listed under Section II.A, Designer/Contractor Minimum Qualifications;
2. A description demonstrating how the Bidder will fulfill items listed under Sections II.B, Performance Requirements and II.C., Description of MSRC Website Requirements and Content;
3. Key personnel and reporting structure, including resumes or background descriptions of all key personnel to be assigned to this project;
4. Information on work similar to the MSRC Website Hosting and Maintenance project completed by Bidder over the past four (4) years. A minimum of three (3) complete references must be submitted, including domain names for websites hosted and maintained by the Bidder;
5. A list of work to be subcontracted by the Bidder to fulfill the items listed under Section II, Statement of Work. Information on subcontractor qualifications must also be included in the proposal submission, including resumes of individuals supporting the work effort in a subcontractor capacity;
6. A summary of the approach the Bidder will use to work with MSRC-TAC members and MSRC/South Coast AQMD staff to ensure project communications will be conducted efficiently and that project milestones will be met.

II.B. Performance Requirements

1. Period of Performance - The period of performance will commence on the date the contract is signed by all parties and extend for two (2) full years. The contract may be extended, or successor contract let, for an additional two-year option, upon agreement by both parties.

2. Delivery Deadlines - Deadlines shall be negotiated with the successful bidder prior to contract execution.

II.C. Description of MSRC Website Requirements & Content

The following Sections describe the minimum requirements to be implemented within the Statement of Work covered by this RFP.

1. Website Hosting and Maintenance

The Bidder shall describe their ability to host the website and their customer support services in detail. It is important for MSRC staff to be able to update most website content without contacting the contractor; explain how your proposal will satisfy this requirement. Bidder is expected to provide website hosting with bandwidth as needed, security, backups, and adequate storage. Maintenance shall include 24/7 monitoring for rapid response in the event of a system or hardware failure, all security updates applied as they become available, and corrections applied to maintain proper functionality of existing features. It is anticipated that hosting and minor maintenance, backup, and recovery, would be covered under a set monthly fee.

The Bidder shall also describe their plan for managing the transition of website domain, website content/data and any anticipated downtime for this process.

The MSRC is requiring Bidders to specify the hosting approach, and to include any necessary hardware as part of their proposals. Any software licensing costs, domain registrations, browser upgrades, and their renewals where applicable, must also be included for the term of the maintenance period. Hardware, including any hardware provided out of the selected Bidder's existing inventory, will become property of the MSRC.

2. Website Modifications

On an as-needed basis, the Contractor may be asked to make minor modifications to the existing website. Some examples include adding/deleting authorized users, posting forms, or adding a subsection to existing page. Hourly rates for on-call services shall be clearly detailed and any terms and conditions that may apply should be fully disclosed.

3. Technical Environment

Please refer to Attachment A for a description of the current website configuration. It is the MSRC's requirement that the existing website remain fully operational during transition.

4. Software Ownership Rights/Confidentiality

The Bidder shall be required to agree and shall provide a written statement specifying that all rights, title and interest in work product developed under this project, including but not limited to website software, source code, documentation, reports, files, and all derivative works thereof, shall remain with MSRC/South Coast AQMD. This shall include work product developed by Bidder/Contractor and its employees, subcontractors and agents. The Bidder shall be required to agree that any and all work product shall be deemed to be works made for hire within the meaning of the copyright laws of the U.S. and that MSRC/South Coast AQMD shall own all rights, including, but not limited to, all copyright rights, in and to such Work Product. Bidder shall be required to warrant that any Work Product produced will be original work and will not infringe upon or violate any rights, including any patent, copyright, trademark or trade secret of any person or entity. Furthermore, all software source codes, graphic elements, and any other intellectual property associated with the website shall be provided to the MSRC within one month of activation (after it is live and accepted by the MSRC), and any updates or changes will be provided to the MSRC at the end of the contract term.

The Bidder shall also acknowledge that all information and graphic materials provided to the Bidder by MSRC/South Coast AQMD for use in development and incorporation into the Project is confidential. The Bidder shall agree not to use any MSRC information or graphic materials for the Bidder's own

benefit, or divulge, disclose, or communicate in any manner said items to any third party without the prior written consent of the MSRC.

SECTION III: Proposal Preparation & Submission

A proposal must be completed and electronically submitted in response to this RFP. Only proposals that follow the instructions within this RFP will be reviewed and evaluated. The following instructions are intended to assist the Bidder in preparing a proposal for consideration under this RFP.

In general the Proposal should be concise, well organized and demonstrate the Bidder's qualifications and experience applicable to the Project

Proposals are to reflect and/or include the following elements, in the following order:

III.A. Proposal Preparation Instructions

1. Cover Letter - Transmittal of the proposal must specify the subject of the proposal, the RFP number, and Bidder's name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number. The letter shall specify contact person(s) for technical and contractual matters, and be signed by the person(s) authorized to contractually bind the bidding entity. For joint venture proposals, the Bidder must include a statement confirming authorization to act on behalf of all co-bidders. The Bidder must include a letter of confirmation from all proposing entities of a joint proposal including project contact name and all other information as required of the Bidder.
2. Project Description and Statement of Work – This section comprises the body of the proposal. The Bidder should describe their project concept in detail, addressing all project requirements as specified in RFP Sections II.A., II.B., and II.C., above. Bidders should place special emphasis on the following key proposal elements:
    a) Website Hosting and Maintenance – Describe in detail the proposed methodology for website administration, including program documentation and reporting, and website maintenance;
    b) Bidder Qualifications – The Bidder shall fully describe their firm's qualifications and experience in performing the type of work as described in Section II.A. of this RFP. If subcontractors are being used or the proposal is being submitted by a team of firms, a full description of each participating firm should be included. All key personnel are to be identified and resumes provided as part of any proposal submitted;
    c) Related Work - The Bidder shall list at least three (3) successfully completed projects of a similar nature to that described in this RFP for the design and activation of a website. Submit only those projects in which the Bidder served as the lead Contractor. Provide a brief description of the work performed, note what elements of the desired MSRC site are exemplified therein, and include the organization's name, project contact name, telephone numbers, value of the contract, and website address. The website references will be assessed as part of the evaluation process.
3. Schedule - This section shall identify anticipated dates of completion of all tasks specified in the Project Description and Statement of Work.
4. Project Organization - This section shall describe the organization proposed to implement the project. This shall include assigned personnel, all subcontractors and their related tasks and responsibilities, clearly detailed.

5. Conflict of Interest - Address any possible conflicts of interest with other clients affected by actions performed by the firm on behalf of the MSRC. Although the Bidder will not be automatically disqualified by reason of work performed for such firms, the MSRC reserves the right to consider the nature and extent of such work in evaluating the proposal.

6. Cost Proposal – shall be broken down as follows:

   a) **Initial two-year contract term** Line-Item Budget - The Line-Item Budget shall detail the following cost components for initial two-year contract term for the Bidder and any subcontractors for the Project:
      i. Labor - Identify each professional category of direct project support, the number of hours for each, and the fully burdened rate per hour. The rates quoted must include labor, general, administrative, and overhead costs;
      ii. Equipment and Supplies - Provide an itemized list of equipment to be used and/or purchased, including the manufacturer, number of each, and the unit cost. Please note that any equipment purchased in fulfillment of this contract will remain the property of the South Coast AQMD;
      iii. Subcontractor Costs - Identify any subcontractors by name, the basis for the subcontractor's selection, and describe in detail the work the subcontractors will be hired to perform, list their cost per hour or per day, and the number of hours or days their services will be used and the related tasks; and
      iv. Miscellaneous Costs - if any.

   b) **Two-year option period** Maintenance & Minor Modification Costs – proposal for continuing the MSRC Website hosting, maintenance and minor modifications for an additional two-year option period. The cost breakdown for the priced option should include all costs included with website hosting and minor maintenance, on a line-item basis as defined above.

   c) **Moderate Modification Costs** – as referenced in Section I.B., the MSRC may determine that more substantial modifications are needed. If not already included in the above, provide fully burdened rates for this work.

Consider the following when preparing the cost schedules:

- Charges for supplies, equipment, and subcontractors will be paid at cost. No profit will be paid on these costs;
- The Bidder must warrant that the cost proposal will remain in effect for at least 90 days and state such in this section;
- Costs are reimbursed on an as-incurred basis only; describe billing procedures for the project and how costs will be documented for invoicing the MSRC for reimbursement of expenditures;
- The Bidder is required to certify as part of their proposal submission that the prime contractor and subcontractor rates contained in the proposal are no higher than the rates offered to the prime or subcontractor's most-favored customer;
- Identify all subcontractors by name and include their hourly or daily rate of compensation and the number of hours or days their services will be utilized. If subcontractors are not yet identified, provide an estimate of their rates of compensation and number of hours or days the subcontractors' services will be utilized.

7. Certifications – All applicants must complete and submit the following forms, located in Attachment B, as elements of their Application:
   a) W-9 Form and Form 590
   b) Campaign Contribution Disclosure Form
   c) Business Status Certifications Form

III.B. Proposal Submittal Instructions

1. Format – The sections described above, including certifications, are to be compiled into a ***single PDF document*** for submittal to the MSRC Clean Transportation Funding website. ***Please note that ONLY PDF format can be accepted. Microsoft Word documents cannot be accepted by the MSRC Website***. Applicants will need to register on the MSRC Clean Transportation Funding website. No videos will be accepted with proposals. However, images from relevant websites may be included.
2. Due Date - The latest date and time to submit a proposal is December 8, 2026 at 4:00 p.m. Prospective bidders are encouraged to begin the process early in case of any difficulties encountered during the registration or submission process.

   PLEASE NOTE THAT ANY PROPOSAL TIME STAMPED 4:01 P.M. OR LATER ON December 8, 2026 WILL NOT BE REVIEWED AND WILL NOT BE AWARDED FUNDING. No exceptions will be granted regardless of reason or circumstances.

3. Additional Grounds for Rejection - A proposal may be immediately rejected if:
   - It is not prepared in the format described contained within this RFP; or
   - It is not signed by an individual authorized to represent the proposing entity.
4. Disposition of Proposals - The MSRC reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All responses become the property of MSRC. One copy of the proposal shall be retained for South Coast AQMD files.
5. Modification or Withdrawal - Once submitted, proposals cannot be altered without the prior written consent of MSRC. All proposals shall constitute firm offers and may not be withdrawn for a period of ninety (90) days following the last day to accept proposals.

SECTION IV. Proposal Evaluation Process

The MSRC-TAC and MSRC Staff will evaluate all proposals to determine responsiveness to the RFP. South Coast AQMD staff may provide administrative and technical assistance during the proposal evaluation process.

Proposals will be evaluated and points awarded based upon the criteria outlined below. The evaluation criteria are included to provide the Bidder additional guidance as to the particular components of the proposal that will be evaluated.

The MSRC reserves the right to approve only a portion of the Bidder's Statement of Work and funding request. In this case, the Bidder will be required to submit a revised work statement, schedule of deliverables, and cost breakdown within forty-five (45) calendar days of notification of selection.

Each Bidder should review the attached Sample Contract (Attachment C). Any exceptions to the sample contract terms and conditions should be identified in the Bidder's initial proposal.

The most qualified Bidders will be short-listed and may be interviewed by an MSRC-TAC Evaluation Subcommittee the week of January 11, 2027 (tentative). Please keep this week as clear as possible for potential interviews. Interviews may be at the South Coast AQMD Headquarters in Diamond Bar, California or via videoconference at the discretion of the Evaluation Subcommittee. (Please see Section I.C, Table 1 – Key Procurement Events and Dates). The proposals and interviews will be evaluated based on the selection criteria below.

The MSRC reserves the right to not make any award. The project will be effectuated through a contract with South Coast AQMD, which must also approve the award.

IV.A. Proposal Evaluation & Contractor Selection Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated based on the proposals demonstrating an understanding of the RFP objectives and work involved, and on the demonstrated capability of the Bidder to accomplish the work. The following evaluation criteria form the basis upon which proposal scoring and selection will be conducted. The maximum score available is 110 points.

1. Proposal Completeness

Maximum Points Available: 10 points

Proposals will be evaluated on their completeness, accuracy and responsiveness to the RFP and all of its requirements.

2. Qualifications, Staffing and References

Maximum Points Available: 30 points

Bidders must have extensive and successful experience in the hosting and maintenance of websites of similar scope within this RFP. The Bidder shall detail previous work experience. In addition, each Bidder shall provide a minimum of three (3) references and current website addresses from the last four (4) years to demonstrate the skills necessary to complete projects similar in scope to the current proposed project.

3. Statement of Work

Maximum Points Available 35 Points

As discussed in the RFP Section II, Subsection II.C., Bidders are required to submit a discussion of the hosting and maintenance approach. Bidders shall clearly and professionally describe their understanding of the Project. Responses must thoroughly address all areas. The technical merits of the Bidder will be evaluated, based upon the level of completeness and specificity of the proposed concepts.

4. Cost Proposal

Maximum Points Available 25 Points

Bidders are required to submit a detailed cost breakdown for the proposed project. Following a comprehensive review of the cost proposal, the Evaluation Subcommittee will assign a score based upon the competitiveness, completeness, documentation quality, accuracy, and substantiation of the information provided. Costs will be assessed to determine if they are reasonable and appropriately

allocated among tasks. Consideration will also be given to the number of hours assigned to Bidder's staff in relationship to tasks to be performed, hourly rates, and whether the costs are realistic in relationship to projects of similar size.

5. DVBE/Local Business/Small Business Status

Maximum Points Available: 10 points

It is the policy of the MSRC to encourage participation by disabled veteran business entities, local businesses and small business and in the bidding process. The MSRC shall provide five (5) points each for Proposers who meet the following criteria, with the maximum points available not to exceed ten (10) points. Points will only be awarded should the Proposer, upon submission of its proposal, provide documents from a state or local agency certifying that it qualifies in the categories described below:

#1 "Disabled Veteran" as used herein is a United States military, a naval, or air service veteran with at least 10 percent service-connected disability. "Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise" as used herein means a sole proprietorship or partnership or corporation which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more disabled veterans and whose management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans.

#2 "Local Business" as used herein means a Proposer which can demonstrate that it has an on-going business within the South Coast AQMD at the time of the bid application and performs 90% of the work related to the contract within the South Coast AQMD.

#3 "Small Business" as used herein means a business that is:

1) Independently owned and operated business, and

2) Not dominant in its field or operation and

3) Together with affiliates is either a service, construction, or non-manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees, and average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars or less over the previous three years, or a manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees.

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Attachment A

Information on MSRC Production Website

- Hardware
  - Single server for routine operations (Autoscaling configured to scale to 3 servers)
  - 2GB RAM (can expand to 6 GB)
  - Unlimited Storage
  - Cloudflare CDN
  - Backup daily
  - Monitoring system
- Operating System: Ubuntu 24.04 (database server)
- Apache on port 80
- PHP version (7.4.33)
  - CMS
    i. Drupal 8
    ii. HTML 5
    iii. CSS 3.0
    iv. Javascript ECMA 5+
- Database
  - MySQL 8.0.42
    i. 2 GB ram
    ii. 50GB storage (9.8 GB used)
- Usage
  - Average about 464,000 origin requests per month over the last 4 months
  - Mobile share not available from server metrics

BUSINESS STATUS CERTIFICATIONS

Federal guidance for utilization of disadvantaged business enterprises allows a vendor to be deemed a small business enterprise (SBE), minority business enterprise (MBE) or women business enterprise (WBE) if it meets the criteria below.

- is certified by the Small Business Administration or
- is certified by a state or federal agency or
- is an independent MBE(s) or WBE(s) business concern which is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by minority group member(s) who are citizens of the United States.

Statements of certification:

As a prime contractor to South Coast AQMD,_____(name of business) will engage in good faith efforts to achieve the fair share in accordance with 40 CFR Section 33.301, and will follow the six affirmative steps listed below **for contracts or purchase orders funded in whole or in part by federal grants and contracts.**

1. Place qualified SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs on solicitation lists.
2. Assure that SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs are solicited whenever possible.
3. When economically feasible, divide total requirements into small tasks or quantities to permit greater participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
4. Establish delivery schedules, if possible, to encourage participation by SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
5. Use services of Small Business Administration, Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce, and/or any agency authorized as a clearinghouse for SBEs, MBEs, and WBEs.
6. If subcontracts are to be let, take the above affirmative steps.

Self-Certification Verification: Also for use in awarding additional points, as applicable, in accordance with South Coast AQMD Procurement Policy and Procedure:

Check all that apply:

☐ Small Business Enterprise/Small Business Joint Venture
☐ Local business
☐ Minority-owned Business Enterprise
☐ Women-owned Business Enterprise
☐ Disabled Veteran-owned Business Enterprise/DVBE Joint Venture
☐ Most Favored Customer Pricing Certification

Percent of ownership: _____ %

Name of Qualifying Owner(s): _____ _____

State of California Public Works Contractor Registration No. _____. MUST BE INCLUDED IF BID PROPOSAL IS FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge the above information is accurate. Upon penalty of perjury, I certify information submitted is factual.

_____ _____
NAME ***TITLE***

_____ _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER ***DATE***

Definitions

Disabled Veteran-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is a sole proprietorship or partnership of which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more disabled veterans, or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more disabled veterans; a subsidiary which is wholly owned by a parent corporation but only if at least 51 percent of the voting stock of the parent corporation is owned by one or more disabled veterans; or a joint venture in which at least 51 percent of the joint venture's management and control and earnings are held by one or more disabled veterans.
- the management and control of the daily business operations are by one or more disabled veterans. The disabled veterans who exercise management and control are not required to be the same disabled veterans as the owners of the business.
- is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or joint venture with its primary headquarters office located in the United States and which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, firm, or other foreign-based business.

Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a DVBE and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that DVBE will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Local Business means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- has an ongoing business within the boundary of South Coast AQMD at the time of bid application.
- performs 90 percent of the work within South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction.

Minority-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more minority persons or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more minority persons.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more minority person.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, joint venture, an association, or a cooperative with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

"Minority" person means a Black American, Hispanic American, Native American (including American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian), Asian-Indian American (including a person whose origins are from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh), Asian-Pacific American (including a person whose origins are from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the United States Trust Territories of the Pacific, Northern Marianas, Laos, Cambodia, or Taiwan).

Small Business Enterprise means a business that meets the following criteria:

a. 1) an independently owned and operated business; 2) not dominant in its field of operation; 3) together with affiliates is either:

- **A service, construction, or non-manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees, and average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) or less over the previous three years, or**
- A manufacturer with 100 or fewer employees.

b. Manufacturer means a business that is both of the following:

1) Primarily engaged in the chemical or mechanical transformation of raw materials or processed substances into new products.

2) Classified between Codes 311000 to 339000, inclusive, of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 2007 edition.

Small Business Joint Venture means that one party to the joint venture is a Small Business and owns at least 51 percent of the joint venture. In the case of a joint venture formed for a single project this means that the Small Business will receive at least 51 percent of the project dollars.

Women-Owned Business Enterprise means a business that meets all of the following criteria:

- is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women or in the case of any business whose stock is publicly held, at least 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more women.
- is a business whose management and daily business operations are controlled or owned by one or more women.
- is a business which is a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or a joint venture, with its primary headquarters office located in the United States, which is not a branch or subsidiary of a foreign corporation, foreign firm, or other foreign business.

Most Favored Customer as used in this policy means that the South Coast AQMD will receive at least as favorable pricing, warranties, conditions, benefits and terms as other customers or clients making similar purchases or receiving similar services.

Form **W-9**
(Rev. March 2024)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Go to *www.irs.gov/FormW9* for instructions and the latest information.

Give form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.

Before you begin. For guidance related to the purpose of Form W-9, see *Purpose of Form*, below.

Print or type. See ***Specific Instructions*** on page 3.

1 Name of entity/individual. An entry is required. (For a sole proprietor or disregarded entity, enter the owner's name on line 1, and enter the business/disregarded entity's name on line 2.)

2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above.

3a Check the appropriate box for federal tax classification of the entity/individual whose name is entered on line 1. Check only **one** of the following seven boxes.

☐ Individual/sole proprietor ☐ C corporation ☐ S corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Trust/estate

☐ LLC. Enter the tax classification (C = C corporation, S = S corporation, P = Partnership) _____

Note: Check the "LLC" box above and, in the entry space, enter the appropriate code (C, S, or P) for the tax classification of the LLC, unless it is a disregarded entity. A disregarded entity should instead check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner.

☐ Other (see instructions)

3b If on line 3a you checked "Partnership" or "Trust/estate," or checked "LLC" and entered "P" as its tax classification, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate in which you have an ownership interest, check this box if you have any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries. See instructions ☐

4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):

Exempt payee code (if any) _____

Exemption from Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) reporting code (if any) _____

(Applies to accounts maintained outside the United States.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.). See instructions.

Requester's name and address (optional)

6 City, state, and ZIP code

List account number(s) here (optional)

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. See also *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

– –

or

Employer identification number

–

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
4. The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and, generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here **U.S. person** Signature of

Date

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *www.irs.gov/FormW9*.

What's New

Line 3a has been modified to clarify how a disregarded entity completes this line. An LLC that is a disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Otherwise, it should check the "LLC" box and enter its appropriate tax classification.

New line 3b has been added to this form. A flow-through entity is required to complete this line to indicate that it has direct or indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries when it provides the Form W-9 to another flow-through entity in which it has an ownership interest. This change is intended to provide a flow-through entity with information regarding the status of its indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, so that it can satisfy any applicable reporting requirements. For example, a partnership that has any indirect foreign partners may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3. See the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an

information return with the IRS is giving you this form because they

must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid).
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds).
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds).
- Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation).
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers).
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions).
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third-party network transactions).
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), and 1098-T (tuition).
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt).
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property).

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

Caution: If you don't return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding*, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued);

2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; or

3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee; and

4. Certify to your non-foreign status for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code (if applicable); and

5. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting is correct. See *What Is FATCA Reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding. Payments made to foreign persons, including certain distributions, allocations of income, or transfers of sales proceeds, may be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code (sections 1441–1474). Under those rules, if a Form W-9 or other certification of non-foreign status has not been received, a withholding agent, transferee, or partnership (payor) generally applies presumption rules that may require the payor to withhold applicable tax from the recipient, owner, transferor, or partner (payee). See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

The following persons must provide Form W-9 to the payor for purposes of establishing its non-foreign status.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the disregarded entity.
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the grantor trust.
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

See Pub. 515 for more information on providing a Form W-9 or a certification of non-foreign status to avoid withholding.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person (under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv) or other applicable section for chapter 3 or 4 purposes), do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515). If you are a qualified foreign pension fund under Regulations section 1.897(l)-1(d), or a partnership that is wholly owned by qualified foreign pension funds, that is treated as a non-foreign person for purposes of section 1445 withholding, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use Form W-8EXP (or other certification of non-foreign status).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a saving clause. Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.

2. The treaty article addressing the income.

3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.

5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if their stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first Protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on their scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include, but are not limited to, interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;

2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details);

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding, as described in item 4 under "*By signing the filled-out form*" above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier.

What Is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all U.S. account holders that are specified U.S. persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you are no longer tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of $50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a $500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

• **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note for ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040 you filed with your application.

• **Sole proprietor.** Enter your individual name as shown on your Form 1040 on line 1. Enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

• **Partnership, C corporation, S corporation, or LLC, other than a disregarded entity.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. Enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Disregarded entity.** In general, a business entity that has a single owner, including an LLC, and is not a corporation, is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (a disregarded entity). See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2). A disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the owner entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, enter it on line 2.

Line 3a

Check the appropriate box on line 3a for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3a.

IF the entity/individual on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation.
• Individual or • Sole proprietorship	Individual/sole proprietor.
• LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes or • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 electing to be taxed as a corporation	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification: P = Partnership, C = C corporation, or S = S corporation.
• Partnership	Partnership.
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate.

Line 3b

Check this box if you are a partnership (including an LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes), trust, or estate that has any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate, in which you have an ownership interest. You must check the box on line 3b if you receive a Form W-8 (or documentary evidence) from any partner, owner, or beneficiary establishing foreign status or if you receive a Form W-9 from any partner, owner, or beneficiary that has checked the box on line 3b.

Note: A partnership that provides a Form W-9 and checks box 3b may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065). For more information, see the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

If you are required to complete line 3b but fail to do so, you may not receive the information necessary to file a correct information return with the IRS or furnish a correct payee statement to your partners or beneficiaries. See, for example, sections 6698, 6722, and 6724 for penalties that may apply.

Line 4 Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

• Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.

• Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.

• Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions.

• Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space on line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2).

2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.

5—A corporation.

6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or territory.

7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

8—A real estate investment trust.

9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a).

11—A financial institution as defined under section 581.

12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.

13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
• Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7.
• Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
• Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4.
• Payments over $600 required to be reported and direct sales over $5,000[1]	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5.[2]
• Payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4.

[1] See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information, and its instructions.

[2] However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) entered on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37).

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state.

G—A real estate investment trust.

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a).

J—A bank as defined in section 581.

K—A broker.

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1).

M—A tax-exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan.

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, enter "NEW" at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have, and are not eligible to get, an SSN, your TIN is your IRS ITIN. Enter it in the entry space for the Social security number. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at *www.SSA.gov*. You may also get this form by calling 800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at *www.irs.gov/EIN*. Go to *www.irs.gov/Forms* to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to *www.irs.gov/OrderForms* to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4 mailed to you within 15 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and enter "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, you will generally have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon. See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier, for when you may instead be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account[1]
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor[2]
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee[1]
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner[1]
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner[3]
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))**	The grantor*
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity[4]
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing Form 1041 or under the Optional Filing Method 2, requiring Form 1099 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))**	The trust

[1] List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

[2] Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

[3] You must show your individual name on line 1, and enter your business or DBA name, if any, on line 2. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

[4] List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

* **Note:** The grantor must also provide a Form W-9 to the trustee of the trust.

** For more information on optional filing methods for grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax return preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity, or a questionable credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to *phishing@irs.gov*. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at *spam@uce.gov* or report them at *www.ftc.gov/complaint*. You can contact the FTC at *www.ftc.gov/idtheft* or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see *www.IdentityTheft.gov* and Pub. 5027.

Go to *www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft* to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their laws. The information may also be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payors must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividends, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payor. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

TAXABLE YEAR

CALIFORNIA FORM

2024 Withholding Exemption Certificate

590

The payee completes this form and submits it to the withholding agent. The withholding agent keeps this form with their records.

Withholding Agent Information

Name

Payee Information

Name

☐ SSN or ITIN ☐ FEIN ☐ CA Corp no. ☐ CA SOS file no.

Address (apt./ste., room)

City (If you have a foreign address, see instructions.)

State

ZIP code

Exemption Reason

Check only one box.

By checking the appropriate box below, the payee certifies the reason for the exemption from the California income tax withholding requirements on payment(s) made to the entity or individual.

☐ **Individuals — Certification of Residency:**
I am a resident of California and I reside at the address shown above. If I become a nonresident at any time, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. See instructions for General Information D, Definitions.

☐ **Corporations:**
The corporation has a permanent place of business in California at the address shown above or is qualified through the California Secretary of State (SOS) to do business in California. The corporation will file a California tax return. If this corporation ceases to have a permanent place of business in California or ceases to do any of the above, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. See instructions for General Information D, Definitions.

☐ **Partnerships or Limited Liability Companies (LLCs):**
The partnership or LLC has a permanent place of business in California at the address shown above or is registered with the California SOS, and is subject to the laws of California. The partnership or LLC will file a California tax return. If the partnership or LLC ceases to do any of the above, I will promptly inform the withholding agent. For withholding purposes, a limited liability partnership (LLP) is treated like any other partnership.

☐ **Tax-Exempt Entities:**
The entity is exempt from tax under California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) Section 23701 _____ (insert letter) or Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c) _____ (insert number). If this entity ceases to be exempt from tax, I will promptly notify the withholding agent. Individuals cannot be tax-exempt entities.

☐ **Insurance Companies, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), or Qualified Pension/Profit-Sharing Plans:**
The entity is an insurance company, IRA, or a federally qualified pension or profit-sharing plan.

☐ **California Trusts:**
At least one trustee and one noncontingent beneficiary of the above-named trust is a California resident. The trust will file a California fiduciary tax return. If the trustee or noncontingent beneficiary becomes a nonresident at any time, I will promptly notify the withholding agent.

☐ **Estates — Certification of Residency of Deceased Person:**
I am the executor of the above-named person's estate or trust. The decedent was a California resident at the time of death. The estate will file a California fiduciary tax return.

☐ **Nonmilitary Spouse of a Military Servicemember:**
I am a nonmilitary spouse of a military servicemember and I meet the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) requirements. See instructions for General Information E, MSRRA.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYEE: Payee must complete and sign below.

Our privacy notice can be found in annual tax booklets or online. Go to **ftb.ca.gov/privacy** to learn about our privacy policy statement, or go to **ftb.ca.gov/forms** and search for **1131** to locate FTB 1131 EN-SP, Franchise Tax Board Privacy Notice on Collection. To request this notice by mail, call 800.338.0505 and enter form code **948** when instructed.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. I further declare under penalties of perjury that if the facts upon which this form are based change, I will promptly notify the withholding agent.

Type or print payee's name and title _____ Telephone _____

Payee's signature ► _____ Date _____

2024 Instructions for Form 590

Withholding Exemption Certificate

References in these instructions are to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

General Information

California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) Section 18662 requires withholding of income or franchise tax on payments of California source income made to nonresidents of California. For more information, See General Information B, Income Subject to Withholding.

Registered Domestic Partners (RDPs) – For purposes of California income tax, references to a spouse, husband, or wife also refer to a California RDP unless otherwise specified. For more information on RDPs, get FTB Pub. 737, Tax Information for Registered Domestic Partners.

A Purpose

Use Form 590, Withholding Exemption Certificate, to certify an exemption from nonresident withholding.

Form 590 does not apply to payments of backup withholding. For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and search for **backup withholding**.

Form 590 does not apply to payments for wages to employees. Wage withholding is administered by the California Employment Development Department (EDD). For more information, go to **edd.ca.gov** or call **888**.745.3886.

Do not use Form 590 to certify an exemption from withholding if you are a **seller of California real estate**. Sellers of California real estate use Form 593, Real Estate Withholding Statement, to claim an exemption from the real estate withholding requirement.

The following are excluded from withholding and completing this form:

- The United States and any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- A state, a possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.

B Income Subject to Withholding

Withholding is required on the following, but is not limited to:

- Payments to nonresidents for services rendered in California.
- Distributions of California source income made to domestic nonresident partners, members, and S corporation shareholders and allocations of California source income made to foreign partners and members.
- Payments to nonresidents for rents if the payments are made in the course of the withholding agent's business.
- Payments to nonresidents for royalties from activities sourced to California.
- Distributions of California source income to nonresident beneficiaries from an estate or trust.
- Endorsement payments received for services performed in California.
- Prizes and winnings received by nonresidents for contests in California.

However, withholding is optional if the total payments of California source income are $1,500 or less during the calendar year.

For more information on withholding, get FTB Pub. 1017, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Guidelines. To get a withholding publication, see Additional Information.

C Who Certifies this Form

Form 590 is certified (completed and signed) by the payee. California residents or entities exempt from the withholding requirement should complete Form 590 and submit it to the withholding agent before payment is made. The withholding agent is then relieved of the withholding requirements if the agent relies in good faith on a completed and signed Form 590 unless notified by the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) that the form should not be relied upon.

An incomplete certificate is invalid and the withholding agent should not accept it. If the withholding agent receives an incomplete certificate, the withholding agent is required to withhold tax on payments made to the payee until a valid certificate is received. In lieu of a completed exemption certificate, the withholding agent may accept a letter from the payee as a substitute explaining why they are not subject to withholding. The letter must contain all the information required on the certificate in similar language, including the under penalty of perjury statement and the payee's taxpayer identification number (TIN).

The certification does not need to be renewed annually. The certification on Form 590 remains valid until the payee's status changes. The withholding agent must retain a copy of the certification or substitute for at least five years after the last payment to which the certification applies. The agent must provide it to the FTB upon request.

If an entertainer (or the entertainer's business entity) is paid for a performance, the entertainer's information must be provided. **Do not** submit the entertainer's agent or promoter information.

The grantor of a grantor trust shall be treated as the payee for withholding purposes. Therefore, if the payee is a grantor trust and one or more of the grantors is a nonresident, withholding is required. If all of the grantors on the trust are residents, no withholding is required. Resident grantors can check the box on Form 590 labeled "Individuals — Certification of Residency."

D Definitions

For California nonwage withholding purposes:

- Nonresident includes all of the following:
  - Individuals who are not residents of California.
  - Corporations not qualified through the California Secretary of State (CA SOS) to do business in California or having no permanent place of business in California.
  - Partnerships or limited liability companies (LLCs) with no permanent place of business in California.
  - Any trust without a resident grantor, beneficiary, or trustee, or estates where the decedent was not a California resident.
- Foreign refers to non-U.S.

For more information about determining resident status, get FTB Pub. 1031, Guidelines for Determining Resident Status. Military servicemembers have special rules for residency. For more information see General Information E, Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), and FTB Pub. 1032, Tax Information for Military Personnel.

Permanent Place of Business:
A corporation has a permanent place of business in California if it is organized and existing under the laws of California or it has qualified through the CA SOS to transact intrastate business. A corporation that has not qualified to transact intrastate business (e.g., a corporation engaged exclusively in interstate commerce) will be considered as having a permanent place of business in California only if it maintains a permanent office in California that is permanently staffed by its employees.

E Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA)

Generally, for tax purposes you are considered to maintain your existing residence or domicile. The MSRRA provides:

- A spouse shall not be deemed to have lost a residence or domicile in any state solely by reason of being absent to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders.
- A spouse shall not be deemed to have acquired a residence or domicile in any other state solely by reason of being there to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders.

Domicile is defined as the one place:

- Where you maintain a true, fixed, and permanent home.
- To which you intend to return whenever you are absent.

A military servicemember's nonmilitary spouse is considered a nonresident for tax

purposes if the spouse is domiciled outside of California and the spouse is in California solely to be with the servicemember who is serving in compliance with Permanent Change of Station orders. (Note: California may require nonmilitary spouses of military servicemembers to provide proof that they meet the criteria for California personal income tax exemption as set forth in the MSRRA).

Income of a military servicemember's nonmilitary spouse for services performed in California is not California source income subject to state tax if the spouse is in California to be with the servicemember serving in compliance with military orders, and the spouse is domiciled outside of California.

For additional information or assistance in determining whether the applicant meets the MSRRA requirements, get FTB Pub. 1032.

Specific Instructions

Payee Instructions

Enter the withholding agent's name.

Enter the payee's information, including the TIN and check the appropriate TIN box.

You must provide a valid TIN as requested on this form. The following are acceptable TINs: social security number (SSN); individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN); federal employer identification number (FEIN); California corporation number (CA Corp no.); or CA SOS file number.

Foreign Address – Follow the country's practice for entering the city, county, province, state, country, and postal code, as applicable, in the appropriate boxes. **Do not** abbreviate the country name.

Exemption Reason – Check the box that reflects the reason why the payee is exempt from the California income tax withholding requirement.

Withholding Agent Instructions

Do not send this form to the FTB. The certification on Form 590 remains valid until the payee's status changes. The withholding agent must retain a copy of the certificate or substitute for at least five years after the last payment to which the certificate applies. The agent must provide it to the FTB upon request.

The payee must notify the withholding agent if any of the following situations occur:

- The individual payee becomes a nonresident.
- The corporation ceases to have a permanent place of business in California or ceases to be qualified to do business in California.
- The partnership ceases to have a permanent place of business in California.
- The LLC ceases to have a permanent place of business in California.
- The tax-exempt entity loses its tax-exempt status.

If any of these situations occur, then withholding may be required. For more information, get Form 592, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Statement, Form 592-B, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Tax Statement, Form 592-PTE, Pass-Through Entity Annual Withholding Return, Form 592-Q, Payment Voucher for Pass-Through Entity Withholding, and Form 592-V, Payment Voucher for Resident or Nonresident Withholding.

Additional Information

Website: For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and search for **nonwage**.

MyFTB offers secure online tax account information and services. For more information, go to **ftb.ca.gov** and login or register for MyFTB.

Telephone: **888**.792.4900 or 916.845.4900, Withholding Services and Compliance phone service

Fax: 916.845.9512

Mail: WITHHOLDING SERVICES AND COMPLIANCE MS F182
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942867
SACRAMENTO CA 94267-0651

For questions unrelated to withholding, or to download, view, and print California tax forms and publications, or to access the California Relay Service, see the Internet and Telephone Assistance section.

Internet and Telephone Assistance

Website: **ftb.ca.gov**

Telephone: 800.852.5711 from within the United States
916.845.6500 from outside the United States

California Relay Service: 711 or 800.735.2929 for persons with hearing or speaking limitations.

Asistencia Por Internet y Teléfono

Sitio web: **ftb.ca.gov**

Teléfono: 800.852.5711 dentro de los Estados Unidos
916.845.6500 fuera de los Estados Unidos

Servicio de Retransmisión de California: 711 o 800.735.2929 para personas con limitaciones uditivas o del habla.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS DISCLOSURE

In accordance with California law, bidders and contracting parties are required to disclose, at the time the application is filed, information relating to any campaign contributions made to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Board Members or members/alternates of the Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) or MSRC Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), including: the name of the party making the contribution (which includes any parent, subsidiary or otherwise related business entity, as defined below), the amount of the contribution, and the date the contribution was made. 2 C.C.R. §18438.8(b). Where a proposed or proposed amended rule impacts three or fewer facilities, those facilities will be treated in much the same manner as contracting parties and so must also complete this form, disclosing information relating to any campaign contributions made to any SCAQMD Board Members. *See* Quadri Advice Letter (2002) A-02.096.[1] In the event that a qualifying campaign contribution is made, the Board Member to whom it was made may be disqualified from participating in the actions involving that donor.

California law prohibits a party, or an agent, from making campaign contributions to SCAQMD Governing Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC or TAC of more than $500 while their contract or permit is pending before the SCAQMD; and further prohibits a campaign contribution from being made for twelve (12) months following the date of the final decision by the Governing Board or the MSRC or TAC on a donor's contract or permit. Gov't Code §84308(d). For purposes of reaching the $500 limit, the campaign contributions of the bidder or contractor *plus* contributions by its parents, affiliates, and related companies of the contractor or bidder are added together. 2 C.C.R. §18438.5.

In addition, SCAQMD Board Members or members/alternates of the MSRC or TAC must abstain from voting on a contract or permit if they have received a campaign contribution from a party or participant[2] to the proceeding, or agent, totaling more than $500 in the 12-month period prior to the consideration of the item by the Governing Board or the MSRC. Gov't Code §84308(c).

The list of current SCAQMD Governing Board Members can be found at the SCAQMD website (www.aqmd.gov). The list of current MSRC and TAC members/alternates can be found at the MSRC website (http://www.cleantransportationfunding.org).

SECTION I.

Contractor or Participant (Legal Name): _____

☐ DBA, Name_____, County Filed in_____

☐ Corporation, ID No._____

☐ LLC/LLP, ID No._____

List any parent, subsidiaries, or otherwise affiliated business entities of Contractor or Participant:
(See definition below).

_____

_____

[1] The information provided on this form does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice. To the extent that you may have questions regarding any case law, citations, or legal interpretations provided above please seek the guidance of your own independent counsel.

[2] In accordance with California law, a person or entity with a financial interest in a proceeding or particular governmental decision, who is not a party but who actively supports or opposes a particular decision, qualifies as a "participant" in that proceeding for purposes of California Code of Regulations Section 84308. A participant has both a financial interest in the proceeding and communicates with the agency or an officer of the agency for purposes of influencing the proceeding.

SECTION II.

Has Contractor or Participant and/or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliated company, or agent thereof, or persons who direct or control campaign contributions for these entities, made a campaign contribution(s) totaling $500 or more in the aggregate to a current member of the South Coast Air Quality Management Governing Board or member/alternate of the MSRC or TAC in the 12 months preceding the date of execution of this disclosure?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, complete Section II below and then sign and date the form.
If NO, sign and date below. Include this form with yoursubmittal.

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____ _____ _____
Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate | Amount of Contribution | Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____ _____ _____
Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate | Amount of Contribution | Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____ _____ _____
Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate | Amount of Contribution | Date of Contribution

Name(s) of Contributor(s) or Person(s) who Directed or Controlled this Contribution:

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____ _____ _____
Governing Board Member or MSRC or MSRC-TAC Member/Alternate | Amount of Contribution | Date of Contribution

I declare the foregoing disclosures to be true and correct.

By:_____

Title:_____

Date:_____

DEFINITIONS

Parent, Subsidiary, or Otherwise Related Business Entity (2 Cal. Code of Regs., §18703.1(d).)

(1) Parent subsidiary. A parent subsidiary relationship exists when one corporation directly or indirectly owns shares possessing more than 50 percent of the voting power of another corporation.

(2) Otherwise related business entity. Business entities, including corporations, partnerships, joint ventures and any other organizations and enterprises operated for profit, which do not have a parent subsidiary relationship are otherwise related if any one of the following three tests is met:

(A) One business entity has a controlling ownership interest in the other business entity.

(B) There is shared management and control between the entities. In determining whether there is shared management and control, consideration should be given to the following factors:

(i) The same person or substantially the same person owns and manages the two entities;
(ii) There are common or commingled funds or assets;
(iii) The business entities share the use of the same offices or employees, or otherwise share activities, resources or personnel on a regular basis;
(iv) There is otherwise a regular and close working relationship between the entities; or

(C) A controlling owner (50% or greater interest as a shareholder or as a general partner) in one entity also is a controlling owner in the other entity.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

AB 2766/MSRC WORK PROGRAM GRANT AGREEMENT

1. PARTIES

The parties to this Grant Agreement ("Agreement") are the South Coast Air Quality Management District (referred to here as "SCAQMD") whose address is 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765-4178, and *** (referred to here as "RECIPIENT") whose address is ***.

2. RECITALS

A. SCAQMD is the local agency with primary responsibility for regulating stationary source air pollution within the geographical boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in the State of California (State).

B. Under State Health & Safety Code Sections 44225, *et seq.* (AB 2766), SCAQMD's Governing Board has authorized the imposition of the statutorily set motor vehicle fee for the purpose of reducing air pollution from motor vehicles and to implement the California Clean Air Act. By taking such action, the State's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is required to collect such fee and remit it periodically to SCAQMD.

C. AB 2766 further mandates that thirty (30) percent of such vehicle registration fees be placed by SCAQMD into a separate account for the sole purpose of implementing and monitoring programs to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles.

D. AB 2766 creates a regional Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) to develop a work program to fund projects from the separate account. Pursuant to approval of the work program by SCAQMD's Governing Board, SCAQMD authorized this Agreement with RECIPIENT for equipment or services described in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work, expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of this Agreement.

E. RECIPIENT met the requirements for receipt of AB 2766 Discretionary Funds as set forth in RECIPIENT's *** Program Application/Proposal dated *** and was awarded a grant under the work program.

F. RECIPIENT is authorized to do business in the State of California and attests that it is in good tax standing with the California Franchise Tax Board.

G. All parties to this Agreement have had the opportunity to have this Agreement reviewed by their attorney.

3. DMV FEES

RECIPIENT acknowledges that SCAQMD cannot guarantee that the amount of fees to be collected under AB 2766 will be sufficient to fund this Agreement. RECIPIENT further acknowledges that payment under this Agreement is contingent upon SCAQMD receiving sufficient funds from the DMV, and that SCAQMD assumes no responsibility for the collection and remittance of motor vehicle registration fees.

4. AUDIT AND RECORDS RETENTION

A. RECIPIENT shall, at least once every two years, or within two years of the termination of the Agreement if the term is less than two years, be subject to an audit by SCAQMD or its authorized representative to determine if the revenues received by RECIPIENT were spent for the reduction of pollution from motor vehicles pursuant to the Clean Air

SAMPLE

Act of 1988.

B. RECIPIENT agrees to maintain records related to this Agreement during the Agreement term and continue to retain these records for a period of two years beyond the Agreement term, except that in no case shall RECIPIENT be required to retain more than the most recent five years' records. SCAQMD shall coordinate such audit through RECIPIENT'S audit staff.

C. If an amount is found to be inappropriately expended, SCAQMD may withhold funding, or seek reimbursement, from RECIPIENT in the amount equal to the amount that was inappropriately expended. Such withholding shall not be construed as SCAQMD's sole remedy and shall not relieve RECIPIENT of its obligation to perform under the terms of this Agreement.

5. TERM

The term of this Agreement is for *** (**) months from the date of execution by both parties, unless terminated earlier as provided for in the TERMINATION clause of this Agreement or the EARLY TERMINATION clause, [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE] or the term is extended by amendment of this Agreement in writing. No work shall commence prior to the Agreement start date, except at RECIPIENT's cost and risk, and no charges are authorized until this Agreement is fully executed, subject to the provisions stated in the PRE-AGREEMENT COSTS clause of this Agreement.

6. SUCCESSORS-IN-INTEREST

This Agreement, and the obligations arising under the Agreement, shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of RECIPIENT and their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.

7. REPORTING

RECIPIENT shall submit reports to SCAQMD as outlined in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work. SCAQMD reserves the right to review, comment, and request changes to any report produced as a result of this Agreement.

8. TERMINATION

A. In the event any party fails to comply with any term or condition of this Agreement or fails to provide services in the manner agreed upon by the parties, including, but not limited to, the requirements of Attachment 1 - Statement of Work, this failure shall constitute a breach of this Agreement. The non-breaching party shall notify the breaching party that it must cure this breach or provide written notification of its intention to terminate this Agreement. Notification shall be provided in the manner set forth in the NOTICES clause of this Agreement. The non-breaching party reserves all rights under law and equity to enforce this Agreement and recover damages.

B. SCAQMD reserves the right to terminate this Agreement, in whole or in part, without cause, upon thirty (30) days' written notice. Once such notice has been given, RECIPIENT shall use all reasonable efforts to mitigate its expenses and obligations. RECIPIENT will be paid in accordance with this Agreement for tasks performed and costs incurred that could not be mitigated before the effective date of termination.

C. RECIPIENT shall be paid in accordance with this Agreement for all Work performed before the effective date of termination under section B of the TERMINATION clause of this Agreement. Before expiration of the thirty (30) days' written notice, RECIPIENT shall promptly deliver to SCAQMD all copies of documents and other information and data prepared or developed by RECIPIENT under this Agreement with the exception of a record copy of such materials, which may be retained by RECIPIENT.

9. EARLY TERMINATION

This Agreement may be terminated early due to the following circumstances: The infrastructure identified in Attachment 1, Statement of Work, becomes inoperable, and is either not technically able to be repaired, or is too costly to repair, and such failure is not caused by RECIPIENT's negligence, misuse, or malfeasance. [INCLUDE IF

SAMPLE

APPLICABLE]

10. INSURANCE
    A. RECIPIENT shall furnish evidence to SCAQMD of workers' compensation insurance for each of its employees, in accordance with either California or other states' applicable statutory requirements prior to commencement of any work on this Agreement.
    B. RECIPIENT shall furnish evidence to SCAQMD of general liability insurance with a limit of at least
    $1,000,000 per occurrence, and $2,000,000 in a general aggregate prior to commencement of any work on this Agreement. SCAQMD shall be named as an additional insured on any such liability policy, and thirty (30) days written notice prior to cancellation of any such insurance shall be given by RECIPIENT to SCAQMD.
    C. RECIPIENT shall furnish evidence to SCAQMD of automobile liability insurance with limits of at least
    $100,000 per person and $300,000 per accident for bodily injuries, and $50,000 in property damage, or
    $1,000,000 combined single limit for bodily injury or property damage, prior to commencement of any work on this Agreement. SCAQMD shall be named as an additional insured on any such liability policy, and thirty (30) days written notice prior to cancellation of any such insurance shall be given by RECIPIENT to SCAQMD.
    D. RECIPIENT shall furnish evidence to SCAQMD of Professional Liability Insurance with an aggregate limit of not less than $5,000,000. [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]
    E. If RECIPIENT fails to maintain the required insurance coverage set forth above, SCAQMD reserves the right either to purchase such additional insurance and to deduct the cost thereof from any payments owed to RECIPIENT or terminate this Agreement for breach.
    F. For MSRC Contracts Administrator: All insurance certificates shall be mailed to: SCAQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178, Attention: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator. **The SCAQMD Agreement Number must be included on the face of the certificate.**
    G. For Risk Management Department: All insurance certificates and other documents evidencing coverage shall be sent to SCAQMD Risk Management, by email (insurancecertificate@aqmd.gov). **The SCAQMD Agreement Number must be included on the face of the certificate.**
    H. RECIPIENT must provide annual updates on the insurance coverage throughout the term of the Agreement to ensure that there is no break in coverage during the period of Agreement performance. Failure to provide evidence of current coverage shall be grounds for termination for breach of Agreement.

[USE ABOVE CLAUSE OR SELF INSURANCE CLAUSE BELOW]-

Self-Insurance Clause:

INSURANCE

RECIPIENT represents that it is permissibly self-insured and will maintain such self-insurance in accordance with applicable provisions of California law throughout the term of this Agreement. RECIPIENT shall provide evidence of sufficient coverage during the term of this Agreement and any extensions thereof that meet or exceed the minimum requirements set forth by the SCAQMD below. All insurance certificates and other documents evidencing coverage must be sent to SCAQMD Risk Management, by email (insurancecertificate@aqmd.gov) or by fax (909-396-3979). The certificate of self-insurance shall also be mailed to: SCAQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178, Attention: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator. **The**

SAMPLE

SCAQMD Agreement Number must be included on the face of the certificate. If RECIPIENT fails to maintain the required insurance coverage, SCAQMD reserves the right to terminate the Agreement or purchase such additional insurance and bill RECIPIENT or deduct the cost thereof from any payments owed to RECIPIENT. Minimum insurance coverages are as follows:

A. Worker's compensation insurance in accordance with either California or other state's applicable statutory requirements.

B. General Liability insurance with a limit of at least $1,000,000 per occurrence, and $2,000,000 in general aggregate.

C. Automobile Liability insurance with limits of at least $100,000 per person and $300,000 per accident for bodily injuries and $50,000 in property damage, or $1,000,000 combined single limit for bodily injury or property damage.

11. INDEMNIFICATION

RECIPIENT agrees to hold harmless, defend and indemnify SCAQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, and successors-in-interest against any and all loss, damage, costs, lawsuits, claims, demands, causes of action, judgments, attorney's fees, or any other expenses arising from or related to any third party claim against SCAQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, or successors in interest that arise or result in whole or in part, from any actual or alleged act or omission of RECIPIENT, its officers, its employees, contractors, agents or representatives in the performance of this Agreement. This Indemnification Clause shall survive the expiration or termination (for any reason) of the Agreement and shall remain in full force and effect.

12. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY

The purchase or lease of funded vehicles/equipment is the RECIPIENT's decision. The SCAQMD does not make any express or implied warranty of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, quality or usefulness of the technology or product. Without limiting the foregoing, the SCAQMD will not be financially responsible, or otherwise liable, for the installation or performance of the vehicle/equipment. [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]

13. VIOLATION OF LABOR LAWS

RECIPIENT shall promptly notify SCAQMD in writing if RECIPIENT has been found by a court or federal or state agency to have violated labor laws. RECIPIENT shall complete a yearly certification in which RECIPIENT shall either state it has not been found by a court or federal or state agency to have violated labor laws or, if such violations have been found, RECIPIENT shall give SCAQMD details about those violations in the certification. If RECIPIENT has previously provided that information to the SCAQMD, it shall reattach that previous notification to the certification and provide any additional details about those violations that have not previously been provided. RECIPIENT's yearly certification shall be due at the same time as the annual progress report(s) set forth in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work. SCAQMD reserves the right to terminate this Agreement upon such a finding, and RECIPIENT shall, at SCAQMD's request, return any and all Agreement funds, as determined by SCAQMD. RECIPIENT shall ensure that the provisions of this clause are included in all subcontracts. [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]

14. PAYMENT

A. SCAQMD shall reimburse RECIPIENT up to a total amount of *** Dollars ($***) in accordance with Attachment 2 - Payment/Cost Schedule expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of the Agreement.

B. A withhold amount or percentage (if any) shall be identified in the Payment/Cost Schedule, and such amount shall be withheld from each invoice. Upon satisfactory completion of project and final acceptance of work and the final report, RECIPIENT's

SAMPLE

invoice for the withheld amount shall be released. Proof of project completion shall include a Final Report detailing the project goals and accomplishments, data

collected during project performance, if any, documentation of significant results, and emissions reduction input data needed for calculation of emissions reductions.

C. Any funds not expended upon early Agreement termination or Agreement completion shall revert to the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund. Payment of charges shall be made by SCAQMD to RECIPIENT within thirty (30) days after approval by SCAQMD of an itemized invoice prepared and furnished by RECIPIENT.

D. An invoice submitted to SCAQMD for payment must be prepared in duplicate, on company letterhead, and list SCAQMD's Agreement number, period covered by invoice, and RECIPIENT's social security number or Employer Identification Number and submitted to:

South Coast Air Quality Management
District 21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator

1. Charges for equipment, material, and supply costs, travel expenses, contractor, and other charges, as applicable, must be itemized by RECIPIENT. Reimbursement for equipment, material, supplies, contractor, and other charges, as applicable, shall be made at actual cost. Supporting documentation must be provided for all individual charges (with the exception of direct labor charges provided by RECIPIENT).
2. SCAQMD shall pay RECIPIENT for travel-related expenses only if such travel is expressly set forth in Attachment 2 - Payment/Cost Schedule of this Agreement or pre-authorized by SCAQMD in writing.
3. RECIPIENT's failure to provide receipts shall be grounds for SCAQMD's non-reimbursement of such charges. SCAQMD may reduce payments on invoices by those charges for which receipts were not provided.
4. RECIPIENT must submit final invoice no later than ninety (90) days after the termination date of this Agreement or invoice may not be paid.

15. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, LICENSES, PERMITS

RECIPIENT agrees to comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, codes and regulations and orders of public authorities in the performance of this Agreement, including complying with all licensing and permitting requirements and obtaining all clearances from appropriate agencies applicable to the project. RECIPIENT must also ensure that the vehicles and/or equipment to be purchased, leased or installed in the performance of this Agreement are in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local air quality rules and regulations, and that it will maintain compliance for the full Agreement term. RECIPIENT shall ensure that the provisions of this clause are included in all contracts and subcontracts.

16. MOBILE SOURCE EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS (MSERCs)

A. The MSRC has adopted a policy that no MSERCs resulting from AB 2766 Discretionary Funds may be generated and/or sold.

B. RECIPIENT has the opportunity to generate MSERCs as a by-product of the project if a portion of the air quality benefits attributable to the project resulted from funding sources other than AB2766. These MSERCs, which are issued by SCAQMD, are based upon the quantified vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by project vehicles or other activity data as appropriate. Therefore, a portion of prospective MSERCs, generated

SAMPLE

as a result of AB 2766 Funds, must be retired. The portion of prospective credits funded by the AB 2766 program, and which are subject to retirement, shall be referred to as "AB 2766-MSERCs."

C. The determination of AB 2766-MSERC's is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the cost associated with the air quality benefits. In the case where AB 2766 Discretionary Funds are

used to pay for the full differential cost of a new alternative fuel vehicle or for the retrofitting or repowering of an existing vehicle, all MSERCs attributable to AB 2766 Discretionary Funds must be retired. The determination of AB 2766-MSERCs for infrastructure and other ancillary items is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the associated air quality benefits. Determination of the project's overall cost will be on a case-by-case basis at the time an MSERC application is submitted. SCAQMD staff, at the time an MSERC application is submitted, will calculate total MSERCs and retire the AB 2766-MSERCs. RECIPIENT would then receive the balance of the MSERCs not associated with AB 2766 funding.

17. NOTICES

All notices that are required under this Agreement shall be provided in the manner set forth herein, unless specified otherwise. Notice to a party shall be delivered to the attention of the person listed below, or to such other person or persons as may hereafter be designated by that party in writing. Notice shall be in writing sent by email, U.S. Mail, express, certified, return receipt requested, or a nationally recognized overnight courier service. In the case of email communications, valid notice shall be deemed to have been delivered upon sending, provided the sender obtained an electronic confirmation of delivery. Email communications shall be deemed to have been received on the date of such transmission, provided such date was a business day (Tuesday-Friday) and delivered prior to 5:30pm Pacific Standard Time. Otherwise, receipt of email communications shall be deemed to have occurred on the following business day. In the case of U.S. Mail notice, notice shall be deemed to be received when delivered or five (5) business days after deposit in the U.S. Mail. In the case of a nationally recognized overnight courier service, notice shall be deemed received when delivered (written receipt of delivery).

SCAQMD:
South Coast Air Quality Management
District 21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, email:
cravenstein@aqmd.gov

RECIPIENT:
***
***
***
Attn: ***, email: ***

18. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

RECIPIENT, its officers, employees, agents, or representatives shall act in an independent capacity, and shall in no sense be considered employees or agents of SCAQMD, nor shall RECIPIENT, its officers, employees, agents, or representatives be entitled to or eligible to participate in any benefits, privileges, or plans, given or extended by SCAQMD to its employees. SCAQMD will not supervise, direct, or have control over, or be responsible for RECIPIENT's means, methods, techniques, work sequences or procedures, or for the safety precautions and programs incident thereto, or for any failure by them to comply with any local, state, or federal laws, or rules or regulations, including state minimum wage laws and OSHA requirements.

19. OWNERSHIP

SAMPLE

Title and full ownership rights to any equipment purchased under this Agreement shall at all times remain with RECIPIENT.

[USE ABOVE CLAUSE, OR USE CLAUSE BELOW FOR

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OWNERSHIP

Title and full ownership rights to any products purchased or developed under this Agreement shall at all time remain with RECIPIENT. RECIPIENT shall also retain title and full ownership rights to any documents or reports developed under this Agreement. All of the above shall be subject to the following limitations:

A. PATENT RIGHTS - RECIPIENT shall have patent rights, as well as title and full ownership rights, for invention(s) developed under this Agreement, subject to SCAQMD retaining a no-cost, nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable license to use or test such invention(s) for SCAQMD purposes. RECIPIENT must obtain agreements to effectuate this clause with all persons or entities obtaining an ownership interest in the patented subject invention(s). Previously documented (whether patented or unpatented under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C.Sections 1 *et seq*., or any foreign country) inventions are exempt from this provision. RECIPIENT shall submit a written report to SCAQMD's Agent disclosing each subject invention and specifying patents applied for, patents issued, and patent application(s) abandoned and/or cosponsored participants on subject invention(s).
B. RIGHTS OF TECHNICAL DATA - SCAQMD shall have unlimited right to use technical data resulting from performance of RECIPIENT under this Agreement. RECIPIENT shall have the right to use data for its own benefit.
C. COPYRIGHT - RECIPIENT agrees to grant SCAQMD a royalty free, nonexclusive, irrevocable, nontransferable license to produce, translate, publish, use, and dispose of all copyrightable material first produced or composed in the performance of this Agreement.
D. SOFTWARE RIGHTS - RECIPIENT agrees to grant SCAQMD a worldwide, royalty free, nonexclusive, irrevocable, nontransferable license in perpetuity to use any software developed by RECIPIENT in performing its obligations under this Agreement. RECIPIENT further agrees to obtain the rights required from any third party for SCAQMD to have a worldwide, royalty free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license in perpetuity to use any other software essential to performance of RECIPIENT'S obligations under this Agreement or necessary to the operation of the software developed by RECIPIENT. RECIPIENT shall provide SCAQMD with documentation confirming RECIPIENT'S right to assign the use of such software. RECIPIENT shall also provide SCAQMD with all documentation and manuals required to operate the software developed by it or third parties.
E. RECIPIENT'S INSOLVENCY OR BANKRUPTCY, or PROJECT'S DISCONTINUATION - RECIPIENT
agrees that in the event that RECIPIENT becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy during the term of the Agreement or does not complete the intent of the Agreement, title to goods, services software, and equipment purchased for the performance of this Agreement with AB 2766 Discretionary Funds shall revert to the SCAQMD.

20. PUBLIC RECORD
Information, data, documents, or reports developed by CONTRACTOR for SCAQMD, pursuant to this Contract, shall be part of SCAQMD public record unless otherwise indicated.

21. SECURITY INTEREST
RECIPIENT hereby grants SCAQMD a security interest in any and all equipment purchased, in whole or in part, with funding provided by SCAQMD pursuant to this

SAMPLE

Agreement. RECIPIENT acknowledges and agrees that SCAQMD shall have all lien rights as a secured creditor on any and all equipment purchased in whole or in part by the RECIPIENT, under this Agreement or any amendments thereto. The SCAQMD shall have lien rights in effect until the RECIPIENT satisfies all terms under the Agreement, including but not limited to, the use and reporting requirements. **Accordingly, RECIPIENT further agrees that SCAQMD is authorized to file a UCC filing statement or similar security instrument to secure its interests in the equipment that**

is the subject of the Agreement. In the event RECIPIENT files for bankruptcy protection, RECIPIENT shall notify SCAQMD within 14 calendar days of such filing. [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]

22. NON-DISCRIMINATION
In the performance of this Agreement, RECIPIENT shall not unlawfully discriminate, harass or allow harassment, against any employee or applicant for employment on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, mental status, medical condition, physical or mental disability, or allow unlawful denial of family and medical care leave, denial of pregnancy disability leave, or reasonable accommodations. RECIPIENT shall comply with the provisions of the California Fair Employment & Housing Act (Government Code Sections 12900 et seq.), the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all amendments thereto, Executive Order No. 11246 (30 Federal Register 12319), and all administrative rules and regulations issued pursuant to said Acts and Order.

23. ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT
A. The rights and responsibilities granted hereby may not be assigned, sold, licensed, or otherwise transferred by RECIPIENT without the prior written consent of SCAQMD, and any attempt by RECIPIENT to do so shall be void upon inception.
B. RECIPIENT agrees to obtain SCAQMD's written consent to any assignment, sale, license or transfer of Equipment, if any, prior to completing the transaction. RECIPIENT shall inform the proposed assignee, buyer, licensee or transferee (collectively referred to here as "Buyer") of the terms of this Agreement. RECIPIENT is responsible for establishing contact between SCAQMD and the Buyer and shall assist SCAQMD in facilitating the transfer of this Agreement's terms and conditions to the Buyer. **RECIPIENT will not be relieved of the legal obligation to fulfill the terms and conditions of this Agreement until and unless the Buyer has assumed responsibility of this Agreement's terms and conditions through an executed Agreement with SCAQMD.**

24. NON-EFFECT OF WAIVER
The failure of RECIPIENT or SCAQMD to insist upon the performance of any or all of the terms, covenants, or conditions of this Agreement, or failure to exercise any rights or remedies hereunder, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of the future performance of any such terms, covenants, or conditions, or of the future exercise of such rights or remedies, unless otherwise provided for herein.

25. PROPOSAL INCORPORATION
RECIPIENT's Technical Proposal dated *** submitted in response to Request for Proposal (RFP) #***, is expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of this Agreement. In the event of any conflict between the terms and conditions of this Agreement and RECIPIENT's Technical Proposal, this Agreement shall govern and control. [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]

KEY PERSONNEL [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]
insert person's name is deemed critical to the successful performance of this Contract. Any changes in key personnel by CONTRACTOR must be approved by SCAQMD. All substitute personnel must possess qualifications/experience equal to the original named key personnel and must be approved by
SCAQMD. SCAQMD reserves the right to interview proposed substitute key personnel.

SAMPLE

26. TAX IMPLICATIONS FROM RECEIPT OF MSRC FUNDS
    RECIPIENT is advised to consult a tax attorney regarding potential tax implications from receipt of MSRC funds.

27. ATTORNEYS' FEES
In the event any action is filed in connection with the enforcement or interpretation of this Agreement, each party in said action shall pay its own attorneys' fees and costs.

28. FORCE MAJEURE
A party shall not be liable or deemed to be in default for any delay or failure in performance under this Agreement or interruption of services resulting, directly or indirectly, from acts of God, civil or military authority, acts of public enemy, war, strikes, labor disputes, shortages of suitable parts, materials, labor or transportation, or any similar cause beyond the party's reasonable control.

29. SEVERABILITY
In the event that any one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement shall for any reason be held to be unenforceable in any respect by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other provisions of this Agreement, and the Agreement shall then be construed as if such unenforceable provisions are not a part hereof.

30. HEADINGS
Headings on the clauses of this Agreement are for convenience and reference only, and the words contained therein shall in no way be held to explain, modify, amplify, or aid in the interpretation, construction, or meaning of the provisions of this Agreement.

31. SIGNATURES
This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which shall constitute together one and the same instrument. Further, the parties agree that this Agreement or any counterpart may be executed and delivered by DocuSign, or by transmitting a manual signature by fax or .pdf, which shall have the same force and effect as copies executed and delivered with original manual signatures.

32. GOVERNING LAW
This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted, and the legal relations created thereby shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for resolution of any disputes under this Agreement shall be Los Angeles County, California.

33. PRE-AGREEMENT COSTS
Any costs incurred by RECIPIENT prior to RECIPIENT receipt of a fully executed Agreement shall be incurred solely at the risk of the RECIPIENT. In the event that this Agreement is not executed, neither the MSRC nor the SCAQMD shall be liable for any amounts expended in anticipation of a fully executed Agreement. If this Agreement is fully executed, pre-Agreement cost expenditures authorized by the Agreement will be reimbursed in accordance with the Payment/Cost Schedule and payment provision of the Agreement.

34. CHANGE TERMS
Changes to any part of this Agreement must be requested in writing by RECIPIENT and approved by MSRC in accordance with MSRC policies and procedures. RECIPIENT must make requests a minimum of 90 days prior to desired effective date of change. All modifications to this Agreement shall be in writing and signed by the authorized representatives of the parties

35. PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS [INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]

SAMPLE

RECIPIENT agrees to comply with all of the applicable provisions of the California Labor Code pertaining to public works projects (Labor Code Sections 1720 – 1861). RECIPIENT shall be responsible for determining the applicability of the provisions of California Labor Code and complying with the same, including, without limitation, registering the public works project with the Department of Industrial Relations, obtaining from the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work, making the same available to any interested party upon request, paying the applicable prevailing rates, posting copies thereof at the job site and flowing all applicable requirements to its contractors. Proof of compliance must be provided to SCAQMD upon request. RECIPIENT shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the SCAQMD against any and all claims, demands, damages, defense costs or liabilities based on failure to adhere to the above referenced statutes.

36. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement represents the entire agreement between RECIPIENT and SCAQMD. There are no understandings, representations, or warranties of any kind except as expressly set forth herein. No waiver, alteration, or modification of any of the provisions herein shall be binding on any party unless in writing and signed by the authorized representative of the party against whom enforcement of such waiver, alteration, or modification is sought. No waiver by either party of any breach of, or of compliance with, any condition or provision of this Agreement by the other party shall be considered a waiver of any other condition or provision or of the same condition or provision at another time.

37. AUTHORITY

The signatory hereto represents and warrants that he or she is authorized and empowered and has the legal capacity to execute this Agreement and to legally bind RECIPIENT both in an operational and financial capacity and that the requirements and obligations under this Agreement are legally enforceable and binding on RECIPIENT.

(THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this Agreement have caused this Agreement to be duly executed on their behalf by their authorized representatives.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ***

By: _____
Vanessa Delgado, Chair, Governing Board
Name:

Date: _____

By: _____

Title:

Date: _____

ATTEST:
Faye Thomas, Clerk of the Board

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Bayron T. Gilchrist, General Counsel

By: _____

//MSRC Master Boilerplate
Revised October 9, 2024

SAMPLE

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 15

REPORT: Legislative, Public Affairs and Media Report

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

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

LT:CG:PC:AL:fc:cb:jl

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

Healthy Desert Healthy You

On September 10, South Coast AQMD sponsored the Healthy Desert Healthy You Summit, an annual event hosted by the Desert Healthcare District & Foundation which addresses health challenges in the Coachella Valley. Staff hosted a resource table to share information on the ELECTRIC and INVEST CLEAN programs, how to file an air quality complaint, South Coast AQMD's Mobile App, what to do before, during, and after a wildfire, the Replace Your Ride program (RYR), and Residential and Commercial Electric Lawn and Garden (eL&G) programs.

Community Events/Public Meetings

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

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

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

Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce

On September 1, staff participated in a Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on GO ZERO.

Los Angeles County Community Resilience Center at Salazar Park

On September 1 and 3, staff hosted a resource table at the Los Angeles County Community Resilience Center at Salazar Park to share information on the AB 617 Residential Air Filtration Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

City of Commerce

On September 2, staff participated in the City of Commerce Small Business Expo to share information on the Mobile App, how to file an air quality complaint, the

Residential and Commercial eL&G programs, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, and GO ZERO.

Los Angeles City Resource Center at Boyle Heights City Hall
On September 2, 4 and 10, staff hosted a resource table at the Los Angeles City Resource Center in Boyle Heights to provide information on the South Coast AQMD Palos Fire webpage, the AB 617 Residential Air Filtration Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
On September 2, staff participated in the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership's Inaugural Economic & Workforce Development Committee meeting to exchange ideas, and establish priorities and working groups.

Whittier Area Chamber of Commerce
On September 2, staff participated in the Whittier Area Chamber of Commerce's Coffee Collab and Contacts Networking meeting to provide information on GO ZERO.

Inland Empire State of Latino Health
On September 3, staff participated in the Inland Empire State of Latino Health (Riverside) event to provide information on GO ZERO, how to file an air quality complaint, the Mobile App, what to do before, during, and after a wildfire, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, RYR, and the Residential and Commercial eL&G programs.

Paramount Chamber of Commerce
On September 8, staff participated in the Paramount Chamber of Commerce's Coffee at the Chamber meeting to provide information on South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance program.

Orange County Business Council (OCBC)
On September 11, staff participated in OCBC's Government Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on the ELECTRIC program.

Santa Ana Fiestas Patrias
On September 13, staff participated in the Santa Ana Fiestas Patrias event to provide information regarding INVEST CLEAN, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

City of La Quinta
On September 15, staff participated in the City of La Quinta Council meeting to provide information on the Commercial eL&G program.

Ken Grody Ford Fleet Solutions Expo
On September 15, staff participated in the Ken Grody Ford Fleet Solutions Expo to share information on INVEST CLEAN and the Voucher Incentive Program (VIP).

Paramount Chamber of Commerce
On September 15, staff participated in the Paramount Chamber of Commerce's Member Mixer to provide information on the Residential eL&G program, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, the Small Business Assistance program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Cathedral City
On September 16, staff participated in Cathedral City's City Council meeting to provide information on the upcoming Commercial eL&G program Demo Event and available incentives to transition to electric lawn and garden equipment.

Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
On September 17, staff participated in Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce's Legislative Action Committee meeting to provide information on INVEST CLEAN.

Palm Springs Summit on Extreme Heat
On September 18, staff participated in the Palm Springs Summit on Extreme Heat to share information on how to prepare before, during and after a wildfire, how to file an air quality complaint, the Mobile App, Air Quality Index, Residential and Commercial eL&G programs, INVEST CLEAN, and ELECTRIC.

Are You Ready? Emergency Preparedness Workshop & Resource Fair Event
On September 19, staff participated in the Are You Ready? Emergency Preparedness Workshop & Resource Fair Event (North Hollywood) to provide information on the Residential eL&G program, RYR, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Pet-A-Palooza & 32nd Annual Pollution Prevention Fair
On September 19, staff participated in the City of Rialto's Pet-A-Palooza & 32nd Annual Pollution Prevention Fair to share information on how to file an air quality complaint and what to do before, during, and after a wildfire.

San Juan Capistrano Chamber of Commerce
On September 23, staff participated in San Juan Capistrano Chamber of Commerce's Government Affairs Committee meeting to provide information on South Coast AQMD's Small Business Assistance program and how to file an air quality complaint.

Housing and Property Resource Fair
On September 26, staff participated in the Inaugural City of Lynwood Housing and Property Resource Fair to share information on the Residential eL&G program, the

Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

2026 Los Angeles Congress of Neighborhoods
On September 26, staff participated in the 2026 Los Angeles Congress of Neighborhoods to provide information on the Residential eL&G program, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Mt. Vernon Bridge 1-Year Anniversary and Route 66 Centennial Celebration
On September 26, staff participated in the Mt. Vernon Bridge 1-Year Anniversary and Route 66 Centennial Celebration to share information on INVEST CLEAN, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

Public Safety & Disaster Preparedness Expo
On September 26, staff participated in the Paramount City Council's Public Safety & Disaster Preparedness Expo to provide information regarding the Residential eL&G program, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

2026 Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Expo
On September 26, staff participated in the City of Lakewood's annual Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Expo to provide information on the Residential eL&G program, the Residential EV Charging Incentive Program, how to file an air quality complaint, and the Mobile App.

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

Parkside Elementary School and Serrano Middle School
On September 1, staff visited Parkside Elementary School (San Bernardino) and Serrano Middle School (Highland) to provide information on the Clean Air Program for Elementary Students (CAPES), the Why Healthy Air Matters Program (WHAM), the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Aliso Niguel High School
On September 2, staff visited Aliso Niguel High School to provide information on WHAM, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Mendez Fundamental Intermediate School and El Modena High School
On September 15, staff visited Mendez Fundamental Intermediate School (Santa Ana) and El Modena High School (Orange) to provide information regarding WHAM, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Walnut Park Elementary School
On September 16, staff visited Walnut Park Elementary School (Huntington Park) to provide information regarding CAPES, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Narbonne High School
On September 22, staff visited Narbonne High School (Harbor City) to share information on WHAM, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Lexington Jr. High School
On September 22, staff visited Lexington Jr. High School (Cypress) to share information on WHAM, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

Sylmar Charter High School and Mulholland Middle School
On September 24, staff visited Sylmar Charter High School and Mulholland Middle School (Lake Balboa) to provide information regarding WHAM, the Mobile App, and how to file an air quality complaint.

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

Office of Assemblymember Lisa Calderon
On September 4, staff from the Office of Assemblymember Lisa Calderon visited South Coast AQMD for a general overview and lab tour.

Environmental Support Technologies (EST Solutions)
On September 25, two chemists from EST Solutions visited South Coast AQMD's laboratory for a tour and a discussion on AQ-SPEC.

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 September are summarized below:

Calls to South Coast AQMD's Main Line and 1-800-CUT-SMOG®	2,246
Calls to South Coast AQMD's Spanish Line	46
Clean Air Connections	3
Total Calls	2,295

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 September is summarized below:

Calls Received by PIC	12
Calls to Automated System	119
Total Calls	131
Visitor Transactions	53
Email Advisories Sent	30,309

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 September.

- Provided permit application assistance to 241 companies, and
- Processed 155 Air Quality Permit Checklists.

Types of businesses assisted:

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

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 September report is listed below:

Major Media Interactions	83
Press Releases	6
News Carousel	11

Major Media Topics:

- **Lineage Logistics:**

  Food Waste Cleanup: ABC, CBS and NBC requested information on Lineage's bulk food waste removal and final cleanup efforts. Responses were provided.

  Compliance: ABC and NBC inquired about updates on the compliance status, further enforcement actions, NOVs, and penalties. Reporters had follow-up questions. Responses were provided.

  El Sobrante Landfill: New York Times inquired about odor complaints related to this landfill in Corona where much of the food waste from Lineage was deposited. Response was provided.

  Final cleanup: ABC and LA Local inquired about Lineage completing power washing and disinfecting by the deadline outlined in the Order for Abatement. Response was provided.

  Air Quality and Ammonia levels: LA Public Press inquired about the ammonia levels affected by a pump failure at an air monitoring station as well as information on air monitoring requirements under the Order for Abatement. Response was provided.
- **GO ZERO**: CBS News requested a weekend in-studio live interview about the GO ZERO program. Working on scheduling.
- **La Verne Fire**: KTLA and La Verne Daily News requested information on air quality impacts and mobile monitoring after the lithium battery fire at the Metropolitan Water District treatment plant in La Verne. Reporter had follow-up questions. Responses were provided.
- **Orange County Odors**: Voice of OC inquired about odor complaints reported in multiple locations in Orange County, including South OC, San Clemente, and Dana Point. Response was provided.
- **Marina Del Rey Odor Complaints**: Westside Current inquired about the odor complaints related to Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Marina Del Rey. Response was provided.
- **Prima Deshecha Landfill**: California Post inquired about the emissions and enforcement status of this landfill near Ladera Ranch in Orange County. Response was provided.

- **Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)**: KCRW requested the CCL leachate video taken at the site. Response was provided.
- **AB 2588 and PR 1495**: Capital and Main followed up regarding the methyl bromide information we previously provided and inquired about the difference between AB2588 (Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program) and Proposed Rule 1495 (PR 1495) (Commodity Fumigation). Response was provided.
- **Rosemead NOV**: San Gabriel Valley Tribune inquired about any complaints and violations regarding Monterey Mobile Home Park in Rosemead. Response was provided.
- **La Habra Chemical Spill**: Associated Press inquired about odor complaints regarding a chemical spill in Orange County. Response was provided.
- **Ports Agreement**: CalMatters requested updates on the Ports Cooperative Agreement, including the lawsuit and an upcoming Senate vote to revoke the ports' authority to implement At-Berth and Harbor Craft Emissions Reductions Rules. Response was provided.
- **Murphy Drill Site**: LA Times inquired about the site in South LA and the pending decision before the City Zoning Administrator on whether to shut it down. Response was provided.
- **Lineage Cleanup Completion Press Release**: Pitched to media outlets.
- **World Oil NOV Press Release**: Pitched to media outlets.
- **WAIRE Mitigation Program Press Release**: Pitched to media outlets.

News & Updates:

- **Press Releases:**

  South Coast AQMD Approves $73 Million for Zero-Emission Trucks and Infrastructure. To view, click the following: 9/4.

  Lineage Completes Power Washing of Facility. To view, click the following: 9/5.

  South Coast AQMD Issues Additional Violation to World Oil Recycling for May 21 Fire Impacting Nearby Community. To view, click the following: 9/11.

Social Media Posts:

Lineage (9/5): 995 Instagram Views
World Oil PR (9/11): 1,434 Instagram Views
AQ Forecast (9/20): 583 Instagram Views
AQ Forecast (9/26): 675 Instagram Views

News Carousel:

- **Still time to apply! The deadline to submit proposals for the INVEST CLEAN Workforce Development and Training Program has been extended to Sept. 15 (9/1)** - Linked to INVEST CLEAN webpage.
- **Learn about heat pumps and electrification! Join the GO ZERO Incentive Program for a free webinar on Sept. 15 (9/2)** - Linked to GO ZERO webpage.
- **Small businesses and nonprofits: Apply for the GO ZERO Incentive Program and get rebates for zero-emission heat pumps while funds last (9/8)** - Linked to GO ZERO webpage.
- **It's World EV Day! Explore how electric vehicles are helping drive cleaner transportation and find out how you can be part of the change (9/9)** - Linked to World EV Day webpage.
- **Reminder! Applications for the INVEST CLEAN Workforce Development and Training Program are due Sept. 15 (9/11)** - Linked to Invest Clean webpage.
- **UPDATE: INVEST CLEAN funding to support zero-emission charging infrastructure has reopened, with a submission deadline of January 13, 2027 (9/15)** - Linked to Invest Clean webpage.
- **Learn about heat pumps and electrification! Join the GO ZERO Incentive Program for a free training session on Sept. 22. (9/17)** - Linked to GO ZERO webpage.
- **Portal for the Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Mitigation Program is now available. Applications accepted: Oct. 13 – Dec. 15 (9/22)** - Linked to WAIRE Mitigation Program webpage.
- **Learn about heat pumps and electrification! Join the GO ZERO Incentive Program for a free training session on Oct. 1 (9/23) -** Linked to GO ZERO webpage.
- **Reminder – The application deadline for the INVEST CLEAN's Last Mile Freight Program is Oct. 5, 2026 (9/25)** - Linked to Invest Clean webpage.
- **Celebrate National Drive Electric Month through October 12! Driving electric means zero emissions, cleaner air and healthier communities. Find a community event near you to learn more! (9/29)** - Linked to National Drive Electric Month webpage.

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

- U.S. Senator Alex Padilla
- U.S. Senator Adam Schiff
- U.S. Representative Pete Aguilar
- U.S. Representative Nanette Diaz Barragán
- U.S. Representative Julia Brownley
- U.S. Representative Ken Calvert
- U.S. Representative Judy Chu
- U.S. Representative Gil Cisneros
- U.S. Representative Lou Correa
- U.S. Representative Laura Friedman
- U.S. Representative Robert Garcia

- U.S. Representative Jimmy Gomez
- U.S. Representative Sydney Kamlager-Dove
- U.S. Representative Young Kim
- U.S. Representative Ted Lieu
- U.S. Representative Dave Min
- U.S. Representative Jay Obernolte
- U.S. Representative Luz Rivas
- U.S. Representative Dr. Raul Ruiz
- U.S. Representative Linda Sánchez
- U.S. Representative Brad Sherman
- U.S. Representative Mark Takano
- U.S. Representative Norma Torres
- U.S. Representative Derek Tran
- U.S. Representative Maxine Waters
- U.S. Representative George Whitesides
- Senate President pro Tempore Monique Limón
- Senator Ben Allen
- Senator Bob Archuleta
- Senator Catherine S. Blakespear
- Senator Sabrina Cervantes
- Senator Dr. Steven Choi
- Senator María Elena Durazo
- Senator Lena A. Gonzalez
- Senator Shannon Grove
- Senator Caroline Menjivar
- Senator Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh
- Senator Steve Padilla
- Senator Sasha Renée Pérez
- Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes
- Senator Laura Richardson
- Senator Susan Rubio
- Senator Kelly Seyarto
- Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas
- Senator Henry Stern
- Senator Tony Strickland
- Senator Tom Umberg
- Senator Suzette Martinez Valladares
- Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas
- Assemblymember Steve Bennett
- Assemblymember Mia Bonta
- Assemblymember Isaac G. Bryan
- Assemblymember Lisa Calderon
- Assemblymember Jessica M. Caloza
- Assemblymember Juan Carrillo
- Assemblymember Leticia Castillo
- Assemblymember Phillip Chen
- Assemblymember Laurie Davies
- Assemblymember Diane B. Dixon
- Assemblymember Sade Elhawary
- Assemblymember Stan Ellis
- Assemblymember Mike Fong
- Assemblymember Jesse Gabriel
- Assemblymember Robert Garcia
- Assemblymember Mike A. Gipson
- Assemblymember Jeff Gonzalez
- Assemblymember Mark González
- Assemblymember John Harabedian
- Assemblymember Jacqui Irwin
- Assemblymember Dr. Corey A. Jackson
- Assemblymember Ash Kalra
- Assemblymember Tom Lackey
- Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal
- Assemblymember Tina S. McKinnor
- Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi
- Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco
- Assemblymember Gail Pellerin
- Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris
- Assemblymember Sharon Quirk-Silva
- Assemblymember James C. Ramos
- Assemblymember Celeste Rodriguez
- Assemblymember Michelle Rodriguez
- Assemblymember Blanca E. Rubio
- Assemblymember Kate Sanchez
- Assemblymember Pilar Schiavo
- Assemblymember Nick Schultz
- Assemblymember José Luis Solache Jr.

- Assemblymember Tri Ta
- Assemblymember Avelino Valencia
- Assemblymember Greg Wallis
- Assemblymember Rick Chavez Zbur

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

Agoura Hills
Alhambra
Anaheim
Arcadia
Artesia
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Banning
Beaumont
Bell
Bell Gardens
Bellflower
Beverly Hills
Big Bear Lake
Bradbury
Buena Park
Burbank
Calabasas
Calimesa
Carson
Cathedral City
Cerritos
Chino
Chino Hills
Claremont
Coachella
Colton
Commerce
Compton
Corona
Covina
Cudahy
Culver City
Cypress
Desert Hot Springs
Diamond Bar
Downey
Duarte
Eastvale
El Monte
El Segundo
Fontana
Fountain Valley
Gardena
Glendale
Glendora
Hawaiian Gardens
Hawthorne
Hemet
Hermosa Beach
Hidden Hills
Highland
Huntington Park
Indian Wells
Indio
City of Industry
Inglewood
Irvine
Irwindale
Jurupa Valley
La Cañada Flintridge
La Habra Heights
La Mirada
La Puente
La Quinta
La Verne
Lake Elsinore
Lakewood
Loma Linda
Lomita
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Lynwood
Malibu
Manhattan Beach
Maywood
Menifee
Monrovia
Montebello
Monterey Park
Murrieta
Norwalk
Ontario
Orange
Palm Desert
Palm Springs
Palos Verdes Estates
Paramount
Pasadena
Perris
Pico Rivera
Pomona
Rancho Cucamonga
Rancho Mirage
Redlands
Redondo Beach
Rialto
Riverside
Rolling Hills Estates
Rosemead
San Bernardino
San Dimas
San Fernando
San Gabriel
San Jacinto
San Juan Capistrano
San Marino
Santa Ana

Santa Clarita
Santa Fe Springs
Santa Monica
Sierra Madre
Signal Hill
South El Monte
South Gate
South Pasadena
Temecula
Temple City
Torrance
Tustin
Upland
Vernon
Walnut
West Covina
Westlake Village
Whittier
Yucaipa

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

American Green Zone Alliance
Anaheim Chamber of Commerce
Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles
Beaumont Chamber of Commerce
Bellflower Chamber of Commerce
Big Bear City Community Services District
Big Bear Mountain Resort
BizFed
Black Chamber of Orange County
Brea Chamber of Commerce
Carson Chamber of Commerce
Canyon Lake Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Southwest Riverside County
Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Commerce Business Council Chamber of Commerce
Compton Chamber of Commerce
Corona Chamber of Commerce
Crestline Chamber of Commerce
Dana Point Chamber of Commerce
Desert Recreation District
Downey Chamber of Commerce
Eastvale Chamber of Commerce
El Segundo Chamber of Commerce
Filipino American Chamber of Commerce of Greater Los Angeles
Foothill Transit
Fountain Valley Chamber of Commerce
Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce
Gateway Cities Council of Governments
Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce
Greater Huntington Park Area Chamber of Commerce

Greater Irvine Chamber
Greater Ontario Business Council
Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce
Greenlane
Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce
Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce
Hermosa Beach Chamber of Commerce
Hispanic Coalition of Small Businesses
Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce
Inglewood Airport Area Chamber of Commerce
Inland Action
Inland Empire Economic Partnership
Inland Empire Regional Chamber of Commerce
Inland Empire Resource Conservation District
Inland Empire Restaurant Association
Inland Regional Energy Network
Inland Valley Development Agency
Ken Grody Ford, Buena Park
La Habra Area Chamber of Commerce
La Mirada Chamber of Commerce
Lake Arrowhead Communities Chamber of Commerce
Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce
Lomita Chamber of Commerce
Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Manhattan Beach Chamber of Commerce
March Joint Powers Authority
Maywood Chamber of Commerce
Menifee Valley Chamber of Commerce
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Mountain Transit
Norco Area Chamber of Commerce
North Orange County Chamber
Omnitrans
Ontario International Airport Authority
Orange Chamber of Commerce
Orange County Business Council
Orange County Council of Governments
Orange County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Orange County Transportation Authority
Palm Desert Area Chamber of Commerce

Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce
Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Paramount Chamber of Commerce
Perris Valley Chamber of Commerce
Pico Rivera Chamber of Commerce
Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
Rancho Mirage Chamber of Commerce
Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
Riverside County Office of Economic Development
Riverside County Transportation Commission
Riverside County Workforce Development
Riverside Public Utilities
Riverside Transit Agency
Running Springs Area Chamber of Commerce
San Antonio Regional Hospital (Upland)
San Bernardino Area Chamber of Commerce
San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors
San Bernardino County Fire Protection District
San Bernardino County Transportation Authority
San Bernardino International Airport Authority
San Bernardino Parks & Recreation
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership
San Gabriel Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District
San Juan Capistrano Chamber of Commerce
Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce
Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce
South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
Southern California Edison
Southern California Gas Company
Southern California Logistics Airport
SunLine Transit Agency
The Energy Coalition
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce
Tustin Chamber of Commerce
Upland Chamber of Commerce
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
Valley Industry and Commerce Association
Verano Capital Partners
Vernon Chamber of Commerce
Vietnamese American Chamber of Commerce

Western Riverside Council of Governments
Whittier Area Chamber of Commerce

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

American Red Cross
Arroyo Vista Family Health Center
Asians and Pacific Islanders with Disabilities of California
Breathe Southern California
California State University, San Bernardino
Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Chaffey College
Chino Valley Unified School District
CicLAvia
Citrus College (Glendora)
City of Hope
Coachella Valley Disaster Preparedness Network
Cool OC
Discovery Cube Orange County
El Monte City School District
Hydrogen Fuel Cell Partnership
Jeff Seymour Family Center (El Monte)
LAUNCH Apprenticeship Network
Loma Linda University
Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma
Long Beach Unified School District
Mt. San Antonio College
North Village Neighborhood Association
Options for Learning (West Covina)
Orange County School of the Arts
Our Big Kitchen Los Angeles
Pasadena City College
Project Angel Food
Reach Out
Rim of the World Unified School District
San Bernardino Valley College
The Wildlands Conservancy
TreePeople
U.S. Green Building Council
University of California, Riverside
University of Redlands

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 16

REPORT: Hearing Board Report

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

COMMITTEE: No Committee Review

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Micah Ali
Hearing Board Chair

ft

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

There was one (1) appeal filed during the period of September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026.

Report of September 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. Darling Ingredients, Inc. Case No. 4061-15 (K. Roberts)	203(b) 204 415(e) 2004	The petitioner sought a temporary variance to complete planned maintenance on its thermal oxidizer without facing enforcement action from the respondent for permit violations.	Not Opposed/Granted	SV granted commencing 9/22/2026 and continuing through 12/20/2026.	VOC: 89.28 lbs/day
2. Ecology Recycling Services, LLC dba AIM Recycling Colton Case No. 6299-1 (N. Dwyer)	203(b) 1155(d)(3) 1155(d)(10)	The petitioner requested an emergency variance after a sudden equipment breakdown disabled their dust collection system, protecting them from non-compliance penalties by the respondent.	Not Opposed/Granted	Ex Parte EV granted commencing 9/24/2026 and continuing through 10/7/2026.	PM: 30.16 lbs/day VOC: 1.768 lbs/day
3. South Coast AQMD vs. Western Municipal Water District Case No. 6240-1 (Consent Calendar)	1196(d) 1196(e)	The petitioner and the respondent agreed to modify an existing abatement order to establish a legally binding, multi-year schedule for bringing the water district's heavy-duty fleet into compliance.	Stipulated/Issued	Mod O/A issued commencing 9/17/2026. The Hearing Board shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until 12/31/2029.	N/A
4. Verizon Wireless, San Sevaine Case No. 6139-11 (Consent Calendar)	203(b)	The petitioner secured a regular variance allowing them to test emergency backup generators beyond standard limits without violating rules enforced by the respondent.	Not Opposed/Granted	RV granted commencing 9/22/2026 and continuing through 12/31/2026, the FCD.	VOC: 12.61 lbs/day SOx: 0.1 lbs/day CO: 16.81 lbs/day PM; 1.38 lbs/day NOx: 12.61 lbs/day

Acronyms

CO: Carbon Monoxide
EV: Emergency Variance
FCD: Final Compliance Date
ICE: Internal Combustion Engine
Mod O/A: Modification of Order for Abatement
N/A: Not Applicable
NOx: Oxides of Nitrogen
PM: Particulate Matter
RV: Regular Variance
SOx: Oxides of Sulfur
SV: Short Variance
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
109(c)(1)								1					1
201								1					1
202(a)				1			1	1					3
203	1					1							2
203(a)					2		1	2					5
203(b)	4	3	4	4	6	5	8	1	3				38
204									1				1
218.1(b)(4)(C)			1										1
219(d)(5)(H)					1								1
401(b)(1)							1	1					2
401(b)(2)				1									1
402	1			1		1		1					4
407(a)				1			1	1					3
415(e)									1				1
430				1									1
431.1	1					1							2
1110.2(c)(19)					1								1
1135(d)(1)(B)		1											1
1147(d)					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							2
1153.1	1												1
1155(d)(3)									1				1
1155(d)(10)									1				1
1189(e)(1)					1								1
1196(d)									1				1
1196(d)(1)			1				1						2
1196(e)									1				1
1303(a)(1)			1										1
1303(a)(2)			1										1
1304(a)(4)						1							1
1402(d)(2)				1									1
1407.1(d)(1)				1									1
1407.1(d)(5)(C)													0
1420	1												1
1469(k)(2)(C)						1							1
1469(w)(2)(B)						1							1
1469(x)(1)						1							1
1470(c)(4)(A)					1								1
1703(a)(2)			1										1
2004(f)(1)	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	1				15
2005(b)(1)(A)			1										1

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**
3002	1					1							2
3002(c)(1)	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	1					14
CA H&S §41700				1		1		1					3
CA H&S §41701	1			1									2

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

REGULATION I – GENERAL PROVISION

Rule 109 Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions

REGULATION II – PERMITS

Rule 201 Permit to Construct

Rule 202 Temporary Permit to Operate

Rule 203 Permit to Operate

Ruel 204 Permit Conditions

Rule 219 Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 401 Visible Emissions

Rule 402 Nuisance

Rule 407 Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants

Rule 415 Odors from Rendering Facilities

Rule 431.1 Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels

REGULATION XI – SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1110.2 Emissions from Gaseous - and Liquid-Fueled Engines

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 1155 Particulate Matter (PM) Control Devices

Rule 1189 Emission from Hydrogen Plant Process Vents

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

REGULATION XIII – NEW SOURCE REVIEW

Rule 1303 Requirements

Rule 1304 Exemptions

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

Rule 1469 Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

Rule 1470 Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines

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: November 6, 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 September 1 through September 30, 2026. An Index of South Coast AQMD Rules is attached with the penalty report.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, October 16, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Bayron T. Gilchrist
General Counsel

BTG:sh

	CIVIL FILINGS	NOTICES OF VIOLATION
1.	Capitol Fuel Inc. County of Los Angeles Superior Court – Small Claims Case No. 26VESC01968; Filed 9.1.26 (VB) NOV No.: P80932 Rule 461 - Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1
2.	Super Cleaners County of San Bernardino Superior Court – Small Claims Case No. Case No. SCVA2602714; Filed 9.15.26 (CL) NOV No.: P74677 Rule 201 – Permit to Construct Rule 203 – Permit to Operate California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1

	CIVIL FILINGS	NOTICES OF VIOLATION
3.	Western Post (US) LLC County of San Bernardino Superior Court – Civil Case No. CIVSB2626923; Filed 9.16.26 (JL) NOV No.: O15388 Rule 2305 - Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (Waire) Program California Health and Safety Code § 42402	1
		3 Violations

Attachments
September 2026 Penalty Report
Index of South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulations

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
General Counsel's Office

Settlement Penalty Report (09/01/2026 - 09/30/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: $196,774.20
MSPAP Settlement: $299,686.40

Total Cash Settlements: $496,460.60
Total SEP Value: $0.00

Fiscal Year through 09/30/2026 Cash Total: $3,152,584.73
Fiscal Year through 09/30/2026 SEP Value Only Total: $0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
18989	BOWMAN PLATING CO INC	222, 1146.2, 1147, 1469	09/08/2026	DH	P79774	$27,562.20
194387	CENTERLINE LOGISTICS	1142	09/04/2026	ND	P75005	$12,940.00
205625	ESTES FOREWARDING WORLDWIDE LLC	2305	09/04/2026	ND	O15517, SRV2023-00075	$28,600.00
166498	H&M AUTO BODY AND PAINT	203	09/14/2026	GML	P73581	$1,049.00
201710	MADDEN CORPORATION	2305	09/22/2026	DH	O15442	$14,200.00
203052	NIMRA, LLC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145, 40 CFR 61.150	09/01/2026	MR	P78120	$6,045.00
170583	NORTHRIDGE CLEANERS	201, 203	09/15/2026	CL	P74031	$2,347.00
171107	PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL	463, 1178, 3002, 40 CFR 60.110b	09/15/2026	ND	P67771	$78,934.00
180116	REPET INC.	2305	09/11/2026	JL	O15481	$4,000.00
163592	SUPER 8 GAS CORPORATION	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	VB	P73536, P74692	$4,797.00
98715	TECHNO COATINGS INC	203	09/16/2026	MR	P69754, P82052	$4,300.00
800436	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	1173, 1176	09/25/2026	DH	P78234	$12,000.00
Total Civil Settlements: $196,774.20						

MSPAP						
176130	A AND B LONG BEACH INC	461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	SW	P75363	$1,649.00
171302	ACUITY BRANDS LIGHTING, INC	2305	09/08/2026	LT	O15577	$48,000.00
194116	APRO LLC	461	09/08/2026	CL	P80982	$1,249.00
177929	APRO LLC DBA UNITED OIL #135	461	09/01/2026	CL	P73546	$524.00
192542	APRO, LLC DBA UNITED PACIFIC #0618	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P82500	$1,641.00
157402	ARCO # 82972, SMS MARKETS INC	203, 461	09/01/2026	CL	P82207	$929.00
209927	BRANDYWINE HOMES	403	09/11/2026	CR	P78740	$6,470.00
199168	BRADSHAW HOMES, BUILDINGS #1, #7	2305	09/18/2026	LT	O15284, O15289, O15299	$85,000.00
119589	CALIFORNIA COUNTRY CLUB	203	09/08/2026	CL	P74478	$3,063.00
187404	CEDARS-SINAI MED CTR TORRANCE WAREHOUSE	2305	09/04/2026	LT	O15484	$11,000.00
128190	CENTRAL ROOFING, CLAUD TOWNSLEY INC, DBA	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	09/18/2026	CR	P82046	$1,941.00
23194	CITY OF HOPE MEDICAL CENTER	1146, 3002	09/04/2026	VB	P83155	$34,291.00
167491	CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE AIRPORT	203, 1470	09/25/2026	VB	P81383	$1,988.00
48012	CORRU-KRAFT ALHAMBRA	203, 1146	09/25/2026	LT	P81661	$10,627.00
93289	CITY OF CULVER CITY	203	09/08/2026	LT	P82409	$1,094.00
210036	DEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.	203	09/22/2026	LT	P79274, P79276	$3,518.00
195824	EHJ8 PROPERTY LLC	203	09/04/2026	CR	P81380	$1,969.00
199980	FED-EX GROUND PACKAGE SYSTEM, INC., FULLERTON - HD	2305	09/25/2026	LT	O15571	$12,870.00
210422	KINGSLEY PLAZA INC	1403	09/18/2026	CR	P82910	$2,461.00
198028	KOIA ANAHEIM FACILITY, LLC	203	09/01/2026	CL	P82060	$2,288.00
86790	LA VERNE CAR WASH	461	09/15/2026	SW	P80992	$1,941.00
188609	MCCALL SERVICE STATION, LP	203, 461	09/15/2026	VB	P66585	$2,235.00
207835	MERITAGE HOMES	403	09/08/2026	CR	P74295	$2,588.00
123307	MOBIL DLR, HANNA'S MOBIL UNITED BROS INC	461	09/22/2026	SW	P82499	$3,299.00
183982	NANTOMICS	203	09/18/2026	CR	P82401	$1,049.00
201469	NEOVIA LOGISTICS	2305	09/25/2026	LT	P79242	$4,750.00
82419	NEW WAVE CONVERTING INC	1147	09/22/2026	CL	P78497	$2,735.00
187657	ONTARIO FREEWAY INDUSTRIAL LLC	203	09/11/2026	LT	P82628	$1,039.00
141517	REAL ESTATE CONNECTION	1403	09/04/2026	VB	P81114	$2,188.00
191875	ROBERTSON TESTING INC	1166	09/18/2026	CR	P63727	$3,882.00

171460	ROSS MCLAREN FUEL SYSTEMS	1166	09/22/2026	CL	P66993, P70096, P81905	$4,862.00
208063	RWP LANDSCAPE MATERIALS	403	09/18/2026	CR	P63280	$2,098.00
57084	SAN DIMAS CYN GOLF COURSE/AMERICAN GOLF	461	09/01/2026	CL	P73169	$3,052.00
193814	SANTA MONICA GAS, INC	461	09/01/2026	CL	P75372	$1,777.00
209992	SOUTH BAY SHORE LP	1403	09/22/2026	CR	P82905	$1,941.00
194951	SPEEDWAY # 5433 (ARCO)	461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	CR	P82497	$929.90
209178	SUPERIOR GROCERS, 308	1415.1	09/11/2026	VB	P69958	$5,470.00
191697	SYNERGY OIL & GAS, LLC	203	09/15/2026	VB	P79699	$1,094.00
129144	TANK SPECIALISTS OF CALIFORNIA	461	09/15/2026	CL	P82352	$1,641.00
72976	TUSTIN RANCH GOLF COURSE	461	09/01/2026	CL	P77813	$3,107.00
191611	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0210	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P68844	$8,916.00
191606	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0222	202	09/04/2026	VB	P63738	$1,049.00
191687	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0234	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P80631	$2,622.50
40674	WEBB'S AUTO & TRUCK SERVICE, R. WEBB	461	09/04/2026	VB	P75371	$1,522.00
210979	ZHIMENG HU	1403	09/08/2026	LT	P82918	$1,327.00

Total MSPAP Settlements: $299,686.40

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

REGULATION II - PERMITS

Rule 201	Permit to Construct
Rule 202	Temporary Permit to Operate
Rule 203	Permit to Operate
Rule 222	Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 403	Fugitive Dust
Rule 461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
Rule 463	Storage of Organic Liquids

REGULATION XI - SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1142	Marine Tank Vessel Operations
Rule 1146	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Rule 1146.2	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers
Rule 1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
Rule 1166	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil
Rule 1173	Fugitive Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds
Rule 1176	Sumps and Wastewater Separators
Rule 1178	Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

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 1470	Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines

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

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

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

40 CFR 60.110b	Applicability and Designation of Affected Facility
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

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41960.2	Gasoline Vapor Recovery
H&S § 42402	California Health and Safety Code

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 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 September 1, 2026 and September 30, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, October 16, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:BR:SW:AS

Background

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

Each month, South Coast AQMD receives environmental documents, which include CEQA documents, for proposed projects that could adversely affect air quality. South Coast AQMD fulfills its intergovernmental review responsibilities, in a manner that is consistent with the Board's 1997 Environmental Justice Guiding Principles and Environmental Justice Initiative #4, by reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of the air quality analysis in the environmental documents prepared by other lead agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics for Reporting Period from September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	54
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the July & August 2026 report)	7
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	**61**
Comment letters sent	*13*
Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made	*45*
Environmental documents currently undergoing review	*3*

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 two air permit projects during September 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 OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Goods Movement **LAC260910-01** Truck Trailer Storage Yard Project#	The project consists of constructing a truck trailer storage yard with 58 designated trailer parking spaces and a two-story office and warehouse building (5,547 square feet) with five vehicle parking stalls, bicycle parking, perimeter lighting, fencing, and landscaping on an existing paved flag lot. The project is located at 14500 South Avalon Boulevard in Los Angeles County which is within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/10/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260922-03** Baker Street Warehouse Project	The project consists of constructing two single-story warehouses on 140.04 acres: 1) Building 1 (212,028 square feet) with 5,000 square feet of office space; and 2) Building 2 (788,423 square feet) with 10,000 square feet of office space, 466 vehicle parking stalls, 391 truck trailer parking stalls, four driveways, offsite street and utility improvements, and a 33.65-acre restoration area for conservation. The project is located at the southwest and southeast corners of Baker Street and Pierce Street in Lake Elsinore. 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/2026/january-2026/rvc251211-03-deir-baker-street-warehouse-project.pdf References: RVC260820-09 and RVC251211-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/13/2026	Other	City of Lake Elsinore	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

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

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **LAC260916-04** Prologis Del Amo and Prairie Center Project	The project consists of constructing a warehouse (403,033 square feet) with office space (15,000 square feet), 56 dock doors and 477 parking spaces on 31.3 acres of vacant land. The project is located at 3422 Del Amo Boulevard in Torrance. 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/2026/may-2026/lac260401-01-deir-prologis-del-amo-and-prairie-center-project.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/april-2025/lac250402-02.pdf References: LAC260812-02; LAC260401-01; and LAC250402-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Torrance	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **SBC260916-11** Bloomington Business Park Specific Plan	The project consists of considering the Recirculated Final Environmental Impact Report and previously approved entitlements for the Bloomington Business Park Specific Plan establishing an industrial business park (213 acres) with three high cube warehouses (383,000 square feet, 1,250,000 square feet, and 479,000 square feet), a truck and trailer parking facility (9.55 acres), and associated Policy Plan and Zoning Amendments. The project is generally bounded by Santa Ana Avenue to the north, Maple Avenue and Linden Avenue to the east, Jurupa Avenue to the south, and Alder Avenue to the west in unincorporated Bloomington. Staff previously provided comments on the Supplemental Technical Comments on Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/sbc251030-07-recirculated-deir-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project-supplemental-comment-letter-with-attachments.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/december-2025/sbc251030-07-recirculated-deir-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project_with-attachments.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/december-2024/sbc241113-12-nop-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project.pdf 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/2021/december/SBC210928-09.pdf References: SBC260708-05; SBC260305-03; SBC251030-07; SBC241113-12; SBC220916-02; SBC210928-09; and SBC210105-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/22/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260909-06** Development Plan Approval Case No. 1020 and Amendment to Conditional Use Permit Case No. 736 – WAKOU USA Food Processing Facility Expansion	The project consists of amending an existing Conditional Use Permit to expand an existing building at a food processing factory by 11,000 square feet and constructing a new, two-story office building (8,100 square feet). The project is located at 13930 Borate Street in Santa Fe Springs. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Santa Fe Springs	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260916-01** Star Mazda Vehicle Dealership Expansion Project	The project consists of demolishing two existing structures (9,500 square feet total), constructing a two-story vehicle sales facility (11,840 square feet), and redesigning the parking layout of 66 spaces at an existing vehicle dealership. The project is located at 1401 South Brand Boulevard in Glendale. Reference: LAC260224-01 Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260922-01** Riverside Sheriffs' Association Benefit Trust Project	The project consists of developing a 7.92-acre site to be subdivided into four parcels via Tentative Parcel Map No. TPM39444 by constructing eight single-story office and commercial buildings (67,592 square feet total) with surface parking, three underground water quality basins, a central mixed-use plaza, and a multi-purpose field The project is located southeast of the intersection of Dinah Shore Drive and Key Largo Avenue in Rancho Mirage. Comment Period: 9/22/2026 - 10/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Rancho Mirage	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260901-01** Merced Avenue Stormwater Capture Project CIP No. 089	The project consists of three components: 1) replacing an existing concrete channel with a subsurface reinforced box culvert; 2) making stormwater quality improvements including installing a bioswale and stormwater capture system; and 3) constructing a shared use path connecting Merced Linear Park to the Rio Hondo River Trail on a 2.56-acre site. The project is located along the City-owned El Monte Storm Drain between Merced Avenue and Brockway Street in El Monte. Comment Period: 9/2/2026 - 10/2/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **LAC260915-04** Former Freeman Products Facility Remedial Action Plan	The project consists of conducting in-situ bioremediation of at 50 new and seven existing injection wells with monitored natural attenuation and institutional and engineering controls to address contaminants of concern in groundwater, soil, and soil vapor on a 2.3-acre site. The project is located at 2040, 2000, and 1942 Artesia Boulevard in Torrance. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/lac260915-04-mnd-former-freeman-products-facility-remedial-action-plan.pdf Comment Period: 9/14/2026 - 10/14/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Comment letter sent on 10/14/2026
Waste and Water-related **ODP260917-02** Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) Area I Burn Pit Interim Soil Cleanup and Area IV Building Demolition	The project consists of completing interim soil cleanup activities at the Area I Burn Pit by excavating and disposing contaminated soil (18,000 cubic yards) and demolishing buildings in Area IV at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a 2,850-acre former rocket engine testing and nuclear research site. The project is located in unincorporated Ventura County. 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/2017/dpeir-santasusana-112817.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which can be accessed at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/deis-santasusana-041217.pdf References: ODP260204-14; ODP250910-07; ODP250220-02; ODP250122-06; ODP241101-10; ODP240201-08; ODP240103-06; ODP230608-01; ODP200724-03; ODP191113-01; ODP181221-07; ODP180904-15; ODP180814-10; ODP170926-03; ODP170915-02; ODP170908-05; ODP170420-07; ODP170405-01; ODP140116-02; ODP131121-02; LAC131018-05; LAC130918-13; LAC110510-12; and ODP100930-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **ORC260909-09** Lake Forest Town Center/Dry Cleaner - Draft Removal Action Workplan	The project consists of two components: 1) installing and operating a sub-slab vapor extraction and treatment system to reduce tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and other chemicals of concern; and 2) conducting indoor air and soil vapor sampling and long-term monitoring pursuant to a Land Use Covenant restricting future land use at a former dry-cleaning facility. The project is located at 22641 Lake Forest Drive in Lake Forest. Reference: ORC241211-02 Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 10/7/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **RVC260915-07** Mid Valley Basin Drainage/Storm Drain Improvements	The project consists of making drainage infrastructure improvements in two phases: 1) Phase 1 - regrading and widening the Mid Valley Channel and improving the Mid Valley Basin; and 2) Phase 2 - installing a new underground storm drain within the Gerald Ford Drive right-of-way and constructing a new basin (four acres) between the Channel and Gerald Ford Drive. The project is located southwest of the intersections of Cook Street with Gerald Ford Drive and Interstate 10 in Palm Desert. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Palm Desert	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **RVC260922-04** Hexavalent Chromium-6 Mitigation Project EA 26-03#	The project consists of retrofitting seven domestic water wells, installing wastewater discharge lines and upgrading three sewer lines by installing filter and reduction vessels, chemical injection systems, electrical systems, on-site backwash tanks, and discharge lines to reduce hexavalent chromium levels in the drinking water to 10 micrograms per liter as required by the State of California. The project is located at Coachella Water Authority Wells 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 and associated in-street pipeline alignments throughout Coachella which is within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. Comment Period: 9/23/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Coachella	Under review, may submit comments

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Utilities **LAC260915-02** Substation Program#	The project consists of modernizing the LADWP electrical distribution system through four components: 1) constructing four new distributing substations in the Sun Valley, Silver Lake, Southeast, and Wilmington study areas; 2) expanding existing substations beyond existing footprints; 3) making minor improvements to existing substations within existing properties; and 4) implementing other distribution system improvements including subtransmission line upgrades, feeder upgrades, and underground cable upgrades through the planning horizon year 2045. The project is located citywide within the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) service area in Los Angeles which is withing four designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Southeast Los Angeles; 3) South Los Angeles; and 4) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. Comment Period: 9/15/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Under review, may submit comments
Utilities **LAC260924-03** 727 S. Grand Project#	The project consists of demolishing an existing five-story parking structure and constructing a 13-story data processing center (229,756 square feet, maximum height of 280 feet) with one subterranean level including data processing equipment, offices, lobby, storage, generators, fuel storage, and electrical equipment with a floor area ratio of 5.9:1. The project is located at 727-737 South Grand Avenue in Los Angeles which is within the designated AB 617 East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce community. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Utilities **RVC260922-02** Seaflower Energy Storage System Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a utility-scale battery energy storage system with a capacity of 400 megawatt-hours using lithium iron phosphate or similar battery technology interconnected to the Southern California Edison Valley Substation, with battery modules, power conversion equipment, storage racks, individual containers, relay and communications systems, a security fence, and a permanent parking area on a 3.84-acre site. The project is located at 28720 Matthews Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 9/21/2026 - 10/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Menifee	Under review, may submit comments

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT A
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Transportation **RVC260910-03** City of Perris Truck Route Plan Update (GPA 25-00002 / ZTA 25-00006)	The project consists of amending the Circulation Element and Title 10 of the Perris Municipal Code to remove three existing truck routes along San Jacinto Avenue and Ellis Avenue (two segments) and add one new truck route along Case Road from Bonnie Road to Watson Road for compliance with Assembly Bill 98. The project is located citywide in Perris. Reference: RVC260211-08 Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Perris	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260902-04** 10th and Flower Park Project	The project consists of amending the General Plan land use designation from Professional and Administrative Office to Open Space for eight parcels to facilitate construction of a new public park. The project is located at 915, 921, and 925 North Flower Street and 841, 842, 843, 848, and 852 North Garnsey Street in Santa Ana. Reference: ORC240911-07 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Santa Ana	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **SBC260902-06** Public Works Corporate Yard Project	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from Open Space to Public Facility and Civic which seeks to construct and operate a new Public Works Corporate Yard (53.94 acres) with 10 buildings and 13 non-building structures to consolidate City administrative services, public works, information technology, and Ontario Municipal Utilities Company operations, including administrative offices, warehouse and storage facilities, fleet maintenance, hazardous waste handling, vehicle wash facilities, a municipal waste transfer station, fueling stations, and a multi-level parking structure. 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 References: SBC260407-02 and SBC250903-09 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/sbc260902-06-deir-public-works-corporate-yard-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/28/2026 - 10/13/2026 Public Hearing: 10/27/2026	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Comment letter sent on 10/13/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260924-01** Buena Park High School Field Improvements Project	The project consists of installing 18 new field lights at the existing baseball and softball fields (60 to 80 feet in height) at Buena Park High School to allow 11 evening practices between 3:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. The project is located at 8833 Academy Drive in Buena Park. Comment Period: 9/24/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Medical Facility **RVC260916-08** Bradley Gardens Skilled Nursing Facility Expansion Project	The project consists of: 1) expanding an existing 44-bed skilled nursing facility from 60 to 103 beds by constructing a single-story addition (17,372 square feet); 2) converting an existing vacant office building (2,596 square feet) into a 16-bed psychiatric health facility; and 3) demolishing an existing maintenance and storage building (1,074 square feet) to create 52 vehicle parking spaces and six bicycle parking spaces. The project is located at 980 West 7th Street in San Jacinto. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/rvc260916-08-mnd-bradley-gardens-skilled-nursing-facility-expansion-project.pdf Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of San Jacinto	Comment letter sent on 10/16/2026
Retail **LAC260916-03** 525 S. Virgil Self-Storage (ENV-2025-5715-MND)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, and Height District Change from Community Commercial to Regional Commercial seeking to demolish an existing vacant four-story commercial office building (56,072 square feet) and construct a new eight-story self-storage building (252,873 square feet, 90.9 feet in height) with 24 parking spaces and 50 bicycle parking spaces. The project is located at 515, 517, 525, and 531 South Virgil Avenue and 518 and 526 South Westmoreland Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Retail **LAC260916-05** Determination of Use No. 26-002 - Malibu Smoke Co.	The project consists of determining that a smoke shop retail use is similar to and not more objectionable than permitted uses in the Community Commercial zoning district. The project is located at 22775 Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 202 in Malibu. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/5/2026	Other	City of Malibu	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **ORC260923-03** Case 2025-0142 - Beach Blvd Car Wash	The project consists of Zone Change from Mixed-Use to Local Business on three vacant parcels (0.70 acres) seeking to construct and operate a new self-carwash facility with a single-tunnel drive-through carwash (4,716 square feet, height of 24.2 feet), and 18 parking stalls with vacuum canopies. The project is located at 13720 Beach Boulevard, 8041 21st Street, and 8051 21st Street in Westminster. Comment Period: 9/18/2026 - 10/7/2026 Public Hearing: 10/21/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Westminster	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260902-01** Meadowbrook Market Commercial Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a commercial center (21,872 square feet) with a full-service market, fueling station and convenience store with canopy (4,850 square feet), quick-service drive-through restaurant, automated car wash, and multi-tenant retail building with associated parking and landscaping on a 3.62-acre site. The project is located at 27410 Highway 74 in the unincorporated community of Meadowbrook in western Riverside County. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260902-01-draft-is-mnd-meadowbrook-market-commercial-project.pdf Comment Period: 9/2/2026 - 9/22/2026 Public Hearing: 9/23/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/22/2026
Retail **RVC260902-02** Etiwanda Self Storage Project	The project consists of a zone change from Scenic Highway Commercial to General Commercial seeking to develop a self-storage facility (25,431 square feet) with g two buildings to be sited adjacent to an existing mini-storage facility on Etiwanda Avenue. The project is located on Etiwanda Avenue north of Milky Way Drive and south of Wagon Trail Lane in Jurupa Valley. Comment Period: 9/3/2026 - 9/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Jurupa Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Retail **RVC260902-05** Northgate Market (Plot Plan PEN25-0144)	The project consists of developing a grocery store (40,000 square feet) on a 4.31-acre vacant site in the Corridor Mixed Use zoning district. The project is located at the northeast corner of Perris Boulevard and Brodiaea Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/10/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260910-02** 1020 Western Knolls Mini-Storage Expansion (PLAN2026-0173)	The project consists of constructing a new, one-story self-storage building (43,400 square feet) on an existing recreational vehicle parking and outdoor storage area at an existing mini-storage facility. The project is located at 1020 Western Knolls Avenue in Beaumont. Comment Period: 9/9/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260916-10** Commercial Center (GPA26-00004, ZCA26-00006, TPM26-00004, CUP26-00009, and DPR26-00014)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from residential to Commercial Community and a Tentative Parcel Map subdividing the 9.4-acre parcel into three parcels seeking to develop a commercial center on five acres of a 9.4-acre site including a vehicle fuel station, two stand-alone drive-through restaurants, and a multi-tenant building (3,800 square feet). The project is located at the northeast corner of San Jacinto Avenue and Murrieta Road in Perris. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260916-10-sp-commercial-center-(gpa26-00004-zca26-00006-tpm26-00004-cup26-00009-and-dpr26-00014).pdf Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 9/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Perris	Comment letter sent on 9/25/2026
Retail **RVC260924-02** CUP190065 Recirculated MND	The project consists of re-entitling an existing 19-unit motel and constructing 10 additional units plus a manager's unit on a 1.97-acre site in the Village Tourist Residential zone. The project is located at 27051 Highway 243 in Idyllwild. Comment Period: 9/25/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: 11/4/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260909-04** General Plan Amendment GPA 26-01, Zone Change Z 26-01, Tentative Tract Map TTM 85185, and Design Review PR 26-02	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment from Single-Family to Multi-Family Residential, a Zone Change from Single-Family Residential to High Density Multi-Family Residential seeking to: 1) combine five existing lots and subdivide them for condominiums; and 2) construct two multi-family buildings with 13 for-sale townhome units intended for low-income families. The project is located at 12769-12779 Torch Street in Baldwin Park. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/23/2026	Other	City of Baldwin Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260909-05** 1401 Long Beach Affordable Housing Project#	The project consists of constructing a six-story affordable housing building (154,637 square feet) with 153 residential units comprising 74 one-bedroom, 40 two-bedroom, and 39 three-bedroom units, 81 parking spaces, and 5,480 square feet of outdoor common space on a 100 percent affordable housing development. The project is located at 1401 and 1423 Long Beach Boulevard and 217, 233, and 237 East 14th Street in Long Beach which is within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 9/18/2026 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
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260915-01** 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue Residential Project	The project consists of constructing a three-story single-family residence (12,872 square feet, 33 feet in height) with an attached accessory dwelling unit (1,336 square feet), pool and spa, retaining walls, outdoor terraces and decks, and an attached garage on a one-acre site, with export of 1,950 cubic yards of soil. The project is located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260916-02** Revello-Posetano Residential Project	The project consists of constructing three two-story single-family residences with attached accessory dwelling units (4,864-5,186 square feet), pools, spas, retaining walls, decks, and attached garages on three vacant hillside sites (0.5 acre). The project is located at 17502 and 17508 West Revello Drive, 17488 and 17496 West Revello Drive, and 17501 and 17509 West Posetano Road in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/16/2026 - 10/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260917-01** Compton 60#	The project consists of developing 60 single-family residential homes on a 4.37-acre site including 48 market-rate and 12 affordable two-story homes (maximum height of 30 feet) with 21 guest parking spaces, landscaping amenities, and on-site open space in an all-electric community. The project is located at 2320 North Parmelee Avenue in Compton which is within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Compton	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260923-02** South Gate Land Remediation - Draft Removal Action Workplan (9019 Long Beach Boulevard)#	The project consists of removing lead-contaminated soil, testing remaining soil after removal, and transporting waste offsite for safe disposal at a 0.5-acre former oil and gas and car repair site in preparation for redevelopment of the property for 14 low-income residential housing units. The project is located at 9019 Long Beach Boulevard in South Gate which is within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/28/2026 - 10/28/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260901-02** Freedom Lane Residential Development Project	The project consists of constructing 71 residential units (7.06 acres) comprising 31 duplex buildings (62 attached units) and nine detached units, all three stories, with 37 guest parking spaces, a tot lot, community open lawn space, and a barbecue area. The project is located at 400-700 Freedom Lane in Aliso Viejo. Comment Period: 8/28/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Aliso Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260909-07** Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan	The project consists of adopting the Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan (95 acres) to guide future development of 2,300 to 4,000 residential units, non-residential uses (35,000 square feet), and 14 acres of open space, with a General Plan Amendment and Zoning Code Amendment changing the land use designation from Multi-Use Center to the Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan. The project is located at 2501 Harbor Boulevard in Costa Mesa. 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/december-2025/orc251030-03-nop-fairview-developmental-center-specific-plan.pdf References: ORC260805-09; ORC260514-04; and ORC251030-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260923-04** Presidio at Pacific Park Residential Development Project	The project consists of General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from Business Park to Medium Density Residential seeking to demolish an existing office building and construct 58 three-story townhomes (1,320 to 1,827 square feet each) across 10 buildings including three affordable units restricted to very low-income households, 24 guest parking spaces, pedestrian walkways, landscaped open spaces, and a recreational amenity area. The project is located at 15 Argonaut in Aliso Viejo. Reference: ORC260820-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/7/2026	Other	City of Aliso Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260910-04** Renaissance Towns Residential Project	The project consists of developing an 85-unit multiple family residential development (21 dwelling units per acre) on a four-acre vacant site with a General Plan Amendment from Commercial Retail to Highest Density Residential, a Change of Zone from Scenic Highway Commercial to General Residential, a Specific Plan Amendment removing the parcels from the Mission De Anza Specific Plan, and a Variance for reduced setbacks. The project is located at the southeast corner of Baldwin Avenue and Limonite Avenue in Jurupa Valley. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 9/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Jurupa Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260916-09** Aquabella Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of subdividing 40.22 acres into 293 condominium units with public streets, private driveways, landscaping, and access within Planning Area 1 of the Aquabella Specific Plan. The project is located on the north side of Cactus Avenue, south of Brodiaea Avenue, and east of Lasselle Street in Moreno Valley. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2023/november-2023/RVC231101-07.pdf References: RVC260715-05; RVC240605-09; and RVC231101-07 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/24/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260917-03** Paloma Valley Estates - Tentative Tract Map No. 39586 (PLN26-0167)	The project consists of subdividing a site (16.37 acres) into 96 single-family residential lots with a minimum lot area (4,050 square feet), four low-income qualified lots, a detention basin, a water quality basin, a park site, and a small community open space area with privately maintained internal streets. The project is located north of Johanna Circle, south of Craig Avenue, east of Evans Road, and west of Bradley Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 9/18/2026 - 10/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **SBC260923-05** Pioneer Park Specific Plan Project	The project consists of establishing the Pioneer Park Specific Plan on 35.3 acres with 255 single-family residential lots (2,006 to 6,256 square feet each), one multi-family residential lot (0.41 acres), and 13 open space and stormwater treatment lots (4.54 acres). The project is located at 1000 West San Bernardino Avenue in Redlands. References: SBC260609-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/13/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **ALL260909-01** 2027 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) and Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Amendment 2#	The project consists of adopting the 2027 FTIP implementing 1,836 transportation projects for federal fiscal years 2026-27 through 2029-30 and Connect SoCal 2024 Amendment 2 to update regionally significant transportation projects in the Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy. The project is located in all counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and within six designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Eastern Coachella Valley; 3) San Bernardino and Muscoy; 4) Southeast Los Angeles; 5) South Los Angeles; and 6) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. References: ALL260707-04; ALL240716-03; ALL240416-07; ALL231109-01; and ALL231107-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ALL260909-02** Addendum 2 to the Connect SoCal 2024 Program Environmental Impact Report#	The project consists of adopting Addendum 2 to the previously certified Connect SoCal 2024 Program Environmental Impact Report which evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with 69 new, 605 modified, and 49 deleted projects in Amendment 2 of the Connect SoCal 2024 Project List. The project is located in all counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and within six designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Eastern Coachella Valley; 3) San Bernardino and Muscoy; 4) Southeast Los Angeles; 5) South Los Angeles; and 6) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. References: ALL260909-01; ALL260707-04; ALL240716-03; ALL240416-07; ALL231109-01; and ALL231107-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Addendum to Final Environmental Impact Report	Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **LAC260902-03** Compton 2045 General Plan Update and Zoning Code Amendments#	The project consists of adopting the Compton 2045 General Plan Update establishing a comprehensive vision for long-term growth, a Housing Element Update identifying housing strategies and sites, and Targeted Zoning Text and Map Amendments to maintain consistency with the General Plan and implement State law requirements. The project is located citywide in Compton and within two designated AB 617 communities: 1) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach and 2) Southeast Los Angeles. References: LAC260722-01 and LAC250722-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Compton	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260909-03** Burbank Media District Specific Plan Update	The project consists of adopting the Media District Specific Plan Update including a General Plan Amendment amending the Media District Commercial Land Use Designation, a Zone Map amendment, and updates to the Burbank Municipal Code Title 10 Chapter 1 to incorporate permitted uses and development standards for the Media District Specific Plan Area. The project is located in the Media District Specific Plan area in Burbank. 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/2026/march-2026/lac260211-04-dpeir-burbank-media-district-specific-plan-update.pdf 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/2023/november-2023/LAC231108-06.pdf References: LAC260715-02; LAC260211-04; and LAC231108-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/28/2026	Other	City of Burbank	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **LAC260915-03** City of Inglewood General Plan Update#	The project consists of adopting a comprehensive General Plan Update with nine elements: Circulation, Conservation, Economic Development, Environmental Justice, Housing, Land Use, Noise, Open Space, and Safety with a planning horizon to 2050, including a new Land Use Plan identifying focus areas for future change throughout the 9.1-square-mile city. The project is located citywide in Inglewood and within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/lac260915-03-nop-city-of-inglewood-general-plan-update.pdf Comment Period: 9/15/2026 - 10/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Inglewood	Comment letter sent on 10/15/2026
Plans and Regulations **LAC260915-05** Princessa Crossroads Specific Plan Project	The project consists of developing a mixed-use Specific Plan (146 acres) across two planning areas: 1) Planning Area 1 with 300 multifamily dwelling units in five multi-story buildings (8.4 acres); and 2) Planning Area 2 with business park uses including commercial, office, and light industrial spaces (1,500,000 square feet, 63 acres), along with extension of Via Princessa roadway, a new potable water tank, and grading of 10,000,000 cubic yards. The project is located east of Golden Valley Road along the Via Princessa Road extension directly north of Golden Valley High School in Santa Clarita. 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/lac250318-01.pdf References: LAC250318-01 and LAC190319-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/6/2026	Other	City of Santa Clarita	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260923-01** Land Use Element Amendment, Focused Zoning Code Amendment, Zone Change, and Objective Design Standards#	The project consists of making targeted updates to several interrelated plans and land use regulations including a General Plan Land Use Element Amendment, General Plan Land Use Map Amendment, focused Zoning Code Amendment, Zone Change and Zoning Map Amendments, and new Objective Design Standards for multifamily residential and mixed-use development. The project is located citywide in Bell Gardens and within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/24/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: 10/28/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Bell Gardens	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260909-08** City of Costa Mesa Safety Element Update (PCTY-25-0002), Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (PCTY-25-0009), and Environmental Justice Policy Review (PCTY-26-0002)	The project consists of three components: 1) updating the General Plan Safety Element to address hazard identification, emergency preparedness, and climate adaptation policies; 2) adopting the City's first Climate Action and Adaptation Plan establishing greenhouse gas reduction targets and climate adaptation strategies; and 3) amending the General Plan to integrate environmental justice goals and policies. The project is located citywide in Costa Mesa. Reference: ORC260806-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ORC260915-06** Neighborhoods Where We All Belong Zoning Updates and Housing Element Implementation	The project consists of adopting zoning updates and implementing the Housing Element across 1,058 parcels to accommodate residential units (22,441 dwelling units) and non-residential uses (10,459,263 square feet) through 2056, with amendments to the Mixed-Use Overlay District and associated development standards. The project is located citywide in Costa Mesa. 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/december-2025/orc251119-02-nop-neighborhoods-where-we-all-belong-zoning-updates-and-housing-element-implementation.pdf References: ORC260618-02 and ORC251119-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Final Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ORC260916-06** Zoning Map Amendment P-ZC2026-0003 and Development Code Amendment P-DCA2026-0005 - Indoor Entertainment Overlay Zone	The project consists of amending Title 9 of the Mission Viejo Municipal Code to allow new permitted uses, new conditionally permitted uses, parking standard refinements, and streamlined entitlement processes, and creating an Indoor Entertainment overlay zone permitting indoor entertainment uses by right at the Mission Viejo Freeway Center, Mission Viejo Village Center, and Kaleidoscope. The project is located citywide in Mission Viejo. Reference: ORC260716-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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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 OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260916-07** Mechanical Room Floor Area Ratio Exclusion Local Coastal Program Amendment (PA2026-0159)	The project consists of amending Title 21 of the Newport Beach Municipal Code to authorize the Community Development Director to exclude up to 10 percent of utility and mechanical equipment rooms from the gross floor area of non-residential uses under the Local Coastal Program Implementation Plan. The project is located citywide in Newport Beach. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 11/17/2026	Other	City of Newport Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **LAC260805-02** Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan	The project consists of adopting the Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map, and Development Agreement to develop 150.1 acres of a former sand and gravel quarry into two planning areas: Planning Area 1 with industrial and business park uses (3,000,000 square feet); and Planning Area 2 with commercial uses (12,000 square feet). The project is located at 15801 First Street in Irwindale. 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/march-2024/LAC240221-10.pdf Reference: LAC240221-10 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/lac260805-02-deir-irwindale-brew-yard-specific-plan.pdf Comment Period: 8/6/2026 - 9/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Irwindale	Comment letter sent on 9/18/2026
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260826-08** San Jacinto Commerce Center	The project consists of replacing the Villages of San Jacinto Specific Plan with the San Jacinto Commerce Center Specific Plan across eight planning areas (514 acres) with industrial, public, and flex-use land uses under two development scenarios: Development Scenario 1 (9,000,000 square feet, no cold storage) and Development Scenario 2 (6,957,000 square feet including 1,200,000 square feet of cold storage), along with a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map subdividing the site into 19 parcels, and a Development Agreement. The project is located south of Ramona Boulevard, east of Odell Street, west of Sanderson Avenue, and north of Cottonwood Avenue in San Jacinto. 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/june-2024/rvc240503-04-nop-san-jacinto-commerce-center-specific-plan-sjcc-sp-plan23-0001.pdf Reference: RVC240503-04 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/rvc260826-08-deir-san-jacinto-commerce-center-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/27/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of San Jacinto	Comment letter sent on 10/8/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **RVC260820-06** Lake Skinner Regional Water Transmission System Project	The project consists of expanding the amount of treated water that is supplied to the southern Perris Valley area in four phases through 2045 by: 1) constructing a new water service connection turnout; 2) installing a new booster pump station (BPS) capable of pumping up to 140 cubic feet per second of water; and 3) installing 14 miles of new and re-lined transmission pipelines. The project is located in unincorporated Riverside County east of the cities of Menifee and Murrieta extending from the Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant to the community of Winchester. 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/february/RVC240117-06.pdf References: RVC240117-06; RVC231219-01; and RVC220726-11 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/rvc260820-06-draft-peir-lake-skinner-regional-water-transmission-system-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/24/2026 - 10/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Comment letter sent on 10/8/2026
Utilities **RVC260729-04** Savira Solar Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electrical generating and storage facility (535 acres) with 150 megawatts of solar generation capacity, a battery energy storage system (BESS) of 250 megawatts, an operations and maintenance building, a 230-kilovolt (kV) substation, and a new generation interconnection tie line (1.8 miles, 230 kV) connecting to the existing Southern California Edison Red Bluff Substation. The project is located 8.5 miles east of Desert Center in unincorporated eastern Riverside County. 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/rvc250312-06.pdf Reference: RVC250312-06 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260729-04-deir-savira-solar-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/3/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/16/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Utilities **LAC260805-05** Vernon Backup Generating Facility#	The project consists of constructing a 99-megawatt (MW) backup electricity generating facility (11.55 acres) to support the Goodman Energy Park data center by installing 40 backup diesel-fired generators, with 38 units rated at three MW each and two units rated at one MW each, an electrical substation and a switching station to be owned and operated by Vernon Public Utility. The project is located at 3049-3163 East Vernon Avenue in Vernon. The project is also located within two designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; and 2) Southeast Los Angeles. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/lac260805-05-nop-vernon-backup-generating-facility.pdf Comment Period: 8/5/2026 - 9/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	California Energy Commission (CEC)	Comment letter sent on 9/3/2026
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260805-10** Keller Crossing	The project consists of developing a 196.1-acre vacant site with 694 residential dwelling units including 77 medium-density units (16.03 acres), 307 medium-high-density units (44.63 acres), and 310 high-density units including 80 age-restricted units (26.71 acres), along with open space conservation habitat (61.42 acres), open space water (16.00 acres), and a community park (8.88 acres). The project is located in the French Valley community bounded south by Keller Road, west by Pourroy Road, and east by State Route 79 in unincorporated Riverside County. 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/may-2025/rvc250402-08.pdf and https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/september/RVC210901-06.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Site Plan Consultation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/july/RVC210720-10.pdf References: RVC250402-08; RVC210901-06; RVC210720-10; RVC121121-01; RVC120920-03; RVC110810-05; RVC100817-04; and RVC100126-07 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260805-10-draft-eir-keller-crossing-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/7/2026 - 9/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/21/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260820-04** Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of amending the Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan to facilitate redevelopment of a 92-acre site by: 1) demolishing an existing oil and gas production facility and conducting site remediation; 2) constructing 800 residential units and up to 350 hotel rooms or other visitor-serving uses; and 3) establishing open space and park areas across three planning areas, Planning Area 1 (16 acres of commercial visitor uses), Planning Area 2 (53.2 acres of medium density residential uses), and Planning Area 3 (22.8 acres of open space and park uses). The project is located at 20101 Goldenwest Street in Huntington Beach. 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/2026/march-2026/orc260210-01-nop-palm-goldenwest-specific-plan-amendment-project.pdf Reference: ORC260210-01 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/october-2026/orc260820-04-draft-eir-palm-goldenwest-specific-plan-amendment-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/20/2026 - 10/2/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Huntington Beach	Comment letter sent on 10/2/2026

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Project Notes:
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ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED AIR PERMIT PROJECTS FOR WHICH SOUTH COAST AQMD IS CEQA LEAD AGENCY
Through September 30, 2026

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project	Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 8547) to allow the facility to recycle more batteries and to eliminate the existing daily idle time of the furnaces. The proposed project will increase the rotary feed drying furnace feed rate limit from 600 to 750 tons per day and increase the amount of total coke material allowed to be processed. In addition, the project will allow the use of petroleum coke in lieu of or in addition to calcined coke and remove one existing emergency diesel-fueled internal combustion engine (ICE) and install two new emergency natural gas-fueled ICEs. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 720 South 7th Avenue in the City of Industry. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2018081096	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	The Draft EIR was released for a 124-day public review and comment period from October 14, 2021 to February 15, 2022 and approximately 200 comment letters were received. South Coast AQMD held two community meetings on November 10, 2021, and February 9, 2022, which presented an overview of the proposed project, the CEQA process, detailed analysis of the potentially significant environmental topic areas, and the existing regulatory safeguards. Response to written comments submitted relative to the Draft EIR and oral comments made at the community meetings are currently being prepared by the consultant. After the Draft EIR public comment and review period closed, Quemetco submitted additional applications for other permit modifications. South Coast AQMD staff is evaluating the effect of these new applications on the EIR process.	Trinity Consultants
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects	Tesoro is proposing modifications to its Carson Operations and Wilmington Operations at the Marathon Los Angeles Refinery in order to replace aging coke drums, produce asphalt binder, and make more high-octane, low vapor pressure clean-gasoline blendstock by modifying the fluid feed hydrodesulfurization unit, the fluidized catalytic cracking unit, and the alkylation units. The projects are located at two facilities in Los Angeles County: 1) Marathon Carson Operations, Facility ID 174655, 2350 East 223rd Street in Carson; and 2) Marathon Wilmington Operations, Facility ID 800436, 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway in Wilmington. Both of these facilities are located in the AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2025110170	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Initial Study (NOP/IS)	The NOP/IS was released for a 34-day public review and comment period from November 5, 2025 to December 9, 2025 and six comment letters were received. A CEQA Scoping meeting was held on November 18, 2025. The consultant is preparing a preliminary Draft EIR, which will include responses to the comment letters received and comments made during the CEQA Scoping meeting.	Environmental Audit, Inc.

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

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 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, and a tentative calendar for portions of 2027.

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.

1495	**Commodity Fumigation**
Proposed Amended Rule 1495 being moved from December 2026 to 1st Quarter, Tentative 2027 Calendar to allow additional time to work with stakeholders on the proposed amendments.	

2026 MASTER CALENDAR

Month December	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
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. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
103	**Definition of Geographical Areas** Proposed amendments are needed to update geographic areas to be consistent with state and federal references to those geographic areas. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
209	**Transfer and Voiding of Permits** Proposed amendments may be needed to clarify requirements for change of ownership and permits and the assessment of associated fees. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
219	**Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** Proposed Amended Rule 219 may be needed to address certain allowances for sources not required to submit for a permit. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
222	**Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II** Amendments to Rule 222 will need to align with the proposed changes in Rule 219 and may include other editorial revisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
403	**Fugitive Dust** Proposed Amended Rule 403 will seek to remove outdated provisions and clarify existing provisions to enhance compliance. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
403.1	**Supplemental Fugitive Dust Control Requirements for Coachella Valley Sources** Proposed Amended Rule 403.1 will clarify existing requirements for dust control and remove outdated provisions contained in supporting documents for Rule 403.1. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
407[#]	**Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants** Proposed Amended Rule 407 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Bara Radlein 909.396.2716*	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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
425	**Odors from Cannabis Processing** Proposed Rule 425 will establish requirements for control of odors from cannabis processing. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
430	**Breakdown Provisions** Amendments to Rule 430 will be needed to remove exemptions for facilities that exit the RECLAIM program and update references to CEMS rules. Other amendments may be needed to address current policies from U.S. EPA regarding startup, shutdown, and malfunction requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	RECLAIM / Other
431.2[#]	**Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.2 will assess exemptions, including RECLAIM, and update other provisions, if needed. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
431.3[#]	**Sulfur Content of Fossil Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.3 will assess exemptions, including RECLAIM, and update other provisions, if needed. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
441	**Research Operations** Amendments may be needed to consider more flexibility. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
444	**Open Burning** Amendments may be needed to clarify existing provisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
468[#]	**Sulfur Recovery Units** Proposed Amended Rule 468 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT
1101[#]	**Secondary Lead Smelters/Sulfur Oxides** Proposed Amended Rule 1101 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT
1102	**Dry Cleaners Using Solvent Other Than Perchloroethylene** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 CERP
1105[#]	**Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units SOx** Proposed Amended Rule 1105 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
1108	**Cutback Asphalt** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1108.1	**Emulsified Asphalt** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1109.1	**Petroleum Refineries** Amendments to consider requirements for facilities seeking to cease operations and possibly other provisions. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

[+] *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
1110.2*+#	**Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines** Proposed amendments will address use of emergency standby engines and linear generators, incorporate possible comments by U.S. EPA for approval into the SIP, and address monitoring provisions for new engines. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 BARCT
1114	**Petroleum Refinery Coking Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1114 will seek to add notification requirements when coke particles, liquid and/or gas is ejected from the coke drum during cutting. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1119#	**Petroleum Coke Calcining Operations – Oxides of Sulfur** Proposed Amended Rule 1119 will update SOx emission limits to reflect Best Available Retrofit Control Technology, if needed, remove exemptions for RECLAIM facilities, and update monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1162	**Polyester Resin Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1166	**Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil** Proposed Amended Rule 1166 will update requirements, specifically concerning notifications and usage of mitigation plans (site specific versus various locations). *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other

* *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
1174	**Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from the Ignition of Barbecue Charcoal** Proposed amendments may be needed to address certain exempt compounds, VOC limits for certain applications, and other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
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. *Eugene Kang 909.396.3524; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AQMP
1411	**Recovery or Recycling of Refrigerants from Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners** Proposed Amended Rule 1411 seeks amendments to coincide with Section 609 of the Clean Air Act. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1415 1415.1	**Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Air Conditioning Systems, and Reduction of Refrigerant Emissions from Stationary Refrigeration Systems** Proposed Amended Rules 1415 and 1415.1 will align requirements with the proposed CARB Refrigerant Management Program and U.S. EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy Rule provisions relative to prohibitions on specific hydrofluorocarbons. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1420	**Emissions Standard for Lead** Proposed Amended Rule 1420 will update requirements to address arsenic emissions to close a regulatory gap between Rule 1420 and Rule 1407 - Control of Emissions of Arsenic, Cadmium, and Nickel from Non-Chromium Metal Melting Operations. Other provisions may be needed to address storage and handling requirements, and revise closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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2026 To-Be-Determined *(Continued)*

2026	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1420.1	**Emission Standards for Lead and Other Toxic Air Contaminants from Large Lead-Acid Battery Recycling Facilities** Proposed Amendments are needed to update applicable test methods and provide clarifications regarding submittal of a source-test protocol. Additional amendments may be needed to address monitoring and post closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1420.2	**Emission Standards for Lead from Metal Melting Facilities** Proposed Amended Rule 1420.2 will update requirements to address arsenic emissions to close a regulatory gap between Rule 1420 and Rule 1407 - Control of Emissions of Arsenic, Cadmium, and Nickel from Non-Chromium Metal Melting Operations. Additional amendments may be needed to address monitoring and post closure requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1420.3	**Emissions Standards for Lead from Firing Ranges** Proposed Rule 1420.3 will establish requirements to address lead emissions from firing ranges. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1450*	**Control of Methylene Chloride Emissions** Proposed Rule 1450 will reduce methylene chloride emissions from furniture stripping and establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1466	**Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants** Amendments may be needed for residential cleanup projects. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1470	**Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines** Proposed Amended Rule 1470 seeks to reduce NOx emissions from stationary internal combustion engines (ICEs) by replacing older ICEs with alternative cleaner technology. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Toxics

** 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
1470.1	**Emissions from Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Engines** Proposed Rule 1470.1 seeks to reduce NOx emissions from emergency standby internal combustion engines (ICEs) by replacing older ICEs and requiring the use of commercially available lower emission fuels, such as renewable diesel. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Toxics
1472	**Requirements for Facilities with Multiple Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines** Proposed Amended Rule 1472 will remove provisions that are no longer applicable, update and streamline provisions to reflect the latest OEHHA Health Risk Assessment Guidelines and assess the need for Compliance Plans. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
1901	**General Conformity** Proposed Amended Rule 1901 will establish a new General Conformity determination process for applicable projects receiving federal funding or approval. *Sang-Mi Lee 909.396.3169; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP
Regulation XXIII*+	**Facility-Based Mobile Sources** Proposed rules within Regulation XXIII would reduce emissions from indirect sources and the mobile sources attracted to these facilities. *Elaine Shen 909.396.2715; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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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
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*

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

TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR

Month 1st Quarter	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
401	**Visible Emissions** Proposed Amended Rule 401 will add an exemption to certain diagnostic smoke tests. Additional amendments may be needed to establish specific requirements for smoke tests conducted at petroleum refineries. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
431.1#	**Sulfur Content of Gaseous Fuels** Proposed Amended Rule 431.1 will assess the inclusion of a compliance option for controlling sulfur post combustion. *Neil Fujiwara: 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AB 617 BARCT / AB 617 CERP
1130	**Graphic Arts** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1146	**Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters** Proposed amendments to Rule 1146 will seek further emission reductions from an updated BARCT analysis. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1146.1#	**Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters** Proposed amendments to Rule 1146.1 seeks further emission reductions from an updated BARCT analysis. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other
1165.1	**Control of Emissions from the Incineration of Contraband** Proposed Rule 1165.1 will establish requirements for contraband incinerators. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1435*	**Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Metal Heating Operations** Proposed Rule 1435 will establish requirements to reduce point source and fugitive toxic air contaminants including hexavalent chromium emissions from heat treating processes. Proposed Rule 1435 will also include monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month 1st Quarter *(Continued)*	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1495	**Commodity Fumigation** Proposed Rule 1495 will reduce methyl bromide and other toxic air contaminant emissions by establishing requirements for commodity fumigation operations. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
Regulation XXX	**Title V Permits** The proposed amendments to Regulation XXX will restore provisions and references relating to the Emergency Affirmative Defense pursuant to recent court rulings. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
2nd Quarter	**Title and Description**	**Type of Rulemaking**
1110.4	**Emissions from Emergency Generators** Proposed Rule 1110.4 will establish and revise rule provisions to reduce NOx, CO, and PM emissions from emergency generators. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other / AQMP
1113	**Architectural Coatings** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1122	**Solvent Degreasers** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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

TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month 2nd Quarter (Continued)	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1460	**Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations** Proposed Amended Rule 1460 seeks to comply with AB 2851 which requires fenceline monitoring of metal toxic air contaminants at metal shredding facilities and public notification when emissions exceed certain thresholds. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1480.1	**Ambient Monitoring and Sampling of Gaseous Toxic Air Contaminants** Proposed Rule 1480.1 will establish requirements to conduct monitoring and sampling for those facilities identified as significant high-risk level. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
Regulation III	**Fees** Regulation III, which is comprised of Rules 301, 303, 304, 304.1, 306, 307.1, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 315, and 316, will be amended to increase most fees to be consistent with the California Consumer Price Index as established in Rule 320 and other fee revisions to for cost recovery. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
Regulation XIII*#	**New Source Review** Proposed Amended Regulation XIII will revise New Source Review provisions to address facilities that are transitioning from RECLAIM to a command-and-control regulatory structure and to reconcile Regulation XIII with 2002 NSR Reform. Additional rules under Regulation XIII may be needed to address offsets and other provisions under Regulation XIII. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP
Regulation XX	**RECLAIM** Amendments to Regulation XX rules to address NOx and SOx requirements at RECLAIM facilities if there is consideration to transition RECLAIM to command-and-control regulatory structure, and address any other issues or changes to comply with requirements, or facilitate implementation of current program or transition to command and control. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	RECLAIM / Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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

TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month 3rd Quarter	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1126	**Magnet Wire Coating Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1128	**Paper, Fabric, and Film Coating Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1133	**Emission Reductions from Direct Land Application** Proposed amendments to update definitions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1133.2	**Emission Reductions from Co-Composting Operations** Proposed amendments to consider alternatives to enclosure requirements and update emission factors. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1145	**Plastic, Rubber, Leather, and Glass Coatings** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month 3rd Quarter *(Continued)*	Title and Description	Type of Rulemaking
1150.1	**Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills** Proposed amendments may be needed to update or add monitoring requirements and enhance compliance. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
1315	**Federal New Source Review Tracking System** Proposed amendments to consider extending the ability to issue permits for major sources to obtain offset credits from the Priority Reserve beyond the current 2030 sunset date. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AB 617 CERP
4th Quarter	**Title and Description**	**Type of Rulemaking**
1130.1	**Screen Printing Operations** Proposed amendments will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, pCBtF and tBAc, and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings that are being reformulated as well as other amendments to improve clarity. *Heather Farr 909.396.3672; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / Other
1176	**VOC Emissions from Wastewater Systems** Proposed Amended Rule 1176 will clarify the applicability of the rule to include bulk terminals under definition of "Industrial Facilities," and streamline and clarify provisions. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Other / AB 617 CERP
1179	**Publicly Owned Treatment Works Operations** Proposed amendments seek to further reduce VOC, PM, and ammonia emissions as well as odors from publicly owned treatment works. *Michael Morris 909.396.3282; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	AQMP / Other

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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TENTATIVE 2027 CALENDAR *(Continued)*

Month **4th Quarter** *(Continued)*	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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics
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. *Neil Fujiwara 909.396.3512; CEQA and Socio: Barbara Radlein 909.396.2716*	Toxics / AB 617 CERP

* *Potentially significant hearing*

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

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 20

PROPOSAL: 2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans

SYNOPSIS: The 2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans summarizes the progress of Community Emission Reductions Plans and Community Air Monitoring Plans implemented from September 2019 to June 2026 and outlines emission reductions, post-year five governance and community engagement for South Coast AQMD Assembly Bill 617-designated communities.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, October 16, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

AHJ:WS:RD:PP:AY

Background

Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) was signed into law in July 2017 and provides a community-focused action framework to address communities with disproportionate air pollution impacts. AB 617 recognizes the challenges faced by these communities and supports efforts to resolve these issues through community-led initiatives focused on developing and implementing the Community Emission Reductions Plans (CERPs) and Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMPs). AB 617-designated communities were selected by CARB based on recommendations from individual air districts. Since 2018, CARB has selected six South Coast AQMD communities:

2018-Designated Communities

- East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (ELABHWC)
- San Bernardino, Muscoy (SBM)

- Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (WCWLB)

2019-Designated Communities

- Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV)
- Southeast Los Angeles (SELA)

2020-Designated Community

- South Los Angeles (SLA)

Under AB 617, each community established a Community Steering Committee (CSC) to develop a CERP and a CAMP to address the community's top air quality priorities. CSCs are diverse groups of people who live, work, own businesses, and/or attend school within these communities. Additionally, local land-use, public health, and other regulatory agencies, and elected officials have representation in CSCs. Each CERP includes a set of objectives to achieve emission and exposure reductions, and each CAMP provides air monitoring objectives to support the implementation of its respective CERP. The CERPs for the six communities were individually adopted by the South Coast AQMD Board and subsequently approved by the CARB Board.

CARB Community Air Protection Program Blueprint 2.0

AB 617 and CARB's Community Air Protection Blueprint (Blueprint) require air districts to prepare annual progress reports summarizing the progress of CERP implementation. The South Coast AQMD 2026 Annual Progress Report (APR) for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans (2026 Annual Progress Report) is based on CARB's Community Air Protection Program Blueprint 2.0[1] (Blueprint 2.0). Blueprint 2.0 replaces the first Blueprint to incorporate lessons learned and to build capacity to reach more communities. Blueprint 2.0 features two components: Part One outlines the goals, objectives, and priority actions for CARB and air districts to effectively implement AB 617 activities, and Part Two provides updated implementation guidance to support all AB 617 partners in reducing harmful emissions and limiting exposure to toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in the communities most impacted by poor air quality.

Initiating the Second Generation of AB 617

Year 1 communities are in their fifth year of implementation and as discussed below are nearing completion of actions in their Community Emission Reduction Plans (CERPs). South Coast AQMD remains committed to continuing to work with these communities after implementation of the CERPs. Over the past year, staff has initiated work on the Second Generation of AB 617 which implements the concepts in Blueprint 2.0 which seeks to expand the program's reach to additional communities overburdened with air

[1] ARB Blueprint 2.0, 2023, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023 09/BP2.0_Final_Draft_9.24.2023_FD.pdf

pollution and build capacity by incorporating lessons learned from traditional AB 617 communities. Key themes include developing more efficient approaches to provide similar air quality benefits for Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs) and Disadvantaged Communities (DACs); implementing community-focused enforcement; developing rules to address community-identified sources; leveraging Community Air Protection (CAP) incentives; and continuing and enhancing community engagement.

South Coast AQMD has already begun implementing the Second Generation of AB 617 by developing a two-pronged approach that will include: (1) focused community air improvement plans to address community-specific air quality concerns; and (2) regional incentive programs available to CNCs and DACs throughout the region. The focused air improvement plan approach brings together community-focused enhanced enforcement activities, incentives, rule development, community engagement, and air monitoring. These focused efforts are being developed with community input, but unlike the original CERPs, will not follow the formal CSC-led planning process or require Governing Board approval. Instead, they will provide greater flexibility to identify potential actions tailored to a community-specific air quality concerns, with opportunities for expansion consistent with Blueprint 2.0.

In addition, South Coast AQMD has been implementing CAP incentive programs within its region based upon community engagement feedback and designing programs that align with community air quality concerns, including the Carl Moyer Program, which provides funding for the replacement of diesel engine and vehicles with cleaner alternatives, as well as implementing the Emergency Residential Air Filtration Program, where up to $15 million will be provided to distribute air filters to residents in CNCs and DACs impacted by emergency incidents. These approaches will extend air quality benefits to communities while continuing implementation of existing CERPs and engagement with AB 617-designated communities.

Sun Valley is an example of this novel focused approach where staff engaged with Senator Menjivar and the Sun Valley CNC community to address local air quality concerns. In September 2026, and based on community feedback received, the Governing Board amended Rule 1157 to further reduce PM10 emissions from aggregate and related operations. Staff also conducted community-focused enforcement centered on fugitive dust emissions, issuing 20 Notices of Violation (NOVs), and will work with the community to identify incentives tailored to Sun Valley.

CERP Implementation

South Coast AQMD fulfilled the Blueprint 2.0 annual reporting and statutory requirements by updating the online AB 617 CERP Implementation Dashboard[2] (CERP

[2] South Coast AQMD AB 617 CERP Implementation Dashboard, https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/b89ca66d41d442ae9baf9609f47aacff/

Implementation Dashboard). Updated on a quarterly basis, the CERP Implementation Dashboard provides a visual display of the progress and detailed status of the approximately 300 CERP objectives across the six South Coast AQMD AB 617 designated communities from their respective CERP adoption dates to June 30, 2026.

As of June 30, 2026, approximately 87 percent of all CERP objectives have either been completed or are nearing completion, with 12 percent initiated and ongoing. Less than 1 percent of all CERP objectives have not yet started. Many of the initiated, ongoing and soon to be implemented CERP objectives are from the SLA community. SLA is the most recently added AB 617 community, which CARB designated in 2021 and with its CERP approved in August 2022. SLA is entering its fifth year of implementation. The CERP Implementation Dashboard also highlights air monitoring activities since June 2019.

Air Monitoring

AB 617 continues to provide support for South Coast AQMD to innovate, integrate, and expand community air monitoring tools and methods by incorporating advanced monitoring technologies. Supplemented through partnerships and U.S. EPA grant funding, highly specialized mobile platforms capable of detecting particulate metals and VOCs at very low concentrations have been developed and deployed throughout AB 617 communities. These state-of-the-art tools have been used to identify pollution hotspots, guide inspections, support emissions investigations, and help inform regulatory strategies for the air quality priorities selected for CERPs and CAMPs. These community air measurements provided critical information on chrome plating operations in Rancho Dominguez within WCWLB, ethylene oxide from medical sterilization operations in Vernon within ELABHWC and SELA, and methyl bromide from fumigation operations in Long Beach within WCWLB. In addition, mobile air measurement with enforcement strategy of oil wells identifies facility leaks and ensure operators repair them which minimizes air quality impacts to the community, directly supporting CERP objectives for WCWLB and SLA.

Staff currently operates and maintains four community air monitoring mobile platforms, funded by AB 617 funds, that are regularly used to conduct community surveys focused on more than 500 community-identified facilities and over 1,500 oil and gas wells for a variety of different air contaminants. The AB 617 program successes in air monitoring have been more widely used in other communities for conducting emission investigations, wildfire and incident response, and supporting compliance and enforcement activities.

Enforcement

During the reporting period, South Coast AQMD inspectors conducted approximately 120 idling truck sweeps and inspected more than 2,400 trucks. Combined with CARB inspections, more than 12,600 trucks were inspected. South Coast AQMD's

enforcement team also evaluated compliance for warehouses, responded to public complaints, conducted on-site facility inspections, evaluated and addressed notifications from regulated facilities (equipment breakdowns, source testing, flaring events, etc.), performed surveillance operations in areas of concern, and conducted investigations based on community air monitoring efforts that showed elevated levels of pollutants. Additional enhanced enforcement efforts included conducting focused inspections at facilities identified by community members and coordinating with partner agencies, when appropriate, to conduct joint operations. Also, as part of the second generation of AB 617, enhanced enforcement efforts have already started for over a year in CNCs such as Sun Valley.

Rule Development

A wide range of South Coast AQMD rules implemented have direct emission reduction benefits to the AB 617-designated communities. In total, 35 rules have been adopted as part of the AB 617 program, which will reduce up to 9,774 tons/year (tpy) NOx, 192 tpy diesel particulate matter (DPM), and 2,665 tpy of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and various other pollutants and fugitive emissions. These rules and estimated emission reductions are included in Attachment 1 – Emission Reductions, Rule and Regulations, and Incentives, as part of South Coast AQMD's 2026 APR.

The Planning, Rule Development and Implementation staff continued implementation of BARCT (Best Available Retrofit Control Technology), source-specific, and air toxics rule development. The table below identifies rules that have been adopted or amended due to BARCT requirements and/or CERP implementation:

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended due to BARCT and CERPs
Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste
Rule 445 – Wood-Burning Devices
Rule 462 – Organic Liquid Loading
Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage
Rule 1109.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Petroleum Refineries and Related Operations
Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-fueled Engines
Rule 1117 – Emissions from Container Glass Melting and Sodium Silicate Furnaces
Rule 1118 – Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares
Rule 1118.1 – Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flames
Rule 1134 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines
Rule 1135 (2018 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electricity Generating Facilities
Rule 1146 (2020 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended due to BARCT and CERPs
Rule 1146.1 (2018 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Rule 1146.2 (2024 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters
Rule 1147 – NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
Rule 1147.1 – NOx Reductions from Aggregate Dryers
Rule 1147.2 – NOx Reductions from Metal Melting and Heating Furnaces
Rule 1148.1 – Oil and Gas Production Wells
Rule 1148.2 – Notification and Reporting Requirements for Oil and Gas Wells and Chemical Suppliers
Rule 1151 – Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations
Rule 1153.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens
Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations
Rule 1159.1 – Control of NOx Emissions from Nitric Acid Tanks
Rule 1165 – Control of Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators
Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations
Rule 1173 – Control of VOC Leaks and Releases from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants
Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities
Rule 1179.1 – Emission Reductions from Combustion Equipment at Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities
Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries
Rule 1405 – Control of Ethylene Oxide Emissions from Sterilization and Related Operations
Rule 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations
Rule 1469 – Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations
Rule 1469.1 – Spraying Operations Using Coating Containing Chromium
Rule 2305 – Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE)

Staff is also currently working to amend Rule 1460 (Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations), Rule 1180 (Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities), and Rule

1180.1 (Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries);seeking to adopt new Rule 1495 on Commodity Fumigation with a focus on regulating methyl bromide, and partnering with SLA co-leads on the CERP implementation of the Wet Cleaning Pilot Project and the Auto Body Shop Pollution Prevention Project.

Community Air Protection Incentive Projects

The emission reductions presented in Attachment 1 reflect approximately $360 million in mobile source incentive projects approved by the Board, which are expected to reduce up to the following: 773 tpy of NOx, 29 tpy of DPM, and 54 tpy of VOC emissions. CAP incentive projects include residential and school air filtration, funding to mitigate fugitive hexavalent chromium emissions from plating facilities, for which $473,000 has been liquidated, zero-emission charging infrastructure, as well as mobile source projects such as locomotives, marine vessels, off-road equipment (cargo handling, construction, and agricultural), on-road heavy-duty vehicles, and the California Proposition 1B Goods Movement Emission Reduction Program. This $360 million includes Years 1 through 7 CAP Incentive funds approved by the Board to develop contracts with applicants; however, not all of these funds have been liquidated.

Annual Highlights

Community specific achievements for the reporting period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026 include:

ELABHWC

- Received 82 applications through the Public-School Air Filtration Program
- Distributed 8,080 air purifiers through the Residential Air Filtration Program, of which over 2,200 were distributed at an in-person event held at the East Los Angeles Library in July 2026 in response to the Lineage Fire in Boyle Heights;
- Collaborated with CARB to Conduct focused enforcement sweeps for truck idling and metal processing facilities resulting in the inspection of more than 3,100 trucks and 13 facilities and issuing 54 Notices of Violation and a Notice to Comply for truck idling and other air quality violations;
- Conducted multiple workshops with community members to identify potential truck routes, resulting in more than 80 streets identified, which will be shared with local transportation agencies; and
- Collaborated with CSC and CARB to conduct Automated License Plate Reader/Portable Emissions AcQuisition system (ALPR/PEAQS) campaign for targeted truck enforcement and incentives outreach.

SBM

- Obtained CSC input on streets that would benefit from restricting truck access and shared with the County of San Bernardino;
- South Coast AQMD coordinated with the City and County of San Bernardino to install 43 “no truck idling” signs at 16 locations identified by the CSC;
- Partnered with CARB on truck idling inspections and inspected 677 trucks resulting in the issuance of 13 Notices of Violation;
- Expanded air monitoring at the San Bernardino station to measure black carbon and ultrafine particles, established a community air sensor network with CSC input, and conducted targeted fixed-site and hyperlocal monitoring to characterize neighborhood-scale air pollution;
- Collaborated with Aerodyne Research LLC and Aclima to conduct supplemental mobile monitoring surveys to identify local emission sources and support compliance and enforcement efforts; and
- Collaborated with CARB to conduct an Automated License Plate Reader pilot study in the SBM community and conduct targeted incentive outreach to eligible trucks observed.

WCWLB

- Adopted Rule 1109.1 (NOx Emissions from Refinery Operations), considered one of the most stringent refinery regulations in the country;
- Amended the following rules to address VOC emissions:
    - Rule 462 (Organic Liquid Loading),
    - Rule 463 (Organic Liquid Storage),
    - Rule 1148.1 (Oil and Gas Production Wells),
    - Rule 1173 (Control of VOC Leaks and Releases from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants), and
    - Rule 1178 (Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities);
- Signed Memorandum of Cooperation with Ports of Shenzhen and Long Beach to reduce emissions;
- Executed the Ports Cooperative Agreement with the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in December 2025, and an addendum in September 2026, to develop infrastructure plans to fuel zero-emission (ZE) port equipment and trucks while creating the Enhanced Clean Ship Incentive Program and ZE Truck Utilization Incentive and allocating $40 million for charging and fueling infrastructure for ZE drayage trucks off-port; and
- Conducted 51 oil well monitoring surveys, resulting in the issuance of 30 Notices of Violations.

ECV

- South Coast AQMD partnered with the County of Riverside to implement a $4.57 million road paving project, helping reduce dust emissions and improve local air quality;
- South Coast AQMD's Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) expanded air monitoring networks, established a community sensor network, and conducted studies to better understand sources of dust, pesticides, and ammonia;
- Ambient Air Pesticides Monitoring Report prepared by CARB in collaboration with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment;
- Received 33 applications through the Public-School Air Filtration Program;
- The Residential Air Filtration Program distributed 912 air filtration units to 692 households;
- Performed a comprehensive campaign to characterize dust emissions at the Saul Martinez station (Mecca), by sampling and analyzing elements and metals, carbon content, ions, and shape and morphology, to better characterize dust emissions in ECV community, and help distinguish the source(s) of these emissions (e.g., desert dust vs. playa dust); and
- Partnered with CARB on truck idling inspections and inspected 277 trucks resulting in the issuance of 3 Notices of Violation.

SELA

- Adopted Rule 1469 – Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations to align rule with CARB's Air Toxics Control Measure;
- Awarded three projects to receive $2.5 million in CAP Incentive funds through the SELA Green Space Program;
- Amended Rules 1405 – Control of Ethylene Oxide Emissions and 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations to address local community concerns;
- Received 115 applications through the Public-School Air Filtration Program and selected bidders are currently in the contracting phase and
- Over 3,000 trucks have been inspected through truck idling enforcement activities, resulting in 61 Notices of Violation issued.

SLA

- Amended Rule 1151 (Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations) and Rule 1171 (Solvent Cleaning Operations) to phase out and prohibit the use of two toxic solvents: para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc).These rules apply to the entire South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and will also reduce emissions outside SLA;

- Adopted Rule 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations to reduce fugitive dust and particulate matter emissions;
- Conducted participatory budgeting with Community Co-Leads and CSC to allocate $11.2 million in CAP Incentive funds to dry cleaner equipment replacement, auto body shops, school and residential air filtration, and green spaces; and
- South Coast AQMD, in partnership with the community co-leads and CARB, developed a Project Plan to fund a pilot project to demonstrate emission reductions by replacing dry cleaners with wet cleaners in SLA. A total of $2.3 million in CAP incentive funds is available to support the transition to wet cleaning at additional facilities if the pilot is successful.

Multi-Community Highlights
Notable achievements benefiting multiple communities include:

- The Residential Air Filtration Program provided approximately $9.4 million in funding for more than 9,000 air filtration units to residents in East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce, and the Eastern Coachella Valley communities;
- Focused enforcement of truck idling rules included nearly 11,000 truck idling inspections, resulting in more than 230 Notices of Violation (NOVs) and installed more than 160 "No Truck Idling" signs based on CSC input;
- Collaboration with community and agencies included conducting truck route workshops with CSC input and partnering with local transportation agencies to identify more than 100 streets;
- Stationary and mobile monitoring included surveying more than 2,000 community-identified facilities and expanding community air monitoring through the deployment and enhancement of 18 air monitoring stations and 23 air quality sensors in AB 617 communities, providing comprehensive community-scale air quality measurements;and
- Continuous and laboratory monitoring generated more than 50,000 hours of continuous monitoring data and included analysis of approximately 800 laboratory samples to characterize pollutant levels, temporal trends, and potential air quality impacts.

As CERP implementation continues, updates on these objectives are provided during CSC meetings and on each community's CERP Implementation Dashboard.

Additionally, South Coast AQMD initiated the AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative as an incentive-based program focused on school-related projects that reduce emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and other stationary equipment. The initiative supports privately owned fleets serving public schools, as well as projects operating within Consistently Nominated Communities, Disadvantaged Communities identified

under SB 535, and existing AB 617 community boundaries within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

South Coast AQMD proposed awards for 79 zero-emission school bus replacements and four charging infrastructure projects, resulting in estimated annual reductions of 2.1 tons of NOx and 0.08 tons of PM, with total estimated funding of up to $16,370,293. Governing Board approval is anticipated at the October 2026 Board Meeting. Contract execution is anticipated to begin in Winter 2026. Additional details about this program can be found here: Clean Community School Initiative.

Post-Year 5 Governance and Community Engagement

As required by Blueprint 2.0, South Coast AQMD assessed its CSC process, evaluating its effectiveness, inclusivity, community engagement and governance of meetings conducted—highlighting strengths, gaps, and future recommendations for clear, transparent, and community-friendly communications for CERP implementation. As staff continues to deepen their commitment to community-led air quality improvements, further development towards a sustainable and evolving framework continues to be the focus. Staff continues to partner with community thought partners and facilitate AB 617 CSC meetings, issue-focused working team meetings, and Post Year 5 Transition Working Team meetings, designed to expand and strengthen participation from CSC members, consistently nominated AB 617 communities, community stakeholders and members of the public.

The effectiveness of partnering with community members on working teams has been a successful strategy to emphasize shared leadership and transparent decision-making. Additionally, working teams, such as the Post Year 5 Working Teams, community subcommittees such as the CERP implementation, monitoring, outreach, community mobility, oil & gas, and just transition working teams, as well as onboarding workshops, community tours and co-lead retreats, all play a role to further strengthen equity and sustained community engagement. CSC members continue to play an essential role in guiding the implementation of the CERPs, while maintaining close, ongoing relationships with Community Liaisons and staff.

Attachment 2 further highlights the assessment of the CSC process, the accessibility and inclusion of community members in the AB 617 program, and recommendations for improvement to ensure responsive and effective community participation as the AB 617 program transitions into the next phase of implementation and collaboration through expanding to neighboring communities.

As implementation continues, staff will maintain engagement with the six AB 617-designated communities while advancing the second generation of the AB 617 Program under CARB's Blueprint 2.0.

Public Process
South Coast AQMD developed a 2026 CERP APR Community Check-In Package and solicited community feedback for a period of 17 days from September 11, 2026 through September 28, 2026. The Community Check-In Package included CERP implementation highlights, the Emissions Reductions, Rules and Regulations, and Incentives report, the Post-Year 5 Governance and Community Engagement report, and a feedback form for community members to share their input. During the open comment period, South Coast AQMD also held six virtual AB 617 CERP APR Community Check-In meetings with each of the communities to provide space for community members to ask questions and provide additional feedback.

The Community Check-In meetings included a brief presentation on the contents of the AB 617 CERP APR Community Check-In Package, the status of the CERPs, examples of CERP Implementation highlights, information on community investments, the 2026 APR timeline, followed by an open discussion with community members.

Throughout the AB 617 implementation process, staff also continue to convene regular CSC meetings with all six AB 617-designated communities to discuss and provide updates on CERP implementation statuses to foster and enhance community engagement and input.

Key Comments
Key topics highlighted by CSC members included green space investments, locomotive projects, and emission reduction efforts.

Suggestions for improvement include organizing the APR by key topics and presenting information in a more educational format. CSC members noted that the APR does a good job of including relevant information and that the infographics are helpful, but suggested adding context to reported numbers, such as the year associated with project emission reductions. One member commented that the ECV DPM target should have been set higher and tied more closely to current emissions levels and health impacts. Other suggestions included allowing issues to be added throughout the five-year CERP implementation period and evaluating the representation of unincorporated communities within AB 617 designated communities. Also, one comment regarding the SLA Dry Cleaning Equipment Replacement Project was raised to express concern that by introducing a new technology the potential costs could be passed on to customers and potentially affect the viability of businesses.

Future priorities identified by CSC members included opportunities for South Coast AQMD to provide continued learning and engagement related to green spaces, locomotives, rail, community gardens along autobody and paint shops, and asthma outreach. Given that CERPs address highly technical issues requiring technical solutions, CSC members also suggested expanding educational resources and

information-sharing opportunities that would allow CSC members to learn how other CERPs have addressed similar issues and identify approaches that may be applicable to their own communities.

Attachments

1. Emission Reductions, Rules and Regulations, and Incentives
2. Post-Year 5 Governance and Community Engagement
3. Community Highlights Infographics
4. Annual Progress Report Presentation (English)
5. Annual Progress Report Presentation (Spanish)

2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans

Emission Reductions, Rules and Regulations, and Incentives

Emission Reductions

Each of South Coast AQMD's AB 617 community's Community Emission Reductions Plans (CERPs) includes a set of emission reduction targets which are laid out in five- and ten-year milestones after initiation of CERP implementation. These projected emission reductions were based upon anticipated adoption of rules and available incentive funds at the time of CERP development.

The objectives and strategies in the CERPs aim to reduce emissions and/or exposure, but emission reductions for certain CERP objectives and strategies are more easily quantified. Emission reductions from incentives funding, such as the replacement of older vehicles with cleaner technology, are easier to quantify than emission reductions from zero emission infrastructure projects due to the availability of vehicle emissions data, allowing for direct comparison of emissions before and after replacement. Emission reductions from certain rules and regulations can be quantified before or after rule implementation depending on the requirements of the rules. Enforcement and public information strategies can also lead to emission reductions but quantifying them is challenging due to the variable nature of compliance issues and pollutant types. Despite difficulties in quantifying some emission and exposure reductions, CERP objectives and strategies can improve air quality as South Coast AQMD works to identify and abate air quality issues and concerns.

1. Emission Reduction Targets

As described above, each CERP includes emission reduction targets for a variety of air pollutants (nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOC), diesel particulate matter (DPM), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter 10 (PM10)) based upon the anticipated development of specific rules and regulations and the availability of incentives funds. The annual emission reductions targets for each of South Coast AQMD's AB 617 CERPs are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below:

Table 1 – 5-Year Milestone Emission Reduction Targets in Tons per Year

Community	NOx	VOC	DPM
ELABHWC	143	-	1.2
SBM	75.1	-	0.86
WCWLB	606	20.6	9
ECV	54	-	1
SELA	155	-	1
SLA	193	-	2.32

Table 2 – 10-Year Milestone Emission Reduction Targets in Tons per Year

Community	NOx	SOx	VOC	DPM	PM10
ELABHWC	377	-	-	1.4	-
SBM	127.9	-	-	0.91	-
WCWLB*	3,207	11	64	20	-
ECV	115	-	-	2	2.4
SELA	297	-	-	3.5	-
SLA	300	-	-	3.82	-

**The 2018-Designated Community of WCWLB uses 2030 for the 10-year milestone to account for complexities in completing refinery related CERP objectives.*

2. Emission Reductions Achieved

It is possible to project future emission reductions and quantify the reductions achieved from CARB's and South Coast AQMD's regulations and Community Air Protection (CAP) Incentive funds. The development of rules and regulations is one of the six CERP strategies used to reduce emissions and exposure to air pollution in South Coast AQMD's AB 617 communities. The approval of many rules and regulations developed by South Coast AQMD and CARB are included as CERP objectives and are used to estimate part of the emission reduction targets for many of the CERPs. It should be noted that although many rules and regulations are included as CERP objectives, many were not used to estimate the emission reduction targets. For instance, the reductions associated with all recently adopted South Coast AQMD rules included in many of the CERPs, such as Rule 2305 – Warehouse Indirect Source Rule – Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program, as the impacts are still being assessed, or the AB 617 community-specific projected emission reductions are not readily available. Further, it is also not feasible to quantify the emission reductions for many rules and regulations, such as Rule 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations (Rule 1460), which addresses fugitive emissions. The actual emission reductions achieved will thus be higher than the reported emission reductions achieved for many of the communities. This section provides an overview of the estimated emission reductions benefits across the three categories.

Other CERP strategies such as focused enforcement, advanced monitoring, and outreach can also lead to emission reductions; however, it is not feasible to quantify these reductions; Section 2.3. provides a comprehensive discussion of this aspect.

2.1. South Coast AQMD Rules and Regulation

Since 2019, South Coast AQMD has adopted and amended many rules included in the CERPs as listed in Table 3, all of which will result in emission reductions throughout the region, which are estimated in the table below. Many of these rules remain in the process of implementation, and their associated emission reductions benefits have yet to be fully realized. Further, it is not feasible to quantify emission reductions for some rules listed (e.g., Rule 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations, Rule 1469.1 – Spraying Operations Using Coatings Containing Chromium) as they address fugitive emissions which are difficult to quantify. Additionally, Table 4 shows the emission reductions attributable to the Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) rules that have been adopted under an expedited schedule

due to AB 617. The total NOx emission reductions achieved from the BARCT rules is approximately 8,300 tons per year (tpy). Many of these BARCT rules were also developed to address air quality priorities included in the CERPs. For example, Rule 462 – Organic Liquid Loading and Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage is not explicitly listed in the CERP but was implemented to achieve emission reductions of fugitive emissions at petroleum facilities, primarily benefiting the WCWLB and SLA communities.

Table 3 – South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended Since September 2019 Due to CERPs

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended	Date Adopted/Amended	Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tpy)
Rule 1469 – Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations	April 2021	Cr6	5.9 lbs/year
Rule 2305 – Warehouse Indirect Source Rule –Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program	May 2021	NOx	548 – 1,095
Rule 1469.1 – Spraying Operations Using Coating Containing Chromium	June 2021	Cr6	Point Source and Fugitive Emissions
Rule 1460 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations	November 2022	PM	Fugitive Emissions
Rule 1148.2 – Notification and Reporting Requirements for Oil and Gas Wells and Chemical Suppliers	February 2023	NA	Notification/Reporting
Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities	September 2023	VOC	299
Rule 1405 – Control of Ethylene Oxide Emissions from Sterilization and Related Operations	December 2023	EtO	Stack and Fugitive Emissions
Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities	January 2024	NA	Air Monitoring

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended	Date Adopted/Amended	Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tpy)
Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries	January 2024	NA	Air Monitoring
Rule 1118 – Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares	April 2024 (amended January 2026)	SO2	16.6
		NOx	10.1
		VOC	3.8
		PM2.5 (secondary)	3.3
Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage	June 2024	VOC	157
Rule 1148.1 – Oil and Gas Production Wells	August 2024	VOC	391
		NOx	386
Rule 1173 – Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants	November 2024	VOC	741
Rule 1151 – Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations	November 2024	VOC	69
Rule 1171 – Solvent Cleaning Operations	June 2025	pCBtF	Phase out
		t-Bac	
Rule 462 – Organic Liquid Loading	August 2025	VOC	12.4

Table 4 – South Coast AQMD BARCT Rules

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended	Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tpy)
Rule 444.1 – Particulate Matter Emission Reductions from Forestry and Agricultural Waste	PM	NA
Rule 445 – Wood-Burning Devices	PM	91.3 – 178.9
Rule 462 – Organic Liquid Loading	VOC	124.1
Rule 1109.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Petroleum Refineries and Related Operations	NOx	2,811 – 2,884
Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-fueled Engines	NOx	105.9
Rule 1117 – Emissions from Container Glass Melting and Sodium Silicate Furnaces	NOx	208.1

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended	Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tpy)
Rule 1118 – Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares	NOx	11
Rule 1118.1 – Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flames	NOx	65.7
Rule 1134 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines	NOx	1022
Rule 1135 (2018 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electricity Generating Facilities	NOx	620.5
Rule 1146 (2020 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters	NOx	98.6
Rule 1146.1 (2018 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters	NOx	113.2
Rule 1146.2 (2024 amendment) – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters	NOx	2,044
Rule 1147 – NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources	NOx	580.4
Rule 1147.1 – NOx Reductions from Aggregate Dryers	NOx	14.6
Rule 1147.2 – NOx Reductions from Metal Melting and Heating Furnaces	NOx	182.5
Rule 1148.1 – Oil and Gas Production Wells	NOx	186.2
	VOC	98.6
Rule 1153.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens	NOx	40.2
Rule 1157 – PM10 Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations	PM	NA
Rule 1159.1 – Control of NOx Emissions from Nitric Acid Tanks	NOx	7.3
Rule 1165 – Control of Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators	NOx	80.3
	PM	12.8
Rule 1173 – Control of VOC Leaks and Releases from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants	VOC	740.1
Rule 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities	VOC	29.2

South Coast AQMD Rules Adopted or Amended	Pollutant	Emission Reductions (tpy)
Rule 1179.1 – Emission Reductions from Combustion Equipment at Publicly Owned Treatment Works	NOx	18.3
Total estimated NOx emission reductions		**8,283**
Total estimated VOC emission reductions		**992**
Total estimated PM emission reductions		**192**

2.2. CARB Regulations

CARB has approved several regulations since the adoption of the 2018-designated communities' CERPs in September 2019. These regulations aim to reduce mobile source emissions throughout the state, including in South Coast AQMD's AB 617 communities. These regulations and their associated emission reductions benefits are listed below in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5 – Total Projected Emission Reductions from CARB Regulations in 5th and 10th year of CERP Implementation in Tons Per Year (TPY)

Community	NOx TPY		DPM TPY	
	5th Year	10th Year	5th Year	10th Year
ELABHWC	113	312	0.5	1.2
SBM	36	82	0.2	0.5
WCWLB	195	506	4.0	8.0
ECV	111	145	0.7	0.8
SELA	176	253	0.6	0.8
SLA*	135	196	2.2	3.8

*Information on SLA emission reductions are evaluated in the 4th and 9th year of implementation.

Table 6 – Total Projected Emission Reductions in South Coast AQMD from CARB Regulations in TPY

Community	NOx TPY		DPM TPY	
	5th Year	10th Year	5th Year	10th Year
Commercial Harbor Craft Amendment	41	90	2.6	4.1
Clean Truck Check	582	1,142	2.5	4.1
Small Off-Road Engine Amendment	2	21	0	0
TRU ATCM*	7	45	1.0	3.1
Total	**632**	**1,298**	**6.1**	**11.3**

*2022 Amendments to the Airborne Toxic Control Measure for In-Use Diesel-Fueled Transport Refrigeration Units (TRU) and TRU Generator Sets, and Facilities Where TRUs Operate (TRU ATCM)

CARB has also adopted 7 additional rules for which emissions reductions have been quantified in previous years, however, due to ongoing uncertainties, these projections are currently being reevaluated by CARB and are not included in this year's report. These rules include the At Berth Amendment, Advanced Clean Car 2, Advanced Clean Fleets, Advanced Clean Truck, Heavy-Duty "Omnibus" Low NOx Rulemaking, In-Use Locomotive Regulation, Zero Emission Off-Road Forklift Regulation. South Coast AQMD will share emissions reductions benefits estimates associated with these regulations, if they become available.

2.3. Incentives

Incentive funding is another strategy used in the CERPs to achieve emission reductions. Incentives reduce emissions by providing funds to replace older equipment with cleaner technology or address local community concerns with associated air quality improvements. CARB allocates CAP Incentive funds statewide[1] and designates funding amounts to each air district. Requests are then made by air districts to distribute the CAP Incentive funds in accordance with the CAP Incentive 2024 Guidelines.[2]

2.3.1. Mobile Source Projects

The total investments in mobile source incentive funding from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2026, and the resulting emission reductions are provided in Tables 7 and 8. Table 7 summarizes the total funds allocated for mobile source projects in each community that have been approved by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board and are either completed, under contract, or may enter into a contract in the future. The Governing Board also approves a list of backup projects that may be implemented if any of the initially approved CAP Incentive projects do not proceed to contract. Therefore, the emission reductions associated with projects approved by the Governing Board may be lower than previously estimated if some projects do not proceed to contract. Table 8 summarizes mobile source projects that are completed or under contract and being implemented, including backup projects. For AB 617 mobile source project evaluations, South Coast AQMD adheres to the Carl Moyer Program[3] and Proposition 1B[4] guidelines, including the methodologies used to calculate emission reductions. The emission reductions presented reflect the total anticipated emission reductions from mobile source projects funded with CAP Incentives.

Table 7 – Mobile Source Incentives and Projected Emission Reductions Approved by South Coast AQMD Governing Board

Community	Total Incentives Approved (millions of dollars)	NOx	DPM	VOC
		tpy		
ELABHWC	$84.53	74.1	1.5	3.5
SBM	$12.07	93.1	1.5	2.9
WCWLB	$165.53	401.6	11.9	23.5
ECV	$60.94	185.8	14.3	22.7

[1] South Coast AQMD, CAP Incentives, http://www.aqmd.gov/home/programs/business/community-air-protection-incentives.
[2] CARB, CAP Incentives 2024 Program Guidelines, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2025-08/FINAL_DRAFT_CAP_Incentives_2024_Guidelines_revised_May_2025_ADA_TOC.pdf.

SELA	$19.24	15.2	0.2	1
SLA	$17.22	3.7	0.1	0.3

Table 8 – Mobile Source Incentives and Associated Emission Reductions with Executed Contracts

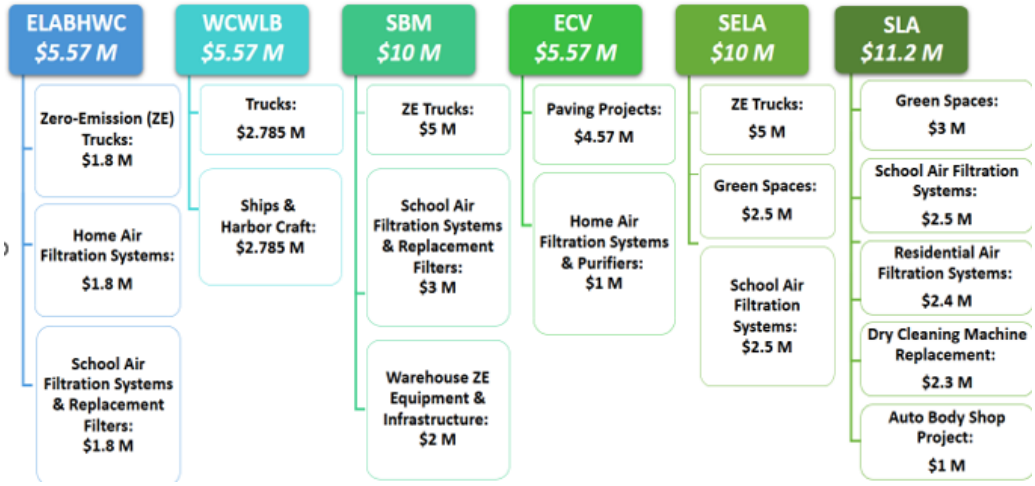
Community	Total Incentives Distributed (millions of dollars)	NOx	DPM	VOC
		tpy		
ELABHWC	$79.03	47	2.9	2.0
SBM	$16.87	117	1.3	2.4
WCWLB	$55.27	286	10.3	17.8
ECV	$35.91	158	12.2	18.2
SELA	$0.02	0.1	0.1	0.0
SLA	$4.76	14.1	0.1	0.6

2.3.2. Community-Identified Projects

In October 2020, CARB revised the CAP Incentive Guidelines to include community-identified projects as an option to distribute CAP Incentive funds. Community-identified projects are projects supported by an adopted CERP (e.g., paving projects, green space installation, wet cleaning) for which the CSC prioritized and allocated CAP Incentive funds through a participatory budgeting process.

In response to the 2020 revisions to the CAP Incentive 2019 Guidelines, South Coast AQMD held a CAP Incentives Strategy Meeting on October 15, 2020; South Coast AQMD presented an overview of CAP Incentive funds and existing guidelines used to allocate those funds and solicited input from the CSCs on allocating future CAP Incentive funding. As a result, approximately $37 million in Year 3 CAP Incentive funds were distributed among the 2018- and 2019-designated communities based on CSC input and past investments, whereas the South Los Angeles community received $11.2 million in Year 5 CAP Incentive funds, for each community to allocate to community-identified projects. Figure 1 shows the funding amount of CAP Incentives for each community, which projects were prioritized, and the amount of funding for each project. Depending on statewide designations of CAP Incentive funds, South Coast AQMD continues to evaluate future opportunities to conduct additional participatory budgeting.

Figure 1 - CAP Incentive Funds Allocated to Community-Identified Projects



2.3.3. Updates on the Ongoing Community-Identified Projects

- The ECV Community allocated $4.57 million toward paving projects. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board approved a collaborative partnership with the County of Riverside (County) on August 1, 2025, and South Coast AQMD and the County subsequently developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the paving projects, which was approved by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors in March 2026 and executed shortly thereafter. South Coast AQMD is currently working with the County to advance implementation of the paving projects.
- ECV and ELABHWC communities allocated funding towards the Residential Air Filtration (RAF) Program. The progress of the RAF Program implementation as of July 2026 is shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – RAF Program Implementation Metrics as of July 2026

	ECV	ELABHWC
Funding Allocation	$940,000	$9.3 million
Total RAF units awarded	964	8,080

- SELA community allocated $2.5 million towards implementing green space projects. South Coast AQMD awarded funding for three applicants for green space projects in the Cities of Vernon, Bell Gardens, and Maywood, and has been working to execute contracts with the awardees.
- SLA community initiated a Dry-Cleaning Equipment Replacement Project Pilot Program which will focus on transitioning two to four dry cleaning facilities to use of professional

wet cleaning equipment to collect performance data to inform a future scale-up of the program.

- SLA community designated $3 million towards a Green Spaces Project Plan (GSPP) focused on reducing students' exposure to air pollution and enhancing access to green spaces and community garden space for residents. The SELA GSPP will be amended and submitted to CARB upon CSC review.
- SLA community designated $1 million towards an auto body shop project to reduce harmful emissions from these shops. Due to recent Rule 1151 and 1171 amendments, the project will focus on an equipment kit that reduces VOC and particulate emissions in line with the CERP objective.
- All AB 617 communities were eligible for funding from the $1.1 million Private School Air Filtration Program through a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP).
- WCWLB, ELABHWC, SBM, and SELA communities are prioritized for the Public-School Air Filtration Program, which has $13.7 million in funding. The SLA community designated $2.5 million for public school air filtration systems and will be holding a prioritization activity to determine how funds will be dispersed through this Program. Applications from ECV will be considered if funds remain or if the South Coast AQMD Governing Board approves additional funding.
- WCWLB, ELABHWC, SBM, and SELA communities allocated $16.6 million for the Truck Loaner Program implementation, and staff are in the process of working with vendors to execute contracts.
- South Coast AQMD is developing a Zero-Emission Asthma Mobile Clinic (Breathmobile) Replacement Project Plan for multiple communities.

2.3.4. Clean Community School Initiative

South Coast AQMD initiated the AB 617 Clean Community School Initiative as an incentive-based program focused on school-related projects that reduce emissions of pollutants from heavy-duty vehicles and other stationary equipment. The initiative supports privately-owned fleets serving public schools and projects operating within Consistently Nominated Communities, Disadvantaged Communities per SB 535, and existing AB 617 Community boundaries within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

The solicitation was open from February 6 through May 7, 2026 and received applications for the replacement of 115 school buses and five charging infrastructure projects. Two applications were rejected due to late submission.

South Coast AQMD evaluated applications and proposed awards for 79 zero-emission school bus replacements and four charging infrastructure projects, resulting in estimated annual reductions of 2.1 tons of NOx and 0.08 tons of PM, with total estimated funding of up to $16,370,293. Contract execution is anticipated to begin in Winter 2026. Additional details of this program can be found here: Clean Community School Initiative.

2.3.5. Response to the Lineage Warehouse Fire in ELABHWC

South Coast AQMD responded to air quality and odor concerns in the AB 617 communities of East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce (ELABHWC). On July 2, the Board approved an additional $5 million for air filtration units. As of July 2026, 4,540 air filters have been distributed, including 2,280 in person at the East Los Angeles Library and 2,260 shipped directly to residents. The online portal remains open for eligible residents. South Coast AQMD also conducted mobile air monitoring and established stationary monitors near the Lineage warehouse, detecting elevated particulate matter and issuing seven (7) Particulate Advisories.

In response to community concerns, South Coast AQMD addressed more than 4,200 odor complaints and issued 25 Notices of Violation. South Coast AQMD also sent a demand letter to Lineage directing odor-reduction measures, and the Hearing Board issued an Order of Abatement requiring more than 90 measures. South Coast AQMD has engaged with residents through community events and outreach and will continue monitoring air quality and enforcing applicable rules and the Order of Abatement.

3. Impact of Non-Quantifiable Emission Reduction Strategies

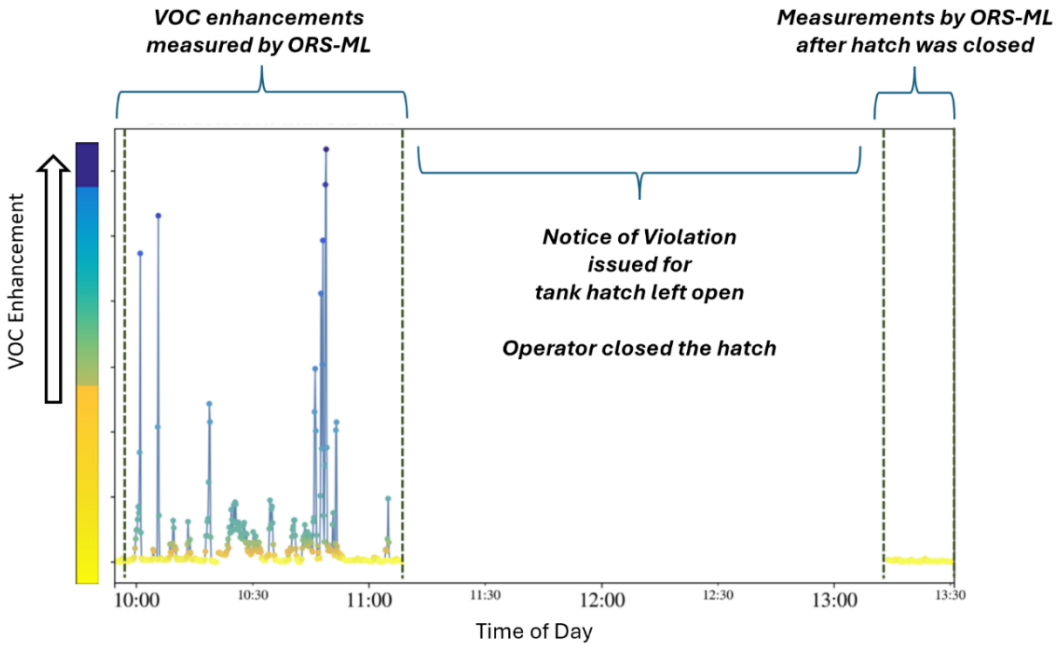
There are several CERP strategies that result in emission reductions but are not easily quantified. One such strategy is oil and gas monitoring, an objective in both the WCWLB and SLA CERPs.

To support this effort, South Coast AQMD utilizes its Optical Remote Sensing Mobile Laboratory (ORS-ML), which is equipped with advanced technologies including Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy, Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy, and Automated Gas Chromatography. These tools enable the detection of a wide range of VOC emissions from oil wells, drilling operations, and production facilities.

Since the adoption of their respective CERPs, South Coast AQMD has conducted 51 oil well surveys in WCWLB which resulted in 36 compliance actions, of which 30 surveys led to Notices of Violation (NOVs). In SLA, 16 surveys were conducted, resulting in six compliance actions, five of which led to NOVs. The combined approach of advanced monitoring techniques followed by focused enforcement were executed to mitigate emissions from the elevated VOC emission events.

The following example (Figure 2) highlights how South Coast AQMD's advanced monitoring and compliance teams worked collaboratively to address a significant air quality concern. In May 2022, elevated levels of VOCs were detected by the ORS-ML downwind of an oil extraction facility in Wilmington (WCWLB Community). South Coast AQMD's monitoring team notified the compliance team, who conducted an on-site inspection. The inspector revealed that a hatch on one of the tanks had been left open. The facility operator closed the hatch, and follow-up measurements were taken around the area to verify that no more leaks were detected. The time-series plot below shows VOC measurements by the ORS-ML illustrating that enhanced VOC emissions were no longer detected after the facility completed their repairs.

Figure 2 – Collaborative Monitoring and Enforcement Effort to Address Elevated VOC Emissions



Additionally, under the implementation of Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities, South Coast AQMD coordinated with all refineries in the WCWLB community to implement fenceline air monitoring systems. These systems use optical remote sensing technologies to detect, characterize, and measure fugitive emission plumes that cross refinery fencelines. The data is made available to the public in near real-time. The fenceline monitoring systems became fully operational in January 2020. For additional details please visit South Coast AQMD Rule 1180 Community Air Monitoring webpage: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/support-documents/rule-1180-refinery-fenceline-monitoring-plans/rule-1180-community-air-monitoring.

CSCs identified truck idling as a major concern due to the vehicle emissions associated. As part of a broader enforcement strategy under the AB 617 program, South Coast AQMD and CARB conducted truck idling enforcement activities across all six South Coast AQMD AB 617 communities. Table 10 below summarizes these enforcement efforts, which included idling sweeps, truck inspections, and observations of clean idle stickers, resulting in the issuance of NOVs where applicable. This effort shows how ongoing coordination between the two agencies helps to reduce emissions from idling heavy-duty vehicles through compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Table 10 – Truck Idling Sweeps and Commercial Diesel Truck Idling Inspections Conducted by South Coast AQMD and CARB*

	South Coast AQMD				CARB**	
Community	**Number of Idling Sweeps**	**Number of Trucks Inspected**	**Number of Clean Idle Sticker Observed**	**Number of NOVs Issued**	**Number of Trucks Inspected**	**Number of NOVs Issued**
ELABHWC	26	478	281	6	2,734	62
SBM	26	264	181	3	423	16
WCWLB	28	1,431	898	16	1,986	89
ECV	7	24	23	0	358	7
SELA	19	145	113	5	3,812	79
SLA	9	103	67	1	869	22

**Cumulative data from South Coast AQMD covers 2018 – 2025 for SBM; 2019–2025 for ELABHWC and WCWLB; 2024–2025 for ECV; 2021–2025 SELA; and 2023–2025 for SLA. Cumulative data from CARB covers 2020–2025 for all communities.*

***These data only reflect CARB's inspection for idling compliance and not compliance with all of CARB's truck regulations. Please visit CARB's Enforcement Data Visualization System (EDVS; https://webmaps.arb.ca.gov/edvs/) for additional truck inspection details.*

In addition to truck idling inspections, more than 180 "No Idling" signs were installed across multiple locations within South Coast AQMD AB 617 communities to help reduce truck idling and associated emissions, through coordination between South Coast AQMD, CARB, and the CSCs.

In ECV, from 2019 to August 2025, South Coast AQMD conducted 935 enforcement activities under Rule 444 – Open Burning, responded to 160 complaints, issued five (5) NOVs, and made three (3) referrals to the Combustible Materials Taskforce. These efforts help reduce unpermitted burning activities, thus decreasing particulate matter and other harmful air pollutants released into the community. Additionally, these are ongoing efforts which will continue beyond CERP implementation.

Community outreach has been a useful strategy in advancing AB 617 emission and exposure reduction efforts. Additional information on community engagement is provided in Attachment 2.

Post-Year 5 Governance and Community Engagement

As required by Blueprint 2.0, South Coast AQMD is providing this addendum as an assessment of the Community Steering Committee (CSC) process, evaluating its effectiveness, inclusivity, community engagement and governance of meetings conducted—highlighting strengths, gaps, and future recommendations for clear, transparent, and community-friendly communications for Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) implementation.

South Coast AQMD continues to deepen its commitment to community-led air quality improvements through sustained relationship building under the AB 617 program. A core component of this effort is the robust and evolving framework of community interaction facilitated through Community Steering Committee (CSC) meetings, subject-focused working team meetings, and the Post-Year 5 Transition Working Team meetings. These platforms are designed to expand and strengthen participation from CSC members, consistently nominated AB 617 communities, community stakeholders and members of the public. In 2025, these Post-Year 5 Transition meetings were focused on the 2018 designated CSC communities, and this year transitioned focus to the 2019 designated CSC communities, including Eastern Coachella Valley and Southeast Los Angeles.

Through active participation in these various forums, CSC members play an essential role in guiding the implementation of the Community Emissions Reduction Plans (CERPs), while maintaining close, ongoing relationships with Community Liaisons and AB 617 staff. This open line of communication enables ongoing responses to community concerns, fosters mutual accountability, and creates a feedback loop for improving existing and future initiatives.

To support and evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts, staff utilize a comprehensive Engagement Tracker that documents all community interactions — including email, phone calls, in-person visits, and virtual sessions. This tool provides valuable insights into the depth and reach of engagement efforts over time.

A summary of engagement activities includes:

- A detailed list of CSC, working team, listening sessions, office hours and Post-Year 5 meetings;
- Meeting attendance records, including Zoom participation;
- Viewership metrics from livestreamed sessions on Facebook Live.

Together, these efforts demonstrate South Coast AQMD's ongoing efforts in thorough, responsive, and transparent engagement with communities most affected by air pollution.

AB 617 Meetings and Metrics

Community Steering Committee Meetings

Community Steering Committee (CSC) meetings are a central part of the AB 617 program, designed to ensure community voices are at the heart of local air quality planning and community guidance. CSC meetings are required under Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617), which aims to reduce air pollution in communities most impacted by environmental and health disparities. These meetings are essential for building trust, promoting accountability, and ensuring community priorities are central to all air quality improvement strategies designed in each Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP). CSC meetings are public meetings where residents, local organizations, business representatives, community organizations and other community stakeholders from AB 617-designated communities work directly with the South Coast AQMD, partner agencies, and CSC members to:

- Identify and prioritize local air pollution concerns
- Develop and oversee CERPs and Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMP)s
- Provide feedback on projects, strategies, and funding opportunities
- Collaborate on solutions tailored to their community's environmental and public health needs

Key Features of a CSC Meeting:

- Community-Driven: Residents and stakeholders help shape agendas, priorities, and CERP objectives.
- Collaborative: Meetings include South Coast AQMD staff, community members, local agencies, and sometimes academic or technical advisors.
- Transparent: Meetings are open to the public and include accessible materials, multilingual interpretation, and virtual recordings.
- Ongoing: After CERP development process, CSCs meet quarterly throughout the year to monitor progress, adjust plans, and address emerging concerns until CERP completion.

Working Teams

In partnership with CSC members and/or co-leads, South Coast AQMD has developed a structured and community-centered strategy for the implementation of the Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and community engagement. This working team model emphasizes shared leadership, community-driven priorities, and transparent decision-making to ensure effective and equitable outcomes. The following are working teams that have been created to encourage CSC member dialogue and feedback:

AB 617 Post-Year 5 Transition: In 2025, the AB 617 Post-Year 5 Transition working team meetings were designed to guide communities and stakeholders through the next phase of the AB 617 program following the initial five years of implementation and meet regularly with CSC communities who have reached their fifth year in the program.

The purpose of the Post-Year 5 Transition meetings is to reflect on progress and assess what has been accomplished during the first five years, including progress made on Community Emissions Reduction Plans (CERPs), monitoring initiatives, and community capacity building. By identifying these challenges and lessons learned to inform the next phase, South Coast AQMD intends to support continued community engagement to ensure that CSC members and other stakeholders remain engaged beyond the initial implementation phase. Maintaining open communication channels between community members, South Coast AQMD, and other community stakeholders through a long-term sustainability

plan, the Post-Year 5 Transition meetings explored how emission reduction strategies and sustainable community engagement efforts will continue beyond the initial AB 617 funding and identify opportunities for ongoing monitoring, enforcement, and investment.

CSC members discussed the importance of how to expand and evolve participation and re-engaging with consistently nominated AB 617 communities and encourage involvement from new voices (e.g., youth, local organizations, underserved groups). CSC members discussed ways to initiate mentorship of existing AB 617 CSC communities for consistently nominated communities (CNCs) and Community Air Grant (CAG) recipients. CNCs are defined as localized geographic areas that have been recommended for inclusion in the Community Air Protection Program. These areas have been nominated since the program's inception in 2018 but have not been formally selected by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) governing board.

Discussions on the evaluation of the program structures gave CSC members the opportunity to review how certain structures and processes for CSCs, working teams, and engagement methods could have better aligned with long-term goals and community needs.

The overall goal of these discussions is to transition the AB 617 program from a five-year implementation focus into a long-term, sustainable model of community-driven air quality improvement, while ensuring community voices continue to shape decision-making and accountability remains strong.

Budget / CERP Implementation Working Team: In 2020, the Eastern Coachella Valley CSC was the first South Coast AQMD CSC to convene focused discussions for various subject-specific topics, such as Budget/CERP Implementation, Charter, Monitoring, and Outreach. These working teams meet as-needed, often on a weekly basis.

Initially, the Budget working team began focusing on understanding the implementation and incentives budgets of the program, and how projects are prioritized and funded. This working team has shifted its focus on how to implement the Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) objectives in a way that reflects community priorities. Members discuss budget planning, funding opportunities, and implementation strategies to ensure resources are used effectively and equitably. The team helps guide decisions on which projects move forward and how progress is tracked.

Charter: These meetings provide CSC members and community stakeholders with a space to collaboratively develop and refine the CSC's Charter —a foundational document that outlines the group's shared goals, responsibilities, decision-making processes, and expectations for participation. The goal of the Charter Working Team is to ensure that the CSC operates with transparency, accountability, and equity, while reflecting the unique values and priorities of the designated communities of the Eastern Coachella Valley and South LA CSCs.

Monitoring: This working team helps shape the air monitoring efforts implemented in the Eastern Coachella Valley and South LA CSCs. Eastern Coachella Valley working teams primarily focused on air quality issues affected by pesticides, the Salton Sea, agricultural operations, fugitive dust and diesel mobile sources. In South LA monitoring working team meetings, CSC members provided input on where and what to monitor specific to oil and gas sites, auto-body shops and general industrial facilities in South LA community. CSC members work with South Coast AQMD staff to review data, identify

monitoring locations, and ensure the community's air quality concerns are addressed. The goal is to make sure monitoring supports both the CERP and local needs.

Outreach: The Outreach working team focuses on making sure community members stay informed and involved. This includes helping to create flyers, events, and communication materials that are clear, accessible, and culturally relevant. The team supports broader engagement by helping connect with residents who may not regularly attend meetings.

Community Mobility: In the South Los Angeles CSC, additional working teams have been implemented and meet quarterly. The Community Mobility Working Team aims to identify engagement strategies, workshops, and collaborative tools that empower residents to: document their experiences of air pollution and lived experiences; advocate for improvements from agencies regulating air quality; increase awareness of and accessibility to environmental wellness tools; identify gaps in engagement; and continue building a collective grassroots movement to shape air quality in South LA. This Working Team has four main goals: engage the CSC with the implementation of mobile source rules and regulations; prioritize a list of schools to inform the installation of air filtration systems; support community-led projects for safer routes and mobility; and explore new funding opportunities for air filtration systems.

Just Transition: In defining just transition, the core principles of the framework are to: protect health and quality of life; ensure economic stability; incorporate economic justice (ensure equity exists in transitions by taking into account diverse backgrounds and lived experiences that impact businesses and people); and improve air quality in the community. The goals of this Working Team are to: educate the community and facilities about requirements and best options for emission reduction; uplift CSC members to become potential leaders in our working team; identify funding and budgets for safer alternatives; and address the volume of activities for unpermitted and permitted facilities.

Oil And Gas: The Oil and Gas Working Team has five main goals: organize the CSC to identify facilities of concern; engage CSC in the development and implementation of Rule 1148 series; coordinate with the CalGEM on inspections; inform the community or other agencies' authority and their new or ongoing projects; and identify strategies and funding opportunities to implement best practices.

Onboarding Workshops

Onboarding new community members is essential for ensuring a smooth and successful integration into the community. Workshops helped introduce new members to the community's mission, values, guidelines, and structure and provided a refresher for current CSC members. Roles and responsibilities within the community members and South Coast AQMD staff were identified and set appropriate expectations for participation. These onboarding workshops also provide an opportunity for new members to interact with existing members, community leaders and staff.

These onboarding workshops not only provide information on general overview of the AB 617 program, the CERP and CAMP, charter, stipends, etc., but also engage new CSC members to become active contributors who feel comfortable, informed, and connected within the community.

Additional Meeting Forums

Agenda Setting Meetings

In preparation for Community Steering Committee (CSC) meetings, South Coast AQMD staff also hosts Agenda Setting Meetings for community members to collaborate directly with staff to identify and prioritize topics of interest for upcoming CSC meetings. These sessions provide an important opportunity for community voices to help shape meeting content, ensuring that discussions remain relevant, responsive, and grounded in local priorities.

Co-Lead Retreats

South LA CSC Co-leads, CARB staff, and community members gathered for an in-person retreat to reflect on the past year, refine the South LA CSC Charter, and strengthen collaboration. Small group discussions focused on accomplishments, challenges, and lessons learned, while setting goals for Working Teams and participatory budgeting. A draft calendar was reviewed, and a new Working Team was formed to continue Charter revisions. The retreat reinforced shared commitments to environmental justice, transparent decision-making, and community-led implementation.

Community Tours

Community Tours continue to be a powerful tool to foster education, dialogue, and deeper local engagement. These tours have successfully brought together CSC members, South Coast AQMD staff, and community-based organizations (CBOs) to directly observe and discuss sources of air pollution and community health concerns in specific neighborhoods.

East LA, West Commerce, Boyle Heights

Led in collaboration with organizations like Legacy LA, the tour examined rail corridors, industrial zones, and the Alameda Corridor. CSC members gained insight into legacy pollution, heavy truck traffic, and gaps in green infrastructure. The experience provided a valuable foundation for building future strategies to address rail emissions, land use concerns, and youth-centered environmental advocacy.

Eastern Coachella Valley

This tour brought attention to agricultural fields, pesticide monitoring sites, and dust emission hotspots. Residents and local advocates offered insight into how land use patterns, lack of buffer zones, and unpaved roads contribute to chronic respiratory health issues. The tour strengthened collaboration between CSC members and agricultural experts and built momentum for enhanced air monitoring and pesticide notification systems.

Ontario/Pomona

Focusing on rail activity and its impacts, this tour revealed community concerns around diesel emissions, noise pollution, and health risks near major railyards. Participants observed the need for stronger mitigation at rail-adjacent neighborhoods and better communication with freight operators. The tour led to productive dialogue on clean locomotive technology and land use planning.

Paramount

Participants toured facilities identified as emission sources—many near homes and schools. The tour included discussions about past metal-processing emissions and highlighted improvements in enforcement and community trust-building. Residents expressed appreciation for increased transparency and monitoring, while noting the need for continued vigilance.

South Los Angeles
With support from community co-leads, this tour focused on oil and gas extraction sites and auto body shops, where residents shared longstanding concerns about odors, emissions, and potential health impacts. The tour helped deepen understanding of localized industrial activity and emphasized the importance of community-led enforcement and permit reform. Active participation from co-leads helped bridge trust and spark renewed interest in long-term solutions.

San Bernardino / Muscoy
This tour centered on rail emissions and goods movement corridors, with residents pointing out how freight traffic disproportionately impacts low-income communities. Engagement focused on monitoring gaps, buffer zones, and collaborative solutions with rail operators. The tour built on long-standing community efforts to improve air quality and land use around railyards.

Southeast Los Angeles (SELA)
Touring SELA communities highlighted the stark lack of green space and the environmental burden placed on densely populated neighborhoods. Participants visited locations identified for potential greening and environmental justice investments. The tour reinforced how air quality goals must intersect with equitable access to green infrastructure and park space.

Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach
Focused on ports, refineries, and goods movement corridors, this tour highlighted the close proximity of industrial operations to homes, schools, and parks. Community members shared firsthand accounts of daily exposure to emissions from refineries, container trucks, and port operations. The tour elevated awareness of cumulative impacts and reinforced the urgency of strategies for cleaner trucks, port-related monitoring, and stricter enforcement in frontline neighborhoods.

Across all AB 617 community tours, common themes emerged around the impacts of industrial activity, goods movement, and inadequate land use planning on air quality and public health. Emissions sources such as rail yards, freight corridors, ports, refineries, agricultural operations, metal-processing facilities, oil and gas sites, and auto body shops were consistently identified as major concerns. Communities highlighted diesel emissions, pesticide exposure, dust, odors, and noise pollution, especially in areas near homes, schools, and parks. Key priorities included stronger enforcement, buffer zones, cleaner technologies, increased monitoring, and equitable access to green space. These tours also reinforced the value of community-led solutions, enhanced transparency, and ongoing collaboration with local organizations to address environmental justice and health disparities.

To further strengthen equity and sustained engagement, South Coast AQMD has continued conducting outreach and research with CBOs from consistently nominated communities, including those not yet formally designated as AB 617 communities. These efforts include:

- One-on-one meetings with CBOs to understand local environmental priorities
- Sharing tools, data, and AB 617 program information with emerging community leaders
- Offering technical assistance to help CBOs participate in future nomination cycles
- Listening sessions to identify barriers to participation and co-develop solutions

This approach ensures that community voices remain at the center of decision-making and that future community selection processes are informed by grassroots insights and environmental justice needs.

Office Hours

Staff and SLA CSC community co-leads met with CSC members and residents to review the Draft Project Plan for the SLA Professional Wet Cleaning Conversion Project. Discussions covered permitted facility identification, emissions tracking, project eligibility, cost guidelines, and next steps for the RFP timeline. The session also introduced plans for a facility tour and encouraged community feedback during the open comment period. The conversation helped clarify project details and emphasized the importance of community input in shaping implementation. Additionally, staff provided office hours for stipends, green spaces, and other specific topics.

Regional Clean Air Community Conversations

South Coast AQMD hosted regional community conversations to hear directly from residents and community partners throughout the region about air quality priorities and opportunities to expand AB 617 incentive funding to CNCs. The discussions focused on how Community Air Protection (CAP) funds can support cleaner technologies, reduce air pollution, and address local community needs.

AB 617 CSC Meeting Attendance and Views

This table presents a chronological summary of community engagement metrics for AB 617-related meetings, including, but not limited to Community Steering Committee (CSC) meetings, Post-Year 5 Transition meetings, Working Team meetings (WTM) beginning June 2024 when this requirement was incorporated into the Annual Progress Report. Each entry includes the meeting date, meeting title, participation attendance (including in-person and Zoom participants), and online viewership (Facebook Live or other streaming platforms, where applicable). The table provides an overview of community involvement over time and helps assess outreach effectiveness and engagement trends.

June 5, 2024 Virtual SLA Just Transition WTM 5:30 – 6:45 pm CSC: 13 Zoom: 47 Facebook Live: N/A	**June 6, 2024** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 10 Zoom: 60 Facebook Live: 15	**June 12, 2024** Virtual SLA Participatory Budget WTM 5:30 – 6:45 pm CSC: 14 Zoom: 50 Facebook Live: 13	**June 13, 2024** Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00 – 4:30 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 75 Facebook Live: 14
June 20, 2024 Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 – 8:00 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 46 Facebook Live: 17	**June 27, 2024** Virtual SLA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 15 Zoom: 85 Facebook Live: 35	**August 24, 2024** In-Person All CSC: APR Meeting 8:30 am - 3:30 pm CSC: 91 Zoom: 170 Facebook Live: 39	**September 5, 2024** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00 - 7:30 pm CSC: 10 Zoom: 64 Facebook Live: 25

September 26, 2024 Virtual Onboarding Workshop 5:30 - 6:30 pm CSC: 12 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: N/A	**October 3, 2024** Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00 - 4:00 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 78 Facebook Live: 17	**October 4, 2024** Virtual SELA Bidder's Conference 2:00 - 3:00 pm CSC: 0 Zoom: 22 Facebook Live: N/A	**October 17, 2024** Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 55 Facebook Live: 17
October 24, 2024 Virtual South LA CSC 4:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 15 Zoom: 80 Facebook Live: 15	**November 7, 2024** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: 60 Facebook Live: 18	**November 14, 2024** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 - 8:00 pm CSC: 9 Zoom: 54 Facebook Live: 14	**January 8, 2025** South LA Virtual Intro to WTM 5:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 27 Zoom: 72 Facebook Live: N/A
January 9, 2025 Virtual All CSC Onboarding Workshop 5:30 - 6:30 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 26 Facebook Live: N/A	**January 16, 2025** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00 - 7:00 pm CSC: 15 Zoom: 60 Facebook Live: 20	**January 22, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition Workshop 5:30 - 6:30 pm CSC: 22 Zoom: 61 Facebook Live: N/A	**January 30, 2025** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 - 8:00 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 40 Facebook Live: 12
February 13, 2025 Virtual South LA CSC 4:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 27 Zoom: 77 Facebook Live: 40	**February 19, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition Workshop 5:30 - 6:30 pm CSC: 26 Zoom: 62 Facebook Live: N/A	**February 27, 2025** Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00 - 4:00 pm CSC: 10 Zoom: 71 Facebook Live: 22	**March 5, 2025** Virtual SLA Just Transition WTM 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 23 Zoom: 53 Facebook Live: N/A
March 12, 2025 Virtual Just Transition Office 5:30-6:30 pm CSC: 4 Zoom: 14 Facebook Live: N/A	**March 13, 2025** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 10 Zoom: 85 Facebook Live: 26	**March 19, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 26 Zoom: 62 Facebook Live: N/A	**March 21, 2025** Virtual ECV Monitoring WTM 2:00 – 3:30 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 33 Facebook Live: N/A

March 27, 2025 Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 2 Zoom: 44 Facebook Live: 13	**April 2, 2025** SLA Community Air Monitoring WTM 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 20 Zoom: 53 Facebook Live: N/A	**April 10, 2025** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 – 8:00 pm CSC: 6 Zoom: 38 Facebook Live: 24	**April 16, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 12 Zoom: 48 Facebook Live: N/A
April 17, 2025 Virtual ECV CSC 5:00 - 7:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: 54 Facebook Live: 28	**April 24, 2025** Virtual SELA Green Space Office Hours 4:00 – 6:30 pm CSC: 0 Zoom: 13 Facebook Live: N/A	**April 30, 2025** Virtual ECV WTM 4:30 – 5:30 pm CSC: 1 Zoom: 5 Facebook Live: N/A	**May 7, 2025** Virtual SLA Community Mobility 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 21 Zoom: 52 Facebook Live: N/A
May 15, 2025 Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00 - 4:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: 70 Facebook Live: 20	**May 21, 2025** Virtual SLA Oil & Gas WTM 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 14 Zoom: 54 Facebook Live: N/A	**May 21, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 15 Zoom: 42 Facebook Live: N/A	**May 29, 2025** Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00 - 6:00 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 41 Facebook Live: 8
June 4, 2025 In-person South LA Co-Lead Workshop 10:00 am-4:00 pm CSC: 6 Zoom: N/A Facebook Live: N/A	**June 5, 2025** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 2 Zoom: 46 Facebook Live: 12	**June 12, 2025** Virtual Diesel Mobile Source Workshop 5:00 – 7:00 pm CSC: 10 Zoom: 70 Facebook Live: 32	**June 18, 2025** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 21 Zoom: 54 Facebook Live: N/A
June 26, 2025 Virtual SLA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 13 Zoom: 51 Facebook Live: 16	**July 10, 2025** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00 – 7:00 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 43 Facebook Live: 20	**July 17, 2025** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 – 8:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: 38 Facebook Live: 16	**July 30, 2025** All CSC Onboarding Workshop 5:30 -6:30 pm CSC: 23 Zoom: 39 Facebook Live: N/A

August 13, 2025 Virtual SLA CSC 5:30 – 7:00 pm CSC: 25 Zoom: 55 Facebook Live: N/A	**August 14, 2025** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 63 Facebook Live: 15	**August 20, 2025** Virtual APR 5:30 – 7:30 pm CSC: 25 Zoom: 69 Facebook Live: 23	**August 28, 2025** Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 4 Zoom: 82 Facebook Live: 21
September 11, 2025 Virtual SLA CSC 4:00 – 6:00 pm CSC: 27 Zoom: 90 Facebook Live: 89	**September 12, 2025** Virtual ECV CSC 10:00 – 11:30 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 21 Facebook Live: N/A	**September 17, 2025** Virtual Community Mobility WTM 5-7 pm CSC: 24 Zoom: 64 Facebook Live: N/A	**September 25, 2025** Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00 – 4:00 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 81 Facebook Live: 138
October 1, 2025 Virtual SLA Wet/Dry Cleaning Office Hours 5:30-6:30 pm CSC: 18 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: N/A	**October 9, 2025** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00-7:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 61 Facebook Live: 20	**October 15, 2025** Virtual SLA Oil & Gas WTM 5:30-7:30 pm CSC: 27 Zoom: 67 Facebook Live: N/A	**October 16, 2025** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00 – 8:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 53 Facebook Live: 20
October 25, 2025 In-Person All CSC Event 9:00 am-3:00 pm CSC: N/A Zoom: N/A Facebook Live: N/A	**October 30, 2025** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: N/A Facebook Live: 111	**November 6, 2025** Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 2 Zoom: 42 Facebook Live: 101	**November 11, 2025** Virtual SLA Just Transition WTM 5:30-7:30 pm CSC: 19 Zoom: 52 Facebook Live: N/A
November 12, 2025 Virtual SLA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 23 Zoom: 79 Facebook Live: 61	**November 13, 2025** Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00-4:00 pm CSC: 12 Zoom: N/A Facebook Live: 48	**January 15, 2026** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00-7:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 41 Facebook Live: 14	**January 22, 2026** Virtual Onboarding Workshop 5:30-6:30 pm CSC: 40 Zoom: 67

			Facebook Live: N/A
February 11, 2026 Virtual SLA WT Recap & Orientation 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 42 Zoom: 75 Facebook Live: N/A	**February 12, 2026** Virtual SBM CSC 6:00-8:00 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: 27	**February 18, 2026** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 8 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: 27	**February 26, 2026** Virtual ELA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 4 Zoom: 48 Facebook Live: 36
March 4, 2026 Virtual SLA Oil & Gas WTM 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 33 Zoom: 72 Facebook Live: N/A	**March 12, 2026** Virtual SLA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 36 Zoom: 95 Facebook Live: 37	**March 17, 2026** Virtual SLA WTM Office Hours 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 30 Zoom: 63 Facebook Live: 37	**March 18, 2026** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 30 Zoom: 50 Facebook Live: 37
March 26, 2026 Virtual WCWLB CSC 2:00-4:00 pm CSC: 9 Zoom: 59 Facebook Live: 9	**March 31, 2026** Virtual ELABHWC Truck Routes CSC: 3 Zoom: 48 Facebook Live: N/A	**April 2, 2026** Virtual Incentive Funding Update CSC: 20 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: N/A	**April 8, 2026** Virtual SLA Monitoring WTM 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 38 Zoom: 65 Facebook Live: N/A
April 9, 2026 Virtual SBM CSC 6:00-8:00 pm CSC: 7 Zoom: 50 Facebook Live: 4	**April 15, 2026** Virtual RCACC – San Bernardino County 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 4 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: N/A	**April 23, 2026** Virtual SELA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 6 Zoom: 45 Facebook Live: 21	**April 29, 2026** Virtual RCACC – Riverside County 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 2 Zoom: 57 Facebook Live: N/A
April 30, 2026 Virtual RCACC – Los Angeles County 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 2	**May 6, 2026** Virtual SLA Community Mobility WTM 5:00-7:00 pm CSC: 29	**May 7, 2026** Virtual ECV CSC 5:00-7:00 pm CSC: 6 Zoom: 41	**May 13, 2026** Virtual SLA Oil & Gas WTM 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 40 Zoom: 66

Zoom: 53 Facebook Live: N/A	Zoom: 60 Facebook Live: N/A	Facebook Live: 5	Facebook Live: N/A
May 14, 2026 Virtual RCACC – Orange County 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: N/A Zoom: 49 Facebook Live: N/A	**May 21, 2026** Virtual ELABHWC CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 46 Facebook Live: 5	**June 4, 2026** Virtual SLA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 27 Zoom: 75 Facebook Live: 34	**June 17, 2026** Virtual Post-Year 5 Transition 5:30-7:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 35 Facebook Live: N/A
July 9, 2026 Virtual SELA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 3 Zoom: 51 Facebook Live: 27	**August 27, 2026** Virtual Special ELABHWC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 5 Zoom: 66 Facebook Live: 19	**September 3, 2026** Virtual SLA CSC 4:00-6:00 pm CSC: 32 Zoom: 76 Facebook Live: 8	

Assessment: Accessibility and Inclusion

South Coast AQMD's AB 617 program continues to demonstrate a strong and consistent commitment to ensuring accessible and inclusive engagement for all community members participating in the AB 617 program, particularly those involved in the Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV) Community Steering Committee and its Working Teams.

Use of Community-Friendly Materials and Plain Language

South Coast AQMD continues to prioritize the development and delivery of plain-language presentations, visual aids, and culturally relevant materials that make complex air quality topics easier to understand. Materials shared during Working Team and CSC meetings were designed with accessibility in mind, reducing technical jargon and promoting greater participation from residents of all backgrounds.

Language Access and Interpretation

Recognizing the linguistic diversity of the ECV region, South Coast AQMD ensured that all meetings—both virtual and in-person—offered live interpretation services, including Spanish and other needed languages, allowing non-English-speaking residents to engage meaningfully. All meeting materials were translated, and bilingual staff were present to support communication needs during workshops and community forums.

Virtual & In-Person Access

South Coast AQMD continues to host virtual meetings, in-person engagements with streaming access via Zoom and Facebook Live for wider community reach. Public interactions through phone, email, mail, and virtual platforms are encouraged to maintain continued community engagement. Facebook Live offered ongoing public access, extending transparency to community members unable to attend in real-time.

Ongoing Outreach and Training

In addition to CSC meetings, South Coast AQMD hosted onboarding workshops, just transition sessions, and technical training such as, but not limited to Intro to Working Team Meetings, Post-Year 5 Transition community info sessions, Regional Clean Air Community Conversations with CNCs. These efforts supported not only active CSC members but also new participants seeking to better understand the AB 617 process.

Multiple Channels for Community Input

South Coast AQMD provided a wide range of communication pathways, including:

- Email inbox dedicated to AB 617 comments
- Phone calls, general email inquiries, and combination communications
- Mailed materials and hard copy access for community members without internet connectivity

South Coast AQMD's AB 617 program continues to set a strong standard for equitable engagement, through its multilingual access, hybrid meeting formats, community-friendly content, and diverse communication channels. These efforts are key to building trust, transparency, and sustained community involvement in environmental decision-making.

Methods of Communication

- Open invitations via AB 617 comments and inquiry inboxes gathered additional community input.
- Feedback prompted directly during CSC sessions.
- Transparent agenda-setting, strong facilitation, timely follow-up materials.
- Improved technical language barriers.

Recommendations for Improvement on Current AB 617 Program and Post-Implementation

To further enhance the AB 617 community engagement process both with current AB 617 CSCs and with Consistently Nominated Communities as the program evolves towards implementation of Blueprint 2.0, South Coast AQMD will implement the following strategies:

- Structured surveys at the end of each CSC meeting to assess whether meetings are meaningful, clear, and accessible to all participants.
- Continued outreach to youth and consistently nominated communities to diversify and strengthen engagement.
- Consideration of meeting fatigue and barriers to participation, ensuring that meetings remain accessible and engaging.
- Use of plain language summaries and multilingual translations to make materials understandable to a broader audience.

- Implementation of flexible meeting formats, including hybrid and virtual options, to accommodate varied community needs and preferences.
- Thought Partnership collaborations with AB 617 CSC members and revisiting lessons learned with community stakeholders as staff work toward the engagement of Consistently Nominated Communities within the South Coast AQMD region.

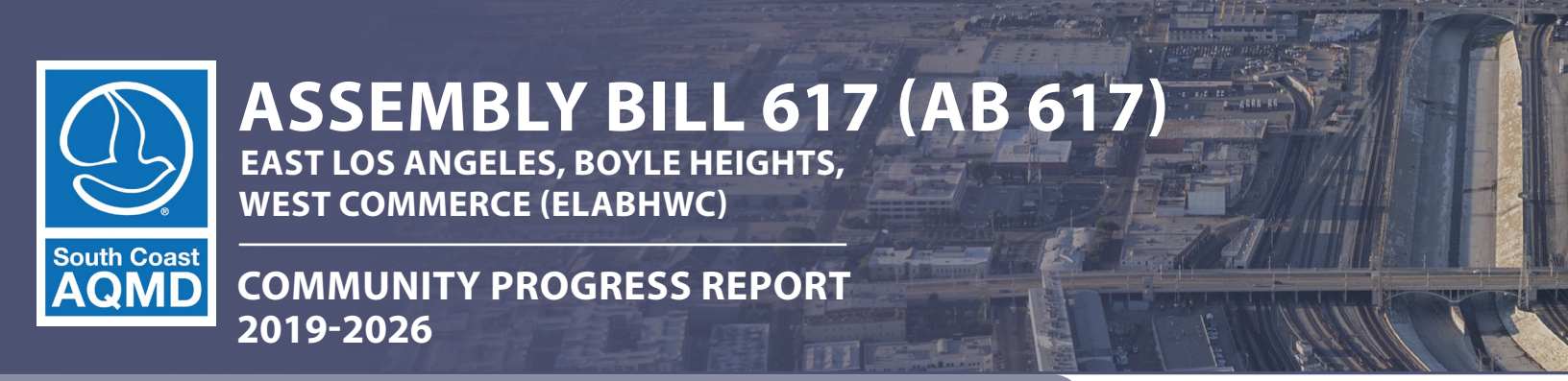
These improvements aim to ensure inclusive, responsive, and effective community participation as the AB 617 program transitions into its next phase of implementation and collaboration.

Attachment 3 – Community Highlights Infographics

ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)

EAST LOS ANGELES, BOYLE HEIGHTS, WEST COMMERCE (ELABHWC)

COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2019-2026



Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

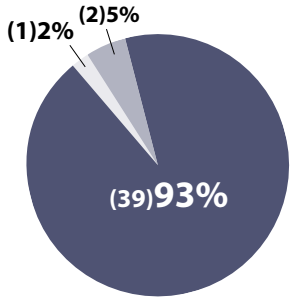
Seven Air Quality Priorities

- Trucks
- Railyards
- Metal Processing Facilities
- Rendering Facilities
- Auto Body Shops
- Exposure Reduction
- General Industrial Facilities

42 Total CERP Objectives

Status of CERP Implementation

September 6, 2019 to August 31, 2026



93%	Completed
5%	Nearing Completion
2%	Initiated

Scan for more info on the East Lost Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce communities

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

CERP Implementation Highlights

- 82 applications received through the Public School Air Filtration Program
- 8,080 air purifiers distributed through the Residential Air Filtration Program, including 2,280 distributed at a July 2026 East Los Angeles event following the Lineage Fire
- 3,100+ trucks and 13 facilities inspected through targeted enforcement sweeps, resulting in 54 Notices of Violation
- 80+ potential truck routes identified through community workshops and shared with local transportation agencies
- Automated License Plate Reader/Portable Emissions AcQuisition campaign for targeted truck and incentives outreach

Projected Emission Reductions

$85 Million	74 TPY	1.5 TPY	3.5 TPY
Incentive Funding	NOx Reduced	DPM Reduced	VOC Reduced

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)

SAN BERNARDINO, MUSCOY (SBM)

COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2019-2026

Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

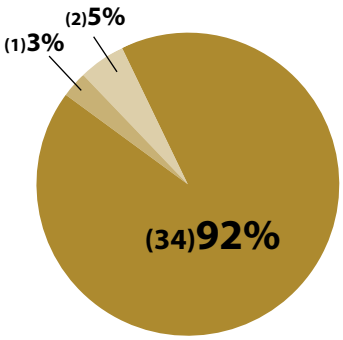
Six Air Quality Priorities

- **Neighborhood Truck Traffic**
- **Railyards**
- **Warehouses On-Site Emissions**
- **Omnitrans Bus Yard**
- **Concrete Batch, Asphalt Batch, and Aggregate Plants**
- **Exposure Reduction**

37 Total CERP Objectives

Status of CERP Implementation

September 6, 2019 to August 31, 2026



- **92%** Completed
- **3%** Nearing Completion
- **5%** Initiated

Scan for more info on the San Bernardino and Muscoy communities

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

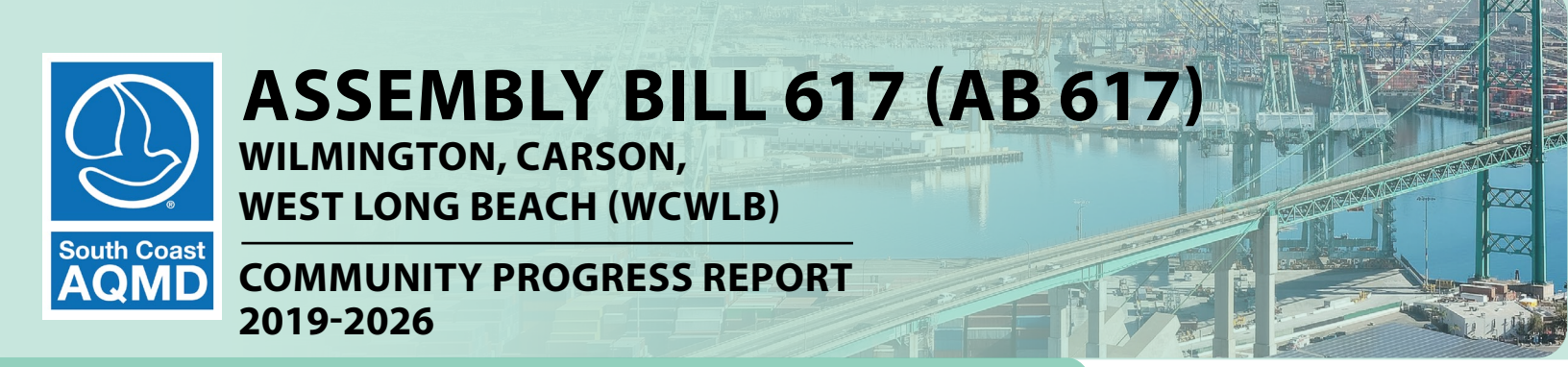
CERP Implementation Highlights

- 43 "No Truck Idling" signs installed at 16 community-identified locations
- 677 trucks inspected through CARB partnership, resulting in 13 Notices of Violation
- Community-identified truck routes shared with San Bernardino County to help inform truck access restrictions
- Expanded air monitoring at San Bernardino station and community sensor network to better understand neighborhood-scale pollution
- Worked with Aerodyne Research and Aclima to conduct additional mobile monitoring to identify local emission sources and support enforcement efforts
- Launched an Automated License Plate Reader pilot study with targeted incentive outreach to eligible trucks

Projected Emission Reductions

$12 Million	93 TPY	1.5 TPY	2.9 TPY
Incentive Funding	**NOx Reduced**	**DPM Reduced**	**VOC Reduced**

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds



ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)

WILMINGTON, CARSON, WEST LONG BEACH (WCWLB)

COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2019-2026

Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

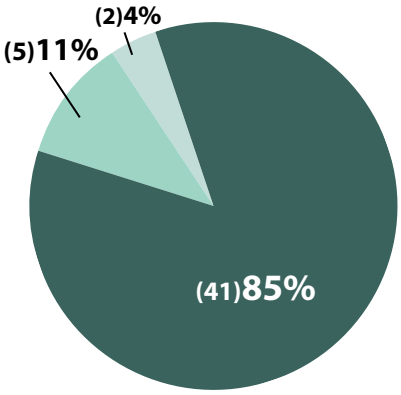
Six Air Quality Priorities

- Refineries
- Railyards
- Ports
- Oil Drilling and Production
- Neighborhood Truck Traffic
- Exposure Reduction

48 Total CERP Objectives

Status of CERP Implementation

September 6, 2019 to August 31, 2026



85%	Completed
11%	Nearing Completion
4%	Initiated

Scan for more info on the Wilmington, Carson and West Long Beach communities

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

CERP Implementation Highlights

- 51 oil well monitoring surveys conducted, resulting in 30 Notices of Violation
- $40 million allocated for zero-emission truck charging and fueling infrastructure, alongside new clean ship and ZE truck incentive programs
- Signed Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ports of Shenzhen and Long Beach to reduce emissions
- Rule 1109.1: Proposed updates to strengthen NOx and CO emission requirements for petroleum refineries and related operations
- Rules 1180 and 1180.1: Developed proposed amendments addressing air monitoring and reporting during refinery closures

Projected Emission Reductions

$166 Million	402 TPY	11.9 TPY	23.5 TPY
Incentive Funding	NO_x Reduced	DPM Reduced	VOC Reduced

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

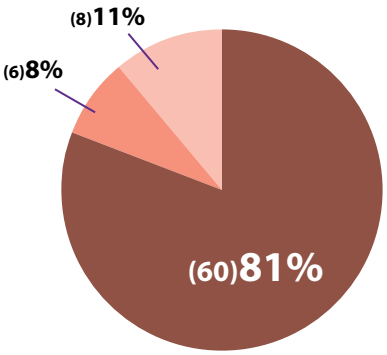
ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)
EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY (ECV)
COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2020-2026

Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

Seven Air Quality Priorities

- Land Use
- Salton Sea
- Pesticides
- Fugitive Road Dust and Off-Roading
- Open Burning and Illegal Dumping
- Diesel Mobile Sources
- Greenleaf Desert View Power Plant

74 Total CERP Objectives
Status of CERP Implementation
December 4, 2020 to August 31, 2026



- 81% Completed
- 8% Nearing Completion
- 11% Initiated

Scan for more info on the Eastern Coachella Valley community

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

CERP Implementation Highlights

- $4.57 million road paving project with Riverside County to reduce dust and improve air quality
- 912 air filtration units distributed to 692 households
- 277 trucks inspected through truck idling enforcement, resulting in 3 Notices of Violation
- Expanded community air monitoring to better understand sources of dust, pesticides and ammonia
- Pesticide monitoring study completed with state environmental and agriculture agencies.
- Comprehensive dust study conducted at the Mecca monitoring station to better identify, characterize emissions and distinguish sources (desert vs playa dust)

Projected Emission Reductions

$61 Million	186 TPY	14.3 TPY	22.7 TPY
Incentive Funding	NOx Reduced	DPM Reduced	VOC Reduced

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)

SOUTHEAST LOS ANGELES (SELA)

COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2020-2026



Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

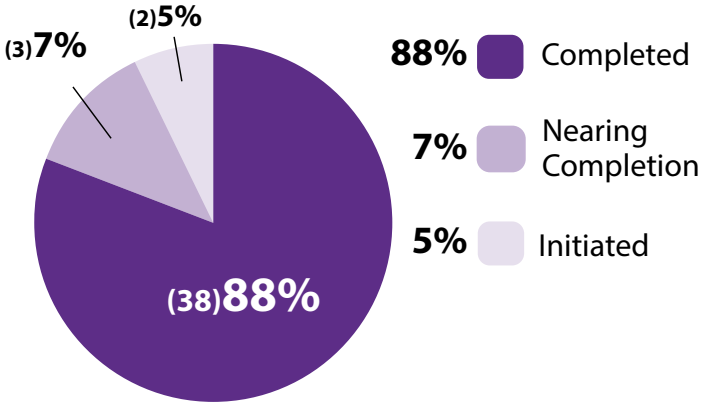
Six Air Quality Priorities

- **Trucks**
- **Railyards and Locomotives**
- **Metal Processing Facilities**
- **Rendering Facilities**
- **General Industrial Facilities**
- **Green Spaces**

43 Total CERP Objectives

Status of CERP Implementation

December 4, 2020 to August 31, 2026



Scan for more info on the South East Los Angeles community

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

CERP Implementation Highlights

- 3,000+ trucks inspected, resulting in 61 Notices of Violation
- $2.5 million awarded for three projects through the SELA Green Space Program
- Adopted Rule 1469 to reduce hexavalent chromium emissions from electroplating and anodizing operations
- Received 115 applications through the Public-School Air Filtration Program (as of May 2025)
- Strengthened Rules 1405 and 1460 to address community concerns about ethylene oxide and metal recycling emissions

Projected Emission Reductions

$19 Million	15 TPY	0.2 TPY	1 TPY
Incentive Funding	NO_x Reduced	DPM Reduced	VOC Reduced

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

ASSEMBLY BILL 617 (AB 617)
SOUTH LOS ANGELES (SLA)
COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT 2022-2026

Community Emission Reductions Plan (CERP) Progress

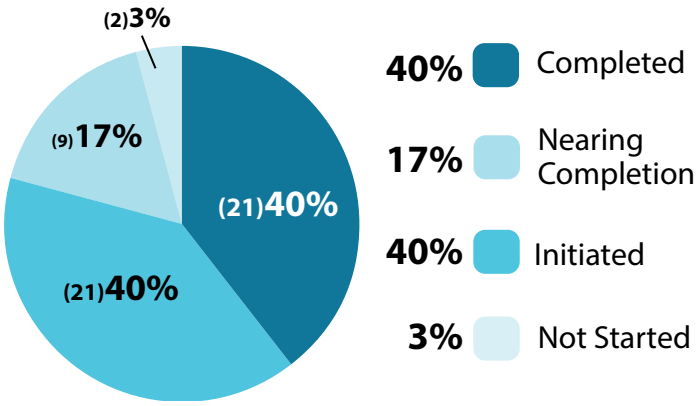
Five Air Quality Priorities

- Mobile Sources
- Metal Processing Facilities
- Auto Body Shops
- Oil and Gas Industry
- General Industrial Facilities

53 Total CERP Objectives

Status of CERP Implementation

June 3, 2022 to August 31, 2026



Scan for more info on the South Los Angeles community

Scan to access the community CERP Implementation Dashboard

Scan for the Community Air Monitoring Plan and related data

CERP Implementation Highlights

- Community Co- Lead Model with Three Community-based organizations: Shared leadership, working teams, short and long-term strategic planning
- $11.2 million allocated through community-led budgeting for air filtration, green spaces and cleaner equipment at dry cleaners and auto body shops
- $2.3 million to address emissions from dry cleaners through a community-led project plan
- Amended rules to phase out and prohibit the use of two toxic solvents: para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc)
- Adopted Rule 1460 to reduce fugitive dust and particulate emissions from metal recycling and shredding operations
- Strengthened community decision-making through partnerships with Community Co-Leads and local organizations

Projected Emission Reductions

$17 Million	3.7 TPY	0.1 TPY	0.3 TPY
Incentive Funding	NOx Reduced	DPM Reduced	VOC Reduced

TPY: Tons Per Year
DPM: Diesel Particulate Matter
NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds

Attachment 4

2026 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TO CARB

ON ASSEMBLY BILL 617 COMMUNITY EMISSION REDUCTIONS PLANS



South Coast AQMD

GOVERNING BOARD MEETING

NOVEMBER 6, 2026

Evolution of the AB 617 Program

1 AB 617 Program

- South Coast AQMD's Program began with six designated communities
- Community Steering Committees (CSC) established to develop Community Emission Reductions Plans (CERPs) and Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMPs)
- Continue implementation and engagement with traditional AB 617 communities

2 Second Generation AB 617 Program (CARB Blueprint 2.0)

- Expanding program's reach to more overburdened communities
- Incorporating lessons learned to build capacity to provide program's benefits
  - Leveraging AB 617 Community Air Program (CAP) incentives
  - Community-focused enforcement
  - Community-focused emission reductions through regulatory efforts
  - Continued and enhanced community engagement

South Coast AQMD AB 617 Communities

2018-Designated Communities

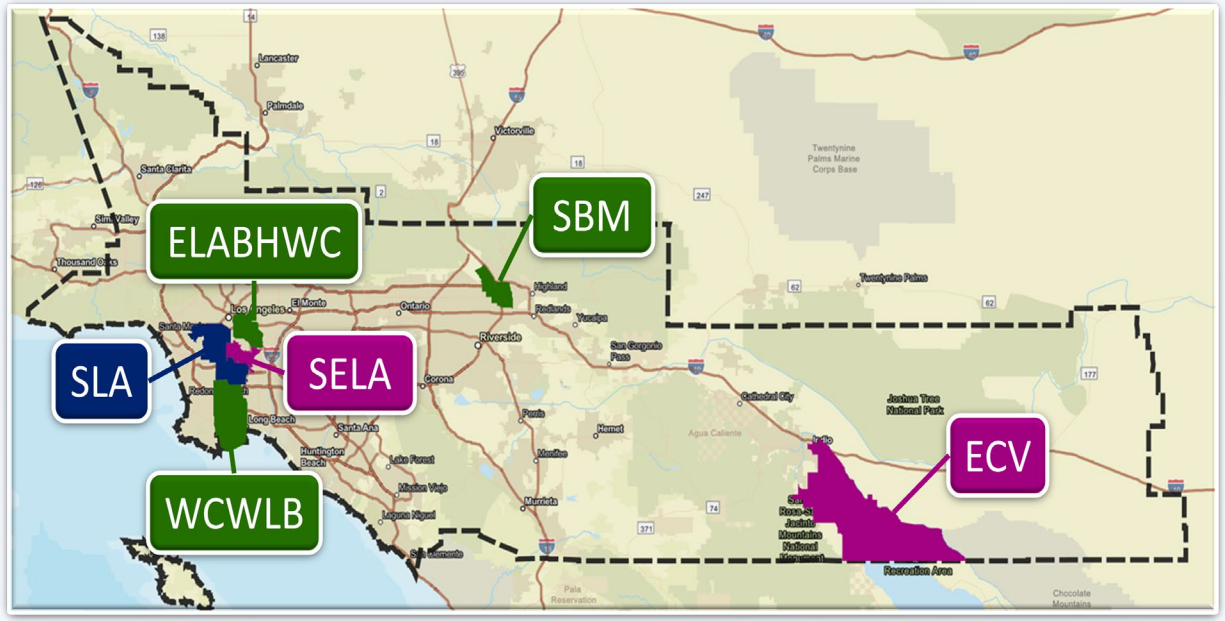
- East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (**ELABHWC**)
- San Bernardino, Muscoy (**SBM**)
- Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (**WCWLB**)

2019-Designated Communities

- Southeast Los Angeles (**SELA**)
- Eastern Coachella Valley (**ECV**)

2020-Designated Community

- South Los Angeles (**SLA**)



Of the 19 communities designated statewide,
6 are within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

Categories of CERP* Objectives

- **AB 617 communities developed a CERP with five-year implementation targets**



Agency Collaboration



Education and Outreach



Enforcement



Exposure Reduction



Incentives



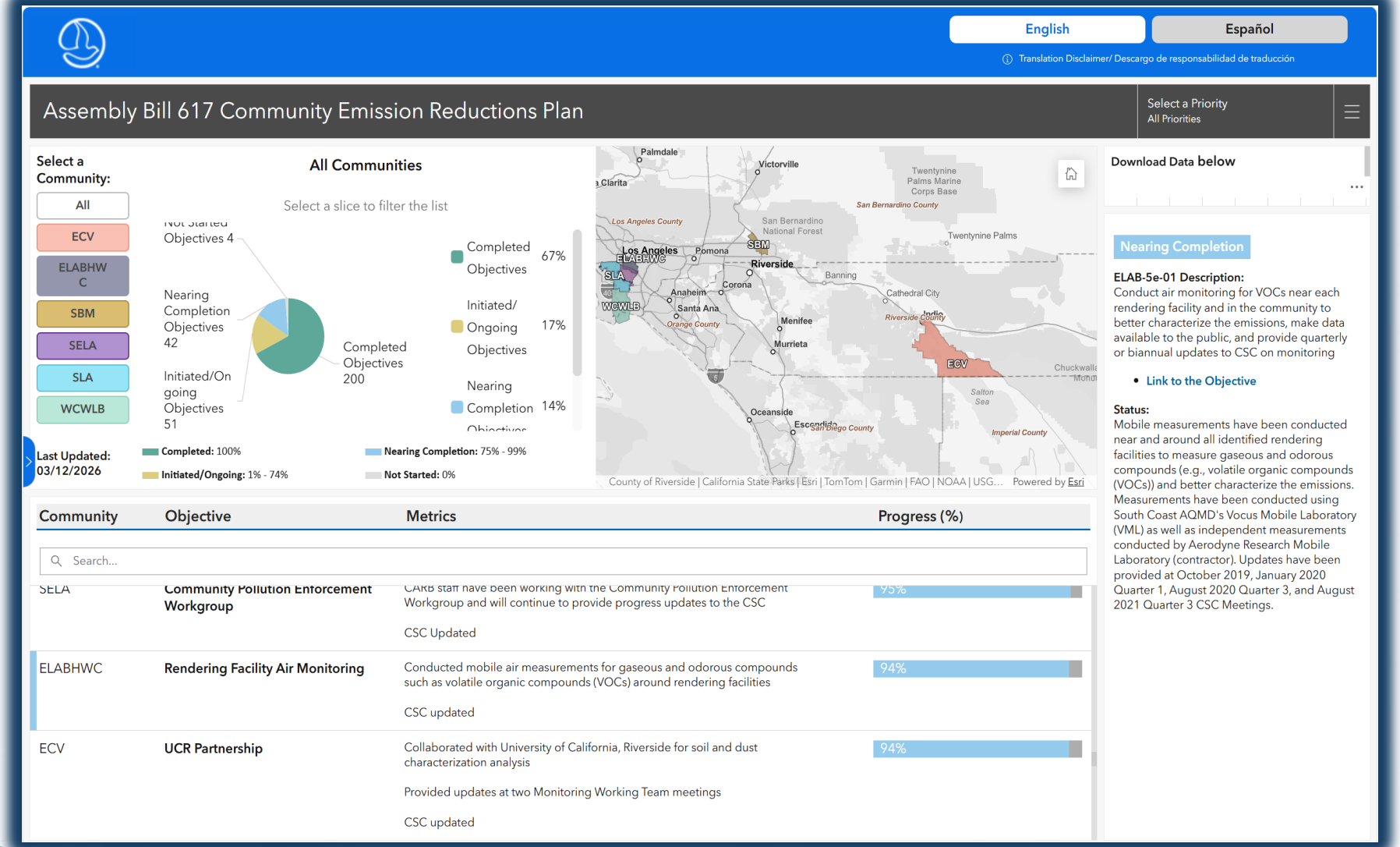
Monitoring



Rules and Regulations

*CERP: Community Emission Reductions Plan

AB 617 CERP Implementation Dashboard



COMMUNITY SPECIFIC

INTERACTIVE VISUAL PLATFORM

SHOWS STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CERP OBJECTIVES

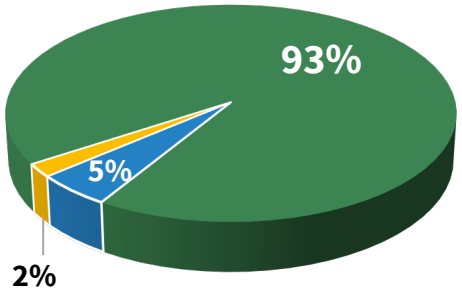
DEMONSTRATION & TUTORIAL VIDEO

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/b89ca66d41d442ae9baf9609f47aacff/

CERP Implementation Highlights Status (as of August 31, 2026)

2018-Designated Communities

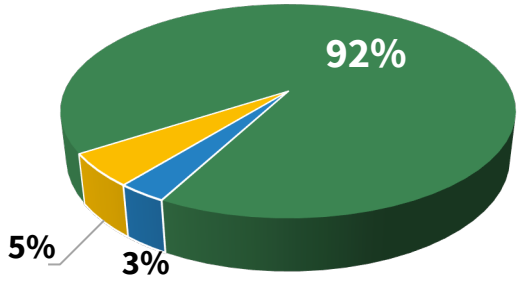
East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (ELABHWC)



Remaining Objectives:

- ZE Trucks: Clean Technology Truck Loaner Program
- Truck Routes: Finish compiling CSC input to share
- Permit Cross Check: Finish identifying facilities for further investigation

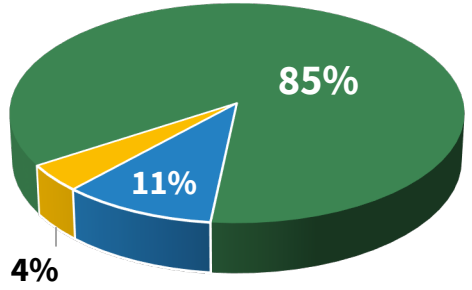
San Bernardino, Muscoy (SBM)



Remaining Objectives:

- ZE Trucks: Clean Technology Truck Loaner Program
- Green Spaces: Community garden workshop

Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (WCWLB)



Remaining Objectives:

- ZE Trucks: Clean Technology Truck Loaner Program
- Home Air Filtration: Develop and initiate residential air filtration program
- Green Spaces: Pursuing funding for green spaces

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS KEY

- **Completed (100%)**
- **Nearing Completion (75-99%)**
- **Initiated/ Ongoing (1-74%)**
- **Not Started (0%)**

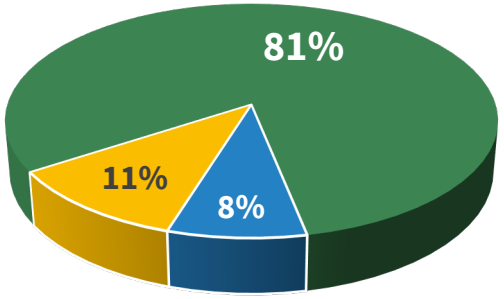
Full details available on the AB 617 Implementation Dashboard

Percentages reflect the status of CERP objectives through August 31, 2026

CERP Implementation Highlights Status (as of August 31, 2026)

2019-Designated Communities

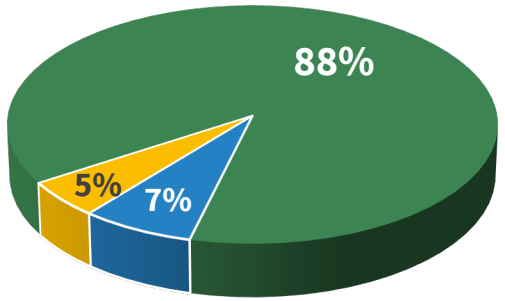
Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV)



Remaining Objectives:

- Illegal Dumping: Working to pursue funding opportunities
- Green Spaces: Organize a community garden workshop
- Alternatives to Agricultural Burning: Working to pursue funding opportunities

Southeast Los Angeles (SELA)

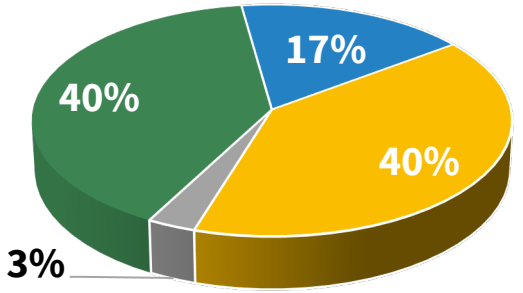


Remaining Objectives:

- ZE Trucks: Clean Technology Truck Loaner Program
- Green Spaces near I-710: Working on collaborative with LA Metro
- Odor Event Notification System: Currently in development

2020-Designated Community

South Los Angeles (SLA)



Remaining Objectives:

- Incentive Initiatives: Continue implementation of community-identified projects
- Monitoring and Enforcement: Continue surveys across CSC-identified areas of concern

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS KEY

- Completed (100%)
- Nearing Completion (75-99%)
- Initiated/ Ongoing (1-74%)
- Not Started (0%)

Full details available on the AB 617 Implementation Dashboard

Percentages reflect the status of CERP objectives through August 31, 2026

Adopted or Amended Rules Due to CERP Implementation

462 Organic Liquid Loading

463 Organic Liquid Storage

1148.1 Oil and Gas Production Wells

1148.2 Notification and Reporting Requirements for Oil and Gas Wells and Chemical Suppliers

1151 Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations

1118 Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares

1171 Solvent Cleaning Operations

1173 VOC Emissions from Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants

1178 VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

ECV
ELABHWC
SBM
SELA
SLA
WCWLB

Adopted or Amended Rules Due to CERP Implementation (Cont.)

1180
(Air Monitoring) Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities

1180.1
(Air Monitoring) Other Refineries

1460
(Particulate Matter (PM)) Metal Recycling and Shredding Operations

1469
(Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6)) Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations

1405
Control of Ethylene Oxide Emissions from Sterilization and Related Operations

1469.1
Spraying Operations Using Coatings Containing Chromium

2305
Warehouse ISR – WAIRE Program

ECV
ELABHWC
SBM
SELA
SLA
WCWLB

Estimated Emission Reductions Related to Rules

Rule and Description	Estimated Emission Reductions
462 - Organic Liquid Loading	VOC 12.4 TPY
463 - Organic Liquid Storage	VOC 157 TPY
1118 – Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares	SO2 16.6 TPY; NOx 10.1 TPY; VOC 3.8 TPY; PM2.5 3.3 TPY
1148.1 - Oil and Gas Production Wells	VOC 391 TPY; NOx 386 TPY
1151 - Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations	VOC 69 TPY
1173 - Components at Petroleum Facilities and Chemical Plants	VOC 741 TPY
1178 – Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities	VOC 299 TPY
1469 - Chromium Electroplating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations	Hexavalent chromium 5.9 (lbs/year)
2305 – Warehouse ISR – WAIRE Program	NOx 548 – 1,095 TPY (in 2031)

Incentive Funds and Associated Emission Reductions (All Communities)

Total Incentive Funds Approved*:

$360 MILLION

*Approved by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board, but not all funds have been liquidated

Total Emissions Reductions in tons per year (TPY)

NOx	DPM	VOC
774 TPY	30 TPY	54 TPY
Nitrogen Oxides	Diesel Particulate Matter	Volatile Organic Compounds

Cross-Community Highlights

- **Residential Air Filtration Program**
  - Approximately $9.4 million funding over 9,000 air filtration units to residents in East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce and Eastern Coachella Valley Communities
  - More than 4,500 were distributed to East Los Angeles residents impacted by the Lineage Warehouse Fire in July 2026

- **Focused Enforcement of Truck Idling Rules**
  - Nearly 11,000 idling truck inspections, more than 230 NOVs issued
  - More than 160 “No Truck Idling” signs installed based on CSC input

- **Collaboration with Community and Agencies**
  - Conducted truck routes workshops with CSC input and partnered with local transportation agencies to identify over 100 streets

Ongoing CERP Implementation Efforts



Green Spaces Projects

- $2.5M in SELA
- $3M in SLA
- Executed two of three contracts for SELA



Paving Project

- $4.57M in ECV
- Executed Memorandum of Understanding with County of Riverside Transportation Division



Dry Cleaning Equipment Replacement Project

- $2.3M in SLA
- Finalizing revisions to the Project Plan



Auto Body Shops Project Plan

- $1M in SLA
- Initiating development of Project Plan

Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) Implementation Highlights







18
Air Monitoring Stations



+ 60k
Hours Continuous Data



800
Laboratory Samples Collected



23
Air Quality Sensors Deployed



45
Data Dashboards and Educational Materials Developed



4
Mobile Monitoring Platforms



+ 17k
Total Miles Traveled



+ 1500
Oil and Gas Wells Surveyed



+ 500
Community Identified Facilities



22
Monitoring Data Reports

Annual Progress Report
Key Community Feedback



CERP Efforts Highlighted

- Green space investments
- Locomotive projects
- Emission reduction efforts

Suggestions for Improvement

- Focus resources into education and outreach, including online library and APR formatting
- Closely monitor local air quality concerns and consider alignment with CERP
- Evaluate the representation of unincorporated communities within AB 617-designated communities
- Consider consumer costs and impacts on business viability when developing a project plan

Future Priorities

- Provide educational opportunities to learn about green spaces, rail, community gardens, and asthma outreach
- Develop online resource library for CSC members to learn from other communities' efforts

AB 617 Post-Year 5 Transition



2025 All-CSC Event

PURPOSE

- Reflect on early years of CERP implementation
- Assess progress on CERPs & CAMPs
- Cross-community dialogue
- Next steps for unfeasible objectives

GOALS

- Maintain community engagement
- Identify lessons learned to shape the next phase
- Develop long-term sustainability plan for CERP & CAMP efforts

AB 617 Post-Year 5 Transition (cont.)

KEY TOPICS

- Evaluation of program structures to align with completion of CERP objectives
- Emphasis on air priorities, such as freight- and truck-related sources, exposure reduction measures, strengthened enforcement and increased educational resources

OUTCOMES

- Strengthen community partnerships & understanding of local air quality concerns through:
  - ✓ Hosted Regional Clean Air Community Conversation meetings to identify potential future incentive projects
  - ✓ Expand participation and re-engage neighboring communities, such as Consistently Nominated Communities

CARB Blueprint 2.0

In October 2023, CARB approved Blueprint 2.0 which provides AB 617 implementation guidance for air districts

Key Themes of Blueprint 2.0

- Incorporate lessons learned from traditional AB 617 communities
- Design and implement more efficient approaches to maximize similar air quality benefits for Consistently Nominated Communities
- Implement community focused enforcement
- Develop rules to address community-identified sources
- Expanded flexibility for CAP Incentive funds to be invested in CNCs and DACs

AB 617 Second Generation Implementing Blueprint 2.0

1. Continue implementation and engagement with AB 617-designated communities

2. Focused Community Air Improvement Plan to address community-specific air quality concerns

3. Regional incentives for Consistently Nominated Communities and Disadvantaged Communities throughout the region



Focused Air Improvement Plan for Sun Valley

- Engagement with Senator Menjivar and Sun Valley community to address air quality concerns
- Amended Rule 1157 in September 2026 to further reduce PM10 emissions from aggregate and related operations
- Implement community-focused enforcement conducted (20 NOVs issued)
- Will be working with community to identify incentives specific to Sun Valley









Examples of Regional Incentive Programs



Carl Moyer Program

- Diesel engine replacement and infrastructure upgrades
- Reduces air pollution in overburdened communities



Clean Community School Initiative

- Privately-owned fleets
- Replacement of older school buses for zero-emission school buses
- Charging infrastructure
- Board approved awards October 2026



Regional Road Paving Program

- Public and private entities eligible to apply to pave unpaved roads, bike paths, and sidewalks
- Reduces fugitive dust
- Under development, pending Board approval in November 2026



Clean Community Service Vehicle Replacement Program

- Funding for zero-emission delivery and refuse trucks, utility and emergency vehicles, street sweepers, senior shuttle buses, emergency vehicles
- In early development



Emergency Residential Air Filtration Program

- Up to $15 million for emergency incident response to distribute air purifiers to impacted residents in SB 535 communities
- Board approved October 2026

APR Timeline

Final APR Presentation to South Coast AQMD Governing Board and submission to CARB	November 6, 2026
CARB Staff Presents APR Package to CARB Governing Board	Spring/Summer 2027 (TBD)

Attachment 5

INFORME ANUAL DE PROGRESO DEL 2026 PARA CARB

SOBRE LOS PLANES COMUNITARIOS DE REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES DE LA LEY DE LA ASAMBLEA 617



South Coast AQMD

Reunión de la Junta Directiva

6 DE NOVIEMBRE DEL 2026

Evolución del Programa AB 617

1 Programa de AB 617

- El Programa del South Coast AQMD comenzó con seis comunidades designadas
- Se establecieron Comités Directivos Comunitarios (CSC) para desarrollar Planes de Reducción de Emisiones Comunitarias (CERP) y Planes de Monitoreo del Aire Comunitario (CAMP)
- Continuar con la implementación y la participación de las comunidades tradicionales del programa AB 617

2 Programa de AB 617 de segunda generacion (Marco de CARB 2.0)

- Ampliar el alcance del programa a más comunidades sobrecargadas
- Incorporar las lecciones aprendidas para desarrollar la capacidad de ofrecer los beneficios del programa
  - Aprovechar los incentivos del Programa Comunitario de Aire (CAP) de la ley AB 617
  - Aplicación de normativas centrada en la comunidad
  - Reducción de emisiones centrada en la comunidad mediante medidas regulatorias
  - Participación comunitaria continua y reforzada

Comunidades Designadas de AB 617 de South Coast AQMD

Comunidades Designadas en 2018

- East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (**ELABHWC**)
- San Bernardino, Muscoy (**SBM**)
- Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (**WCWLB**)

Comunidades Designadas en 2019

- Southeast Los Angeles (**SELA**)
- Eastern Coachella Valley (**ECV**)

Comunidad Designada en 2020

- South Los Angeles (**SLA**)



De las 19 comunidades designadas en todo el estado,
6 de ellas están dentro de la jurisdicción de South Coast AQMD

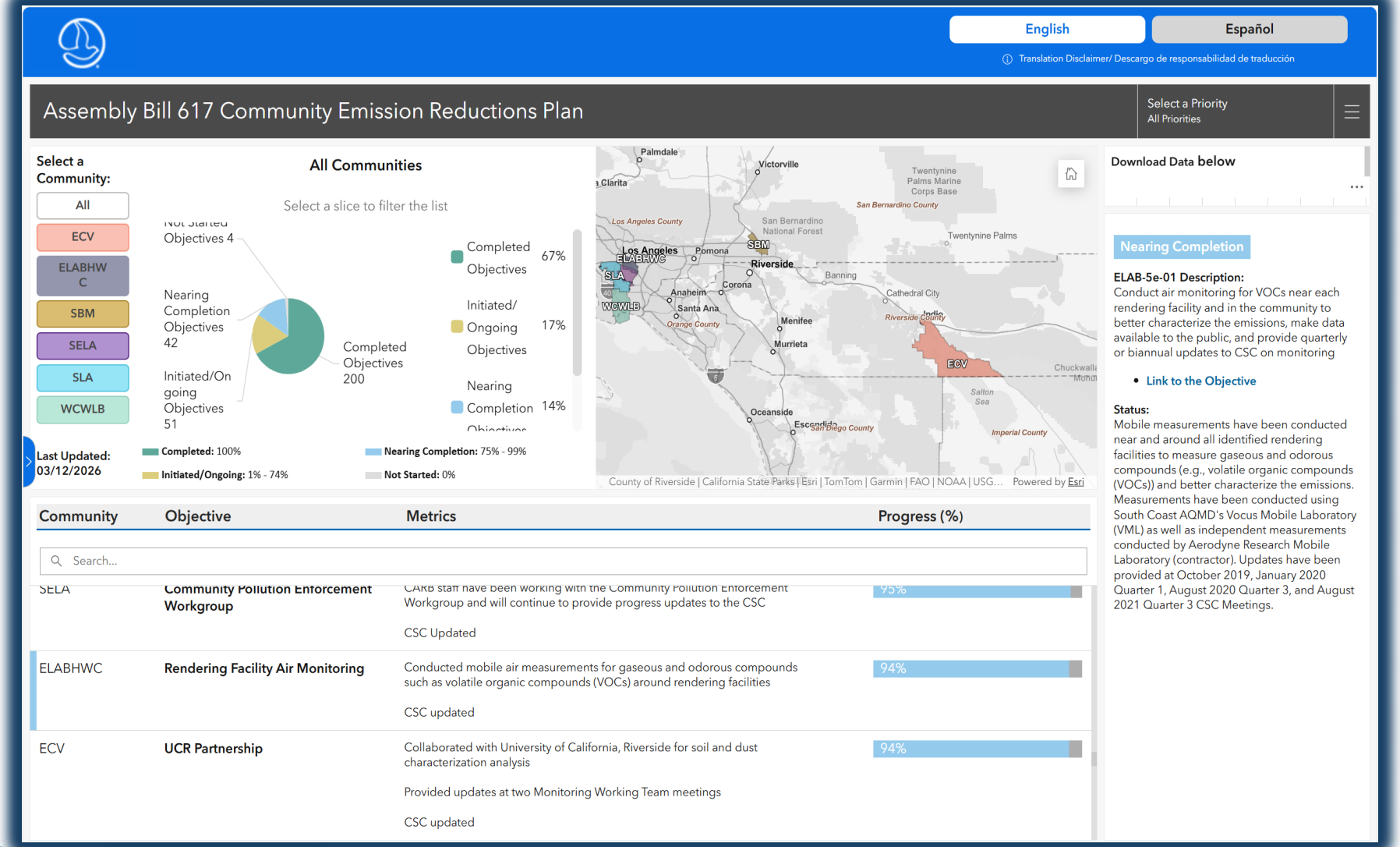
Categorías de Objetivos del CERP*

- **Las comunidades de AB 617 desarrollaron un CERP con objetivos de implementación a cinco años**



*CERP: Planes Comunitarios de Reducción de Emisiones

Tablero de la implementación de los CERPs de AB 617



Específico para cada comunidad

Plataforma visual interactiva

Muestra los estados de la implementación de los objetivos de los CERPs

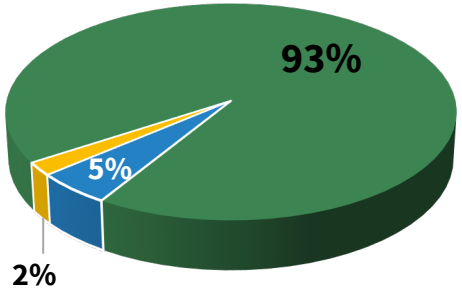
Video de tutorial de demostración

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/b89ca66d41d442ae9baf9609f47aacff/

Aspectos destacados del estado de implementación de los CERPs (a partir del 31 de agosto del 2026)

Comunidades designadas en 2018

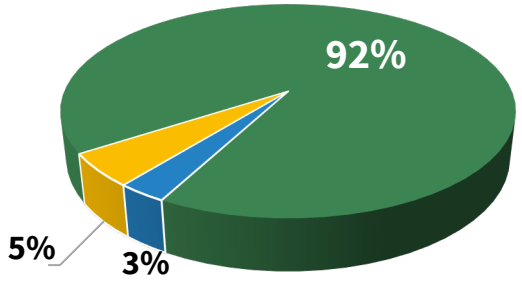
East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce (ELABHWC)



Objetivos pendientes:

- Rutas de camiones: Terminar de recopilar las aportaciones del CSC para compartirlas
- Verificación cruzada de permisos: Terminar de identificar las instalaciones para una investigación más detallada

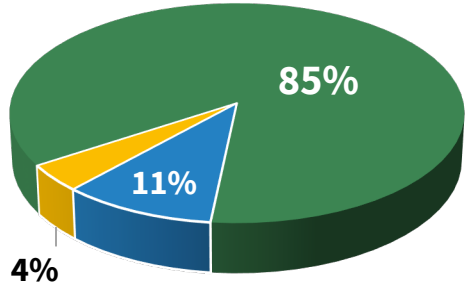
San Bernardino, Muscoy (SBM)



Objetivos pendientes:

- Espacios verdes: Organizar un taller sobre huertos comunitarios
- Camiones de cero emisiones: Continuar trabajando con los proveedores para formalizar contratos en el marco del Programa de Préstamo de Tecnología de Camiones Limpios

Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (WCWLB)



Objetivos pendientes:

- Camiones de cero emisiones: Programa de préstamo de camiones con tecnología limpia
- Filtración de aire en el hogar: Desarrollar e implementar un programa de filtración de aire residencial
- Espacios verdes: Gestión de fondos para espacios verdes

LEYENDA DEL ESTADO DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN

- **Completado (100%)**
- **Cerca de completarse (75-99%)**
- **Iniciado / en Curso (1-74%)**
- **No Iniciado (0%)**

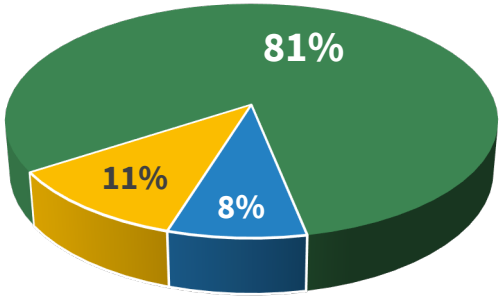
Detalles completos disponsible en el Tablero de Implementación de AB 617

Los porcentajes reflejan el estado de los objetivos del CERP al 31 de agosto de 2026.

Aspectos destacados del estado de implementación de los CERPs (a partir del 31 de agosto del 2026) (cont.)

Comunidades designadas en 2019

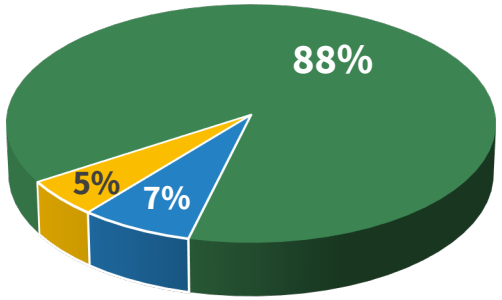
Eastern Coachella Valley (ECV)



Objetivos pendientes:

- Vertido ilegal: Continuar colaborando con otras agencias y buscando oportunidades de financiación para abordar el vertido ilegal.
- Espacios verdes: Organizar un taller sobre huertos comunitarios.
- Alternativas a la quema agrícola: Continuar buscando oportunidades de financiación para implementar alternativas.

Southeast Los Angeles (SELA)



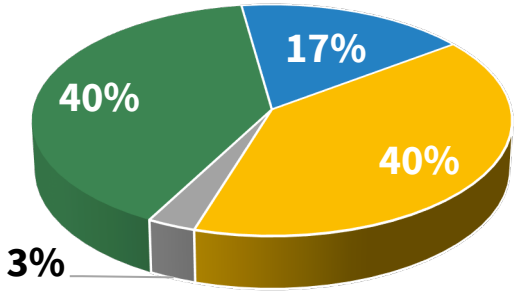
Objetivos pendientes:

Camiones de cero emisiones (ZE):

- Continuar colaborando con los proveedores para formalizar contratos en el marco del Programa de Préstamo de Tecnología de Camiones Limpios.
- Espacios verdes cerca de la I-710: Seguir buscando oportunidades de colaboración con LA Metro para apoyar sus iniciativas.
- Sistema de notificación de incidentes de olores: Continuar con su desarrollo en coordinación con el CSC.

Comunidadad designada en 2020

South Los Angeles (SLA)



Objetivos pendientes:

- Iniciativas de incentivos: Continuar con el desarrollo y la implementación de proyectos identificados por la comunidad.
- Monitoreo y cumplimiento: Continuar realizando estudios en las áreas de interés identificadas por el CSC.

LEYENDA DEL ESTADO DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN

- **Completado (100%)**
- **Cerca de completarse (75-99%)**
- **Iniciado / en Curso (1-74%)**
- **No Iniciado (0%)**

Detalles completos disponsible en el Tablero de Implementación de AB 617

Los porcentajes reflejan el estado de los objetivos del CERP al 31 de agosto de 2026.

Reglas aprobadas o enmendadas debido a la implementación del los CERPs

462 Carga de líquidos orgánicos

463 Almacenamiento de líquidos orgánicos

1148.1 Pozos de producción de petróleo y gas

1148.2 Notificación e información para pozos de petróleo y gas y proveedores de productos químicos

1151 Operaciones de recubrimiento de vehículos de motor y equipos móviles fuera de la línea de ensamblaje

1118 Control de las emisiones de las antorchas de las refinerías

1171 Operaciones de limpieza de solventes

1173 Emisiones de VOC* de componentes en instalaciones petroleras y plantas químicas

1178 Emisiones de VOC* procedentes de tanques de almacenamiento en instalaciones petroleras

ECV
ELABHWC
SBM
SELA
SLA
WCWLB

Adopted or Amended Rules Due to CERP Implementation (Cont.)

1180
(Monitoreo del aire) Refinerías de petróleo y las instalaciones relacionadas

1180.1
(Monitoreo del aire) Refinerías de petróleo y las instalaciones relacionadas

1460
(Monitoreo del aire) Refinerías de petróleo y las instalaciones relacionadas

1469
(Cromo hexavalente (Cr6)) Operaciones de galvanoplastia de cromo y anodizado con ácido crómico

1405
Control de las emisiones de óxido de etileno de la esterilización y operaciones relacionadas

1469.1
Operaciones de pulverización usando recubrimientos que contienen cromo

2305
Almacenes ISR– Programa de WAIRE

ECV
ELABHWC
SBM
SELA
SLA
WCWLB

Reducciones de emisiones estimadas relacionadas con las reglas

Regla y Descripción	Reducciones de emisiones estimadas
462 - Carga de líquidos orgánicos	VOC 12.4 TPA
463 - Almacenamiento de liquidos orgánicos	VOC 157 TPA
1118 - Control de emisiones de las antorchas de refinería	SO2 16.6 TPA; NOx 10.1 TPA; VOC 3.8 TPA; PM2.5 3.3 TPA
1148.1 - Pozos de producción de petróleo y gas	VOC 391 TPA; NOx 386 TPA
1151 - Operaciones de recubrimiento de vehículos de motor y equipos móviles fuera de la línea de ensamblaje	VOC 69 TPA
1173 - Emisiones de VOC de componentes en instalaciones petroleras y plantas químicas	VOC 741 TPA
1178 - Reducción de las emisiones de COV procedentes de tanques de almacenamiento en instalaciones petroleras	VOC 299 TPA
1469 - Operaciones de galvanoplastia de cromo y anodizado con ácido crómico	Cromo hexavalente 5.9 (libras/año)
2305 – ISR de almacenes – Programa WAIRE	NOx 548 – 1,095 TPA (en 2031)

Fondos de incentivos y reducciones de emisiones asociadas (todas las comunidades)

Total de fondos de incentivos aprobados*:

$360 MILLONES

*Aprobado por la Junta de Gobierno de South Coast AQMD, pero no se han liquidado todos los fondos

Reducciones totales de emisiones en toneladas por año (tpa)

NOx	DPM	VOC
774 TPA	30 TPA	54 TPA
Óxidos de nitrógeno	Materia diésel particulada	Compuestos orgánicos volátiles

Puntos clave entre comunidades

- **Programa Residencial de Filtración de Aire**
  - Aproximadamente $9.4 millones en fondos para proporcionar más de 9,000 unidades de filtración de aire a residentes de las comunidades de Este de Los Ángeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce y el Este del Valle de Coachella
  - Más de 4,500 unidades fueron distribuidas a residentes de Este de Los Ángeles afectados por el incendio del almacén de Lineage en julio del 2026

- **Aplicación Enfocada de las Normas contra la Marcha en Vacío de Camiones**
  - Cerca de 11,000 inspecciones de camiones en ralentí, con más de 230 Notificaciones de Infracción (NOV, por sus siglas en inglés) emitidas
  - Más de 160 letreros de “No Dejar Camiones en Ralentí” instalados con base en los comentarios y aportes de los CSCs

- **Colaboración con la Comunidad y Agencias**
  - Se realizaron talleres sobre rutas de camiones con aportes del CSC y se colaboró con agencias locales de transporte para identificar más de 100 calles

Esfuerzos en curso de la implementación de los CERPs



Proyectos de espacios verdes

- $2.5M en SELA
- $3M en SLA
- Se ejecutaron dos de los tres contratos para SELA



Proyecto de pavimentación

- $4.57M en ECV
- Se ejecutó el Memorando de entendimiento con la División de Transporte del condado de Riverside



Proyecto de reemplazo de máquina de limpieza en seco

- $2.3M en SLA
- Finalizando las revisiones del Plan del Proyecto



Plan del proyecto de talleres de carrocería

- $1M en SLA
- Iniciar el desarrollo del Plan del Proyecto

Aspectos destacados de la implementación de Plan Comunitario de Monitoreo del Aire (CAMP)



18
Estaciones de Monitoreo del Aire



+ 60k
Horas de Datos Continuos



800
Muestras de Laboratorio Recolectadas



23
Sensores de Calidad del Aire Desplegados



45
Tableros de Datos y Materiales educativos desarrollados



4
Plataformas de Monitoreo Móvil



+ 17k
Millas Totales Recorridas



+ 1500
Pozos de Petróleo y Gas Investigados



+ 500
Instalaciones identificadas por la comunidad



22
Informes de datos de monitoreo

Informe anual de progreso
Comentarios clave de la comunidad



Evento de todos los CSCs del 2024

Esfuerzos destacados de los CERPs

- Inversiones en espacios verdes
- Proyectos de locomotoras
- Esfuerzos de reducción de emisiones

Sugerencias de mejora

- Concentrar recursos en la educación y la divulgación, incluida una biblioteca en línea y el formato del APR
- Monitorear de cerca las inquietudes sobre la calidad del aire a nivel local y considerar la alineación con el CERP
- Evaluar la representación de las comunidades no incorporadas dentro de las comunidades designadas bajo la ley AB 617
- Considere los costos para el consumidor y los impactos en la viabilidad del negocio al elaborar el plan del proyecto

Prioridades futuras

- Ofrecer oportunidades educativas para aprender sobre espacios verdes, ferrocarriles, huertos comunitarios y programas de divulgación sobre el asma
- Desarrollar una biblioteca de recursos en línea para que los miembros de CSC aprendan de las iniciativas de otras comunidades

Transición posterior al año 5 de AB 617



PROPÓSITO

- Reflexionar sobre los primeros años de implementación de los CERPs
- Evaluar el progreso de los CERPs, monitoreo y otras estrategias
- Diálogo intercomunitario
- Finalización de los CERPs y próximos pasos para objetivos inviables

METAS

- Mantener la participación de la comunidad más allá de la implementación de los CERPs
- Identificar las lecciones aprendidas para dar forma a la siguiente fase
- Desarrollar un plan de sostenibilidad a largo plazo para la reducción de emisiones y el monitoreo

Transición posterior al año 5 de AB 617 (cont.)

TEMAS CLAVE

- Evaluación de las estructuras del programa para alinearse con la finalización de los objetivos de los CERPs

- Énfasis en las prioridades relativas a la calidad del aire, tales como las fuentes relacionadas con el transporte de carga y los camiones, las medidas para reducir la exposición, el fortalecimiento de la aplicación de la normativa y el incremento de los recursos educativos

RESULTADOS

- Fortalecer las alianzas comunitarias y la comprensión de las preocupaciones locales sobre la calidad del aire mediante:
  - ✓ Se organizaron reuniones regionales de diálogo comunitario sobre aire limpio para identificar posibles proyectos de incentivos futuros
  - ✓ Se amplió la participación y se volvió a involucrar a las comunidades vecinas, como las comunidades nominadas de forma recurrente

Marco de CARB 2.0

En octubre de 2023, la CARB aprobó el Blueprint 2.0, que proporciona orientación a los distritos de calidad del aire para la implementación de la ley AB 617.

Temas clave de Blueprint 2.0

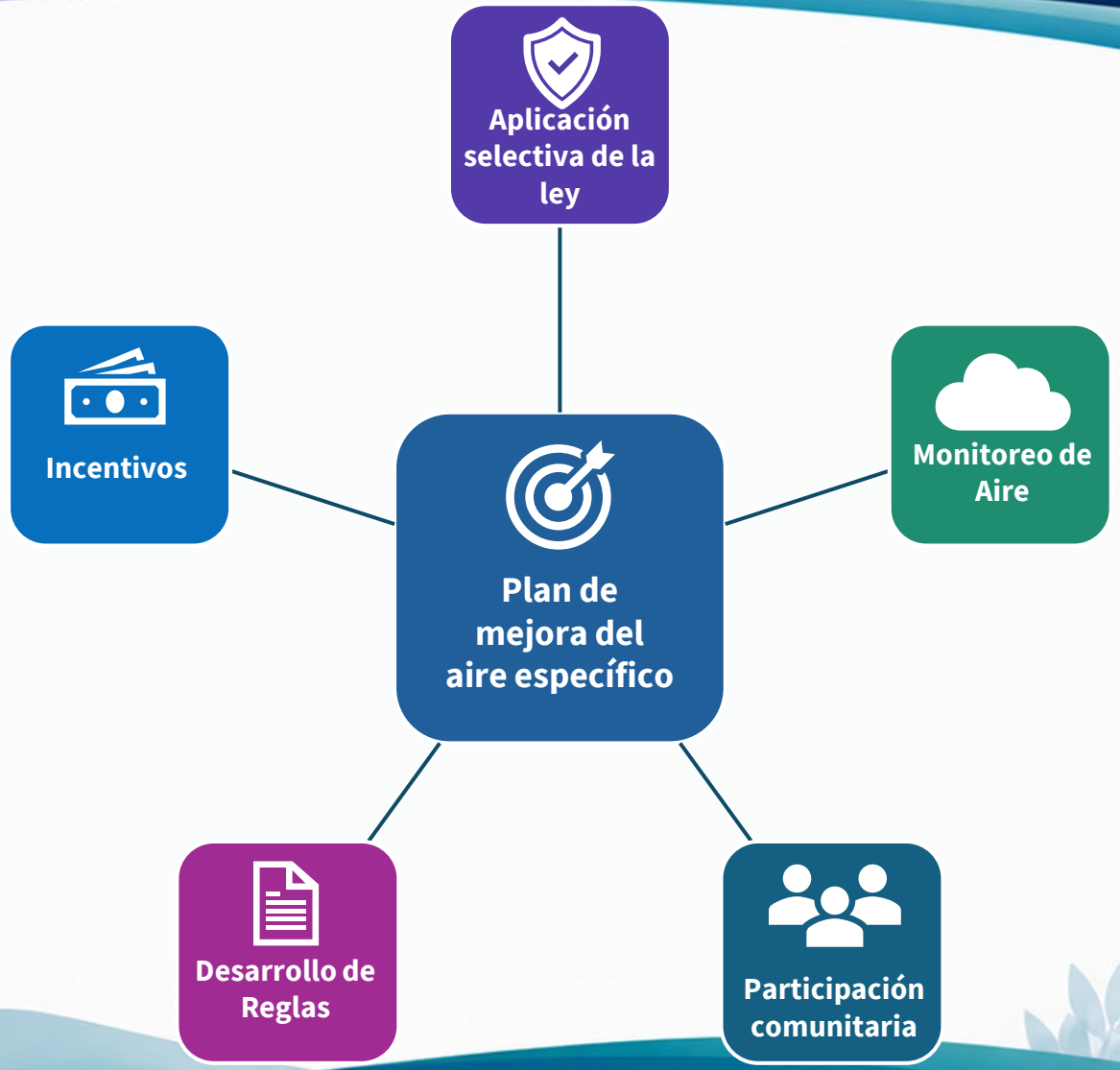
- Incorporar las lecciones aprendidas de las comunidades tradicionales del programa AB 617
- Diseñar e implementar enfoques más eficientes para maximizar beneficios similares en la calidad del aire para las Comunidades Nominadas Consistentemente
- Implementar medidas de cumplimiento centradas en la comunidad
- Desarrollar normas para abordar las fuentes identificadas por la comunidad
- Ampliar la flexibilidad para invertir los fondos de incentivos del CAP en las Comunidades Nominadas Consistentemente y comunidades desfavorecidas

Plan de implementación de segunda generación de la AB 617 (Blueprint 2.0)

1. Continuar con la implementación y la participación con las comunidades designadas bajo la ley AB 617.

2. Plan focalizado de mejora del aire comunitario para abordar las preocupaciones sobre la calidad del aire específicas de la comunidad.

3. Incentivos regionales para comunidades designadas sistemáticamente y comunidades desfavorecidas en toda la región.



Plan específico de mejora de la calidad del aire para Sun Valley

- Colaboración con la senadora Menjivar y la comunidad de Sun Valley para abordar las preocupaciones sobre la calidad del aire
- Modificación de la Regla 1157 en septiembre de 2026 para reducir aún más las emisiones de PM10 provenientes de operaciones de agregados y actividades relacionadas
- Implementación de medidas de cumplimiento centradas en la comunidad (se emitieron 20 avisos de infracción)
- Trabajo conjunto con la comunidad para identificar incentivos específicos para Sun Valley









Ejemplos de programas de incentivos regionales



Programa Carl Moyer

- Reemplazo de motores diésel y modernización de infraestructura
- Reduce la contaminación atmosférica en comunidades afectadas de manera desproporcionada



Iniciativa de escuelas comunitarias limpias

- Flotas de propiedad privada
- Sustitución de autobuses escolares antiguos por autobuses escolares de cero emisiones
- Infraestructura de carga
- Adjudicaciones aprobadas por la Junta del South Coast AQMD en octubre de 2026



Programa regional de pavimentación de carreteras

- Entidades públicas y privadas elegibles para solicitar la pavimentación de caminos de tierra, ciclovías y aceras
- Reduce las emisiones de polvo fugitivo, incluidas las emisiones de PM10
- En fase de desarrollo; pendiente de aprobación por parte de la Junta en noviembre del 2026



Programa regional de pavimentación de carreteras

- Financiación para camiones de basura, barredoras, vehículos de servicios, autobuses de transporte para personas mayores y vehículos de emergencia de cero emisiones
- En fase inicial de desarrollo



Programa de filtración de aire residencial de emergencia

- Hasta $15 millones para la respuesta ante incidentes de emergencia destinados a distribuir purificadores de aire a los residentes afectados en comunidades designadas bajo la ley SB 535
- Recibió la aprobación de la Junta en octubre de 2026

Cronograma del APR

Presentación del APR final a la Junta Directiva de South Coast AQMD y presentación a CARB	**1 de octubre del 2026**
El personal de CARB presenta el paquete de APR a la Junta Directiva de CARB	**Primavera/verano del 2027 (por determinar)**

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 21

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

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

COMMITTEE: Administrative, October 9, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Approve the release of RFQs/RFPs for the month of November.

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 detail including closing dates, contact information, and detailed proposal criteria will be available online at http://www.aqmd.gov/grants-bids following Board approval on November 6, 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 November 2026

November 6, 2026 Board Meeting
Report on RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release on November 6, 2026

(For detailed information visit South Coast AQMD's website at http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/grants-bids following Board approval on November 6, 2026)

SPECIAL TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

RFP #P2027-04	Issue RFP to Audit AB 2766 Fee Revenue Recipients for Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25. AB 2766 requires any agency that received fee revenues subvened to the South Coast AQMD from the Department of Motor Vehicles to be audited once every two years. This action is to issue an RFP for an independent Certified Public Accountant to conduct the audits for Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25. Funds for this expense are included in the Fiscal Year 2026-27 Budget.	Jain/2804

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 22

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, October 09, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

RMM:XC:DD:HL:dc

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT
November 6, 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	95%
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	11/20/26
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 Permit 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	80%
LAST 30 days	• System Development in Progress
NEXT 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing
Original estimated go-live date	3/14/25
Current estimated go-live date	12/18/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	The schedule has been extended to incorporate new system requirements, design changes, and user testing. Next-phase functionality development is in progress.

ATTACHMENT
November 6, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

Compliance System	
Brief description:	Develop a new Compliance System to help streamline the compliance business process. The new system will provide full integration of incident management, inspection process, field operations, and operations dashboard.
Estimated project cost	$450,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	80%
LAST 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Training
NEXT 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Training
Original estimated go-live date	2/28/25
Current estimated go-live date	12/18/26
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.

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	90%
LAST 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing
NEXT 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Working on Going Live
Original estimated go-live date	4/22/26
Current estimated go-live date	11/27/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	The schedule has been extended to incorporate additional user enhancements and to allow for additional training and testing.

ATTACHMENT
November 6, 2026 Board Meeting
Status Report on Ongoing and Upcoming Projects for
Information Management

CLASS Database Migration Phase II	
Brief description:	Migrate the CLASS application layer from Ingres to SQL Server, updating configurations, security, and application logic to ensure compatibility while maintaining existing functionality and performance.
Estimated project cost	$490,000
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	20%
LAST 30 days	• Application Migration Implementation
NEXT 30 days	• Application Migration Implementation
Original estimated go-live date	2/5/27
Current estimated go-live date	
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Project is on schedule.

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	70%
LAST 30 days	• Project is on hold
NEXT 30 days	• Project is on hold
Original estimated go-live date	8/14/26
Current estimated go-live date	12/18/26
Go-live date	N/A
Notes	Project is on hold pending development of a dependent infrastructure component.

Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program GMS	
Brief description:	This project includes developing a grant management system to support the solicitation to replace diesel-fueled backup generators with diesel/alt-fuel/hybrid, near-zero, and zero-emission technologies.
Estimated project cost	$37,520
Overall project status	In Progress
Percentage complete	95%
LAST 30 days	• User Acceptance Testing and Working on Going Live
NEXT 30 days	• Post-Production Support
Original estimated go-live date	11/6/26
Current estimated go-live date	11/6/26
Go-live date	
Notes	

ATTACHMENT
November 6, 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
Prop 1B 2026	September 4, 2026
IDF Network Switch Refresh	August 30, 2026
CLASS Database Migration Phase I	July 7, 2026
Palos (Boyle Heights) Fire Monitoring Website	June 28, 2026
ADA Compliance	June 23, 2026
Salton Sea Monitoring Site	June 11, 2026
Carl Moyer Program GMS Phase IV	May 5, 2026
Enterprise Address Verification	April 21, 2026
Annual Emissions Reporting System Enhancements	March 12, 2026
Carl Moyer Program GMS Phase III	March 10, 2026
Finance Receivable Portal Enhancements	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

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 23

REPORT: Administrative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Administrative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, October 9, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Michael A. Cacciotti, Chair
Administrative Committee

SN:cb

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

Roll Call

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

Absent: Vice Chair Larry McCallon, Committee Vice Chair

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

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. **Board Members' Concerns:** Supervisor Perez commented that he would like more notice for events happening in his District. Executive Officer Wayne Nastri indicated that we strive to provide notification as soon as possible. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 2:42.

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

3. **Report of Approved Out-of-Country Travel:** Out-of-country travel was reported for Sang-Mi Lee who was invited to South Korea to participate in the 69th Annual Conference for Korean Society for Atmospheric Environment (KOSAE) with travel expenses paid. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 4:15.

4. **Review November 6, 2026 Governing Board Agenda:** Executive Officer Nastri noted staff has added an agenda item to increase health benefits by $40 for the Professional Employee Association (consistent with changes for Teamsters and Management and Confidential Employees last month). Also, Proposed Rule 1495 for commercial fumigation operations using methyl bromide will be moved from December to early next year. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 4:55.

5. **Approval of Compensation for Board Member Assistant(s)/Consultant(s):** There was no approval of compensation to report.

6. **Update on South Coast AQMD's Internal Engagement Activities:** Dr. Anissa Heard-Johnson, Deputy Executive Officer, Community Engagement and Air Programs, provided an update on agency efforts, seasonal events, cultural displays, Statewide Working Group, and discussed Aroura Castillo for Fabulous Female Friday. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 6:39.

   Supervisor Perez appreciated the information on Native American Heritage month and asked to confirm the date of Native American Day. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 11:59.

7. **Report of RFQs/RFPs Scheduled for Release in November:** Sujata Jain, Chief Financial Officer, reported this item is to issue an RFP for independent, certified public accounting firms to conduct the audit for fiscal year 2023-24 and 2024-25. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 13:05.

8. **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 14:22.

   Chair Cacciotti expressed his gratitude for the technical support provided at the offsite Special Board Meetings. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 16:10.

ACTION ITEMS:

9. **Authorize Purchase of CrowdStrike Protection Services:** Mr. Moskowitz reported that this item is to obtain approval for a one-year period for the cyber protection software subscription and support for Crowdstrike for the total amount not to exceed $175,000. Funding for this purchase is included in the 2026-27 Information Management Budget. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 17:23.

   Moved by Hagman; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

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

10. **Authorize Network Switch Purchase and Transfer and Appropriate Funds:** Mr. Moskowitz reported that this item is to obtain authorization for funding and purchase of the last four network switches needed to support the Long Beach office and our data center. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 18:34.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

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

11. **Issue Solicitation and Purchase Order for Air Monitoring Shelter:** Stephen Dutz, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Monitoring & Analysis, reported that this item is to issue a solicitation and purchase order for one air monitoring shelter that will be used as a replacement for our existing air monitoring shelters and our air monitoring network. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 19:47.

    Chair Cacciotti inquired about the shelter, and Mr. Dutz explained that the container is approximately 40 x 20 feet and it houses all our air monitoring equipment and instrumentation. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 20:13.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Perez, unanimously approved.

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

12. **Execute Lease Agreement with City of Diamond Bar for Continued Use of South Coast AQMD Headquarters Facility:** John Olvera, Deputy Executive Officer, Administrative & Human Resources, reported that this item is to execute a 10-year lease agreement with the City of Diamond Bar for their continued use of our auditorium

and our conference center for their council meetings and other special meetings they hold with an annual lease payment of $34,000. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 21:10.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

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

13. **Establish Board Meeting Schedule for Calendar Year 2027:** Executive Officer Nastri reported that staff is proposing to establish the 2027 Board Meeting schedule with the continuation to meet on the first Friday of each month, except for January due to New Year's Day and there are no Board or Committee meetings in July. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast at 22:07.

    Moved by Hagman; seconded by Delgado, unanimously approved.

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

OTHER MATTERS:

14. **Other Business:** There was no other business.

15. **Public Comment:** There was no public comment.

16. **Next Meeting Date:** The next regular Administrative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 13, 2026 at 10:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:21 a.m.

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 24

REPORT: Legislative Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Legislative Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, October 9, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action
2027 State and Federal Legislative Guiding Principles	**Approve**

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

V. Manuel Perez, Committee Chair
Legislative Committee

LT:CG:PC:EV:MC:MC

Call to Order
Committee Chair V. Manuel Perez called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Roll Call

Supervisor Janet Nguyen joined meeting after item 4 was discussed and was absent for the votes on items 2 through 4. Councilmember Adrin Nazarian joined the meeting after item 5 was discussed and was absent for the votes on items 2 through 5.

Committee Members

Present: Committee Chair V. Manuel Perez
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Mayor Brenda Olmos

Absent: None

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

ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. **Update on State Legislation Acted on by the Governor**
   Carlos Gonzalez, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative Public Affairs and Media provided updates on South Coast AQMD sponsored and position bills that were acted on by the Governor, including:

   - **AB 2349 (Solache) – Air Quality Incident Response:** A South Coast AQMD sponsored bill that would have established a regional network of air quality incident response centers, subject to legislative funding. The bill aimed to strengthen emergency air monitoring, coordination, and public information during incidents affecting air quality. The Governor vetoed the bill, noting the importance of emergency air monitoring while citing the significant cost of implementation. Further discussions with Assemblymember Solache will take place to explore potential next steps.

   - **AB 1661 (Bryan) – Assistance for Impacted Households:** A bill supported by South Coast AQMD, signed by the Governor. The bill requires that funds in the Equitable Community Repair and Reinvestment account are allocated to provide direct assistance for eligible households near the Inglewood Oil Field who are experiencing respiratory or reproductive health impacts.

   - **SB 1213 (Reyes) – Clean Truck Pricing Transparency:** A bill supported by South Coast AQMD and signed by the Governor. The bill strengthens pricing transparency for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles participating in state incentive programs by requiring manufacturers to provide pricing and itemized purchasing information. It also requires CARB to reevaluate truck voucher limits and explore alternative financing opportunities to support the deployment of zero-emission vehicles.

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 4:00.

   Committee Chair Perez inquired about revisiting sponsored bill AB 2349 as a potential pilot program to address cost concerns. Mr. Gonzalez responded that discussions are underway with Assemblymember Solache's Office to explore options, including a possible bill focused on South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction.

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 6:47.

   There was no public comment.

2. **2027 State Legislative Guiding Principles**
   Philip Crabbe, Senior Public Affairs Manager, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media presented the proposed South Coast AQMD 2027 State Legislative Guiding Principles. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 8:38.

   Staff recommended APPROVAL of the 2027 State Legislative Guiding Principles.

   There was no public comment.

   Moved by: Olmos, Seconded by Lock Dawson
   Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, Olmos, Perez
   Noes: None
   Abstain: None
   Absent: Nazarian, Nguyen

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 9:42.

3. **2027 Federal Legislative Guiding Principles**
   Matthew Ceja, Legislative Analyst, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media presented the proposed South Coast AQMD 2027 Federal Legislative Guiding Principles. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 10:41.

   Staff recommended APPROVAL of the 2027 Federal Legislative Guiding Principles.

   There was no public comment.

   Moved by: Hagman, Seconded by Olmos
   Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, Olmos, Perez
   Noes: None
   Abstain: None
   Absent: Nguyen, Nazarian

   For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 11:14.

4. **Issue RFP for Specialized Legislative Representation in Washington, DC**
   Lisa Tanaka, Deputy Executive Officer, Legislative, Public Affairs and Media presented on the proposed issuance of an RFP for specialized strategic policy and legislative representation on the Clean Air Act for South Coast AQMD in Washington, DC for Fiscal Year 2026-27. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 12:04.

Staff recommended APPROVAL of the Issuance of an RFP for Specialized Legislative Representation in Washington, DC.

There was no public comment.

Mayor Lock Dawson inquired whether the specialized Clean Air Act expertise sought through the RFP extends beyond the services provided by South Coast AQMD's current federal consultants. Ms. Tanaka explained that given the complexity of the Clean Air Act, specialized knowledge of the subject is needed and would complement our existing federal consultants.

Moved by: Lock Dawson, Seconded by Hagman
Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, Olmos, Perez
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Nazarian, Nguyen

For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 17:55.

5. **Amend Contracts for Legislative Representation in Washington, DC**
   Ms. Tanaka presented the proposal to approve the second one-year extension of the existing contracts with Kadesh & Associates, LLC and Cassidy & Associates to continue serving as South Coast AQMD's representatives in Washington, DC for Calendar Year 2027. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 18:18.

   Staff recommended APPROVAL of Amending Contracts for Legislative Representation in Washington, DC.

   There was no public comment.

   Moved by: Olmos, Seconded by Hagman
   Ayes: Lock Dawson, Hagman, Nguyen, Olmos, Perez
   Noes: None
   Abstain: None
   Absent: Nazarian

   For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 19:40.

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

6. **Update and Discussion on Federal Legislative Issues**
   South Coast AQMD's federal legislative consultants (Holland & Hart, Kadesh & Associates, and Cassidy & Associates) provided written reports on Washington, DC issues.

Amelia Jenkins Morales, Holland & Hart, reported on U.S. EPA's announcement of a Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) program. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 21:15.

Ben Miller, Kadesh & Associates, provided an update on the Congressional Review Act resolutions to revoke several California Waivers for CARB rules and regulations. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 22:40.

Kelly Riddle, Cassidy & Associates, spoke on the recently introduced Bipartisan Senate Permitting Reform bill. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 24:30.

There was no public comment.

7. 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 Sacramento issues.

Ross Buckley, Buckley Government Affairs, provided an update on the Governor's final actions on bills sent to him by the Legislature before his term ends. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 31:22.

Paul Gonsalves, Joe A. Gonsalves & Son, provided an update regarding the August 2026 Cap-and-Invest auction results. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 32:38.

David Quintana, Resolute, provided information regarding upcoming legislative deadlines and bill limits. For additional information, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 34:13.

Mayor Lock Dawson inquired whether the Manufacturing Decarbonization Incentive (MDI) or the proposed inclusion of Washington and Canada in the market influenced the August Cap-and-Invest auction results. Mr. Gonsalves responded that both factors likely had some impact; however, he noted that the Legislature's demonstrated commitment to the program was the primary factor.

There was no public comment.

OTHER MATTERS:

8. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

9. Public Comment Period

There was no public comment.

10. Next Meeting Date

The next regular Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 13, 2026, at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:38 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance
2. 2027 State Legislative Guiding Principles
3. 2027 Federal Legislative Guiding Principles
4. Update on Federal Legislative Issues – Written Reports
5. Update on State Legislative Issues – Written Reports

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
ATTENDANCE RECORD – October 9, 2026

Supervisor Manuel V Perez .....South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman .....South Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson .....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

Ana Barranco .....Board Consultant (Nazarian)
Ken Chawkins ..... Board Consultant (Cacciotti)
Marisela Santana ..... Board Consultant (Olmos)
Polash Mukerjee .....Board Consultant (Rutland)
Guillermo Gonzalez ..... Board Consultant (Perez)
Tom Gross .....Board Consultant (Dawson)

Ross Buckley .....Buckley Government Affairs, LLC
Kelly Riddle ..... Cassidy & Associates
Amelia Jenkins .....Holland and Heart
Paul Gonsalves .....Joe A. Gonsalves & Son
Ben Miller .....Kadesh & Associates
David Quintana .....Resolute

Michael ..... Public Member
Melodee Black ..... Public Member
Todd R Campbell ..... Public Member
Martin Gardner ..... Public Member
Hadley Hanour ..... Public Member
Bill LaMarr ..... Public Member
Peter Okurowski ..... Public Member
Bill Quinn ..... Public Member
Nicole Rice ..... Public Member
Peter Whittingham ..... Public Member

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
Jack Cheng ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Philip Crabbe .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Scott Gallegos .....South Coast AQMD Staff

Carlos Gonzalez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
De Groeneveld .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Cessa Heard- Johnson .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Nydia Ibarra .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Grace Leblanc .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jocelyn Lee .....South Coast AQMD Staff
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
Aisha Reyes .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Brian Roberts .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Alberto Silva .....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
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

South Coast AQMD's State Legislative Guiding Principles for 2027

The following guiding principles are identified to protect public health, facilitate attainment of state and federal clean air standards within the South Coast region by statutory deadlines and address other South Coast AQMD needs and policy priorities, while working with and serving as a resource to state legislators and the Governor; state and local agencies; and business, environmental, health, community, and other stakeholders.

Air Quality Funding
Protect and increase existing and identify new funding sources that provide sustainable revenue streams for South Coast AQMD programs and priorities. These funds should support attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards and reduce toxic air contaminants to protect public health, with a focus on achieving equitable clean air for disproportionately impacted communities. Ensure sufficient administrative and implementation funding and cost recovery to allow the effective execution of clean air programs, projects and overall efforts.

South Coast AQMD Authority / Policy Implementation
Defend and ensure adequate South Coast AQMD authority to raise revenue and impose fees as needed and implement the Board's clean air policies and programs, including those required by state and federal laws, to support AQMPs, State Implementation Plans, and Letters of Commitment with the U.S. EPA and CARB.

State Support
Ensure that the State does not impose unfunded mandates on South Coast AQMD and does its fair share to reduce air pollution within the South Coast region. State actions needed in support of air quality include, but are not limited to, funding, legislation, regulatory actions, and support by the Administration. In particular, South Coast AQMD requires State action to: 1) Facilitate implementation of applicable South Coast AQMD AQMPs to attain federal ozone and particulate matter air quality standards in accordance with deadlines; 2) Ensure there are sufficient resources to fully implement air district responsibilities and initiatives created through the AB 617 Program; 3) Maximize funding opportunities from the federal government to the State and/or local entities; and 4) Preserve local authority by ensuring that state actions and policies do not infringe on or undermine local air district jurisdiction, rules, regulations or programs.

Surface Transportation & Goods Movement
Support and expand policy and funding that promotes air quality priorities as part of the implementation of state and federal surface transportation, infrastructure and goods movement policies and programs, with an emphasis on the development and deployment of the cleanest technologies for medium- and heavy-duty trucks, locomotives, oceangoing vessels, aircraft, and off-road equipment, and a priority for zero-emission technology where commercially viable at scale.

Development and Deployment of Clean Technology

Support and advocate for legislative and administrative policies, programs, and funding, that promote the development and deployment of the cleanest commercially available technologies with prioritization for zero-emission infrastructure, equipment, and vehicles to: 1) protect public health; 2) facilitate attainment of clean air standards; and/or 3) support a healthy economy and promote job retention/creation within the South Coast region.

Impacted Communities
Support and advocate for legislative and administrative policies and funding that: 1) promote and sustain initiatives for disadvantaged communities which reduce localized health risks resulting from criteria pollutant and toxic air contaminant emissions; 2) prioritize equitable access to zero-emission or cleanest available technologies for over-burdened communities; 3) facilitate community participation in decision-making; and 4) provide the resources necessary to fully implement local air districts' responsibilities and initiatives created through the AB 617 Community Air Protection Program, including implementing CARB's blueprint to expand the program to address communities that have been consistently nominated.

Climate Change
Support efforts directing that the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund provide funding to maximize criteria pollutant and toxic emission reduction co-benefits that facilitate attainment of clean air standards, promote affordability, and reduce public health impacts in the South Coast region, including through the development and deployment of zero-emission or cleanest commercially available vehicles, equipment, and fueling/charging infrastructure, especially as it relates to mobile sources such as medium- and heavy-duty trucks, locomotives, oceangoing vessels, aircraft, and off-road equipment.

Clean Energy
Support legislative and administrative efforts to promote reliable, cost effective and clean energy in the South Coast region, especially in disproportionately impacted disadvantaged communities community. Also, support production and development of renewable and alternative energy, energy storage, and microgrids to reduce emissions from transportation and other sources, such as clean back-up generators.

Business, Job Creation, Workforce Training & Economy
Support legislative policies and administrative actions that promote job retention and creation, workforce training for zero-emission technologies, as well as economic growth and affordability, while working toward attainment of clean air standards; and that support and assist the regulated community in complying with rules and regulations in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. Work to ensure job and economic benefits are equitably accessible to disadvantaged communities.

Addressing Impacts of Natural and Manmade Events
Support and advocate for legislative and administrative policies, programs, and funding that reduce and/or mitigate air quality-related public health impacts within the South Coast region caused by wildfires, industrial accidents, dust/sandstorms, odors, or other events. Support sufficient and sustainable funding and/or cost recovery to comprehensively support incident response efforts.

Administrative Operations

Support and seek legislative and administrative policies, programs, funding and/or actions that ensure that South Coast AQMD can meet its administrative and operational needs, including, but not limited to, those related to human resources, public meetings, artificial intelligence and pensions.

ATTACHMENT 3A

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

South Coast AQMD's Federal Legislative Guiding Principles for 2027

The following guiding principles are identified to enable South Coast AQMD to seek rules, legislative policies, and funding from the federal government that will help facilitate attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the protection of public health in the South Coast region, through practical and innovative strategies. As part of these efforts, it is critical that South Coast AQMD work with and serve as a resource to the Administration and agencies, Congress, business, environmental, health, and community groups, and other stakeholders.

Air Quality Funding (Authorization of Program/Policies and Appropriations of Funds)
Protect and increase existing and seek new funding sources that support South Coast AQMD programs and priorities to reach attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards and reduce hazardous air pollutants to protect public health. Examples of programs include, but are not limited to, Targeted Airshed Grants, Diesel Emissions Reduction Act, Clean Ports, Port Infrastructure Development Program, National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grants for Corridors and Communities, Clean Heavy-Duty Trucks, Reduction of Emissions at Port, Section 103/105, Climate Pollution Reduction Grant, and annual Appropriations.

South Coast AQMD Authority / Policy Implementation
Defend and ensure adequate South Coast AQMD authority for implementation of the Board's clean air policies and programs, including those required by the Clean Air Act and other federal and state laws, to support AQMPs, State Implementation Plans, and Letters of Commitment with U.S. EPA and CARB.

Federal Support -- Clean Air Act, NAAQS, and State Implementation Plan (SIP)
Work to ensure the federal government (Administration, Agencies and Congress) do their fair share to reduce air pollution with a focus on mobile sources, within the South Coast region through funding, regulations, and Administration actions. In particular, South Coast AQMD requires federal action to: 1) Maximize funding opportunities under the upcoming Surface Transportation Reauthorization and other public laws 2) Provide incentive funding, policies, and require regulatory actions sufficient to, in combination with state and local actions, attain NAAQS for ozone by 2031 and 2037 in the South Coast Air Basin, and if standards are not attained due to lack of federal actions, ensure that the Basin is not punished by further sanctions, fees or other penalty for failure to timely attain; and, 3) Protect science-driven and health-based determinations of NAAQS, and efforts to streamline and provide flexible implementation of SIP requirements, as needed, to ensure feasibility of attainment.

Surface Transportation & Goods Movement
Pursue the adoption of legislation and/or policies which will reduce or eliminate air quality impacts from mobile sources with an emphasis on the goods movement sector (for both medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and trucks), as well as off-road vehicles (such as ocean-going vessels, locomotives, aircraft, agricultural vehicles, cargo handling equipment, freight handling equipment, and construction equipment), and transportation technologies.

Technology Advancement
Expand and secure funding, policies, and tax incentives for advanced clean technology research, development, demonstration, and deployment programs, including those related to:

- Zero and near-zero emission technologies for the cleanest vehicles (such as heavy- and medium-duty trucks, locomotives, marine vessels, aircraft, and off-road technologies) and the cleanest stationary sources (heaters, boilers, furnaces, engines, etc.), with prioritization of zero-emission technologies.
- Infrastructure to support zero-emission and/or cleanest technologies available, prioritizing zero-emission technologies where available.
- Renewable energy and alternative energy, energy storage, microgrids and other programs, especially as related to electric and hydrogen infrastructure for transportation and emissions reductions from sources such as clean back-up generators.
- Technologies, systems and/or processes which reduce ambient concentrations of air pollutants and/or toxic air emissions.
- Establishing programs or policies that incentivize the federal government to purchase and use advanced clean technologies with prioritization for zero-emissions.
- Incentivizing individuals, businesses, states, and local governments to purchase and use advanced clean, zero and near-zero emission technologies.

Impacted Communities
Support legislation and regulatory action that promotes initiatives to reduce localized health risks, develop clean air technologies that directly benefit disproportionately impacted communities, and enhance community participation in decision-making.

Reduction of Toxic Emissions
Pursue efforts through legislative and administrative programs, to reduce toxic emissions, and the public's exposure to toxic emissions, within the South Coast region.

Climate Change
Support efforts to provide funding to maximize criteria pollutant and toxic emission reduction co-benefits that facilitate attainment of clean air standards, promote affordability, and reduce public health impacts in the South Coast region, including through the development and deployment of zero-emission or cleanest commercially available vehicles, equipment, and fueling/charging infrastructure, especially as it relates to mobile sources such as medium- and heavy-duty trucks, locomotives, oceangoing vessels, aircraft, and off-road equipment.

Clean Energy
Support legislative and administrative efforts to promote reliable, cost effective and clean energy in the South Coast region, especially in disproportionately impacted communities. Also, support production and development of renewable and alternative energy, energy storage, and microgrids to reduce emissions from transportation and other sources, such as clean back-up generators. Support policies that promote energy affordability while advancing clean energy goals.

Business, Job Creation, Workforce Training & Economy
Support legislation, policies, or administrative actions that support and assist the regulated community in complying with rules and regulations in the most efficient and cost-effective manner that protects and encourages job retention and creation, and promotes economic growth and affordability, while working toward attainment of clean air standards.

Addressing Impacts of Natural and Manmade Events
Support and advocate for legislative and administrative policies, programs, and funding that reduce and/or mitigate air quality-related public health impacts within the South Coast region caused by wildfires, industrial accidents, dust/sandstorms, odors, or other events. Support sufficient and sustainable funding and/or cost recovery to comprehensively support incident response efforts.

Administrative Operations
Support and seek legislative and administrative policies, programs, funding and/or actions that ensure that South Coast AQMD can meet its administrative and operational needs related to artificial intelligence, human resources, health and safety, or other employment related issues.

Holland & Hart

ATTACHMENT 4A

Holland & Hart

Amelia F. Jenkins Morales
Senior Director of Federal Affairs
Phone: (202) 285-3580
afjenkinsmorales@hollandhart.com

U.S. Senate

The Senate voted 90-6 to pass a short-term continuing resolution (CR) that would fund the government through December 11. By contrast, the House-passed CR would provide a clean extension at current funding levels through December 4, while the Senate version runs one week longer and includes policy provisions addressing federal grantmaking and White House priorities.

Agencies

Office of Management and Budget

The following actions were transmitted to OMB for review:

U.S. Department of Commerce
Proposed Rule: Streamlining the Regulations Governing the Review of Coastal Zone Management Programs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Proposed Rule: Rescinding the 2024 Rule Regarding Tribal Reserved Rights under the Clean Water Act
publication.

U.S. Department of Energy

Cancellation of Three Proposed National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors: Secretary Chris Wright announced DOE will not proceed with designating three proposed National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors (NIETCs) that had been selected in December 2024 for further review.

The affected corridors—the Lake Erie–Canada Corridor, the Southwestern Grid Connector Corridor, and the Tribal Energy Access Corridor—had been promoted by the previous administration as mechanisms to advance decarbonization goals. Wright said DOE's review, incorporating public feedback and stakeholder input, found that the designation process should not continue and that transmission policy should prioritize affordable, reliable, and secure electricity.

Modernization of National Laboratory Operations: DOE announced updates to operating directives across its National Laboratories, plants, and sites as part of a broader effort to streamline the laboratory complex.

DOE said the reforms respond to recommendations from Congress, the Government Accountability Office, the National Academies, and other independent reviews identifying unnecessary complexity in the department's directives framework. The changes are intended to better align laboratory operations with current science, energy, and national security missions.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Local Government Advisory Committee: EPA announced an updated roster for its Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC), a Federal Advisory Committee Act body made up of state and local officials who provide feedback and recommendations on agency regulatory actions.

The LGAC will begin its new charter by discussing challenges local governments face in siting and developing AI infrastructure and data centers sustainably. EPA plans to address this work at a virtual public meeting in September, with details to be published in the Federal Register.

The 22-member committee includes 13 new appointments and nine reappointments or continuing members. Ohio Clermont County Commissioner David Painter will serve as chair.

Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee Nominations: EPA is seeking nominations for the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a federal advisory body that advises the EPA Administrator on pesticide policy, science, and program implementation.

EPA is recruiting nominees from pesticide industry representatives, agricultural users and growers, government entities, academic institutions, animal welfare and public health organizations, environmental groups, farmworker organizations, and the public. Nominations are due September 16, 2026, with vacancies expected to be filled by November 2026.

Holland & Hart Support in August

- Began to develop a post-election policy agenda framework for SCAQMD discussion.
- Brainstormed ideas on countering efforts to repeal California Waiver through the Congressional Review Act.
- Participated in weekly strategy calls with South Coast AQMD staff.
- Tracked EPA activities.

Holland & Hart

ATTACHMENT 4B

Holland & Hart LLP

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U.S.Congress

CONGRESSIONAL PRE-ELECTION AGENDA SUMMARY

The House adjourned earlier than expected this week, while Senate Republicans remain divided over legislative priorities. With President Trump having signed a continuing resolution funding the government through December 11, lawmakers have little must-pass business remaining before Election Day.

The Senate's immediate focus had been a bipartisan cryptocurrency market-structure bill, but that effort collapsed early in the week. Another priority included legislation addressing name, image, and likeness rules for college athletes.

The most consequential legislative activity could come during the lame-duck session when election results will shape the agenda. If Democrats regain the majority, they may have an incentive to defer some matters until 2027; if Republicans retain control, they may press leadership to extend the session,

DATA CENTERS & AI

1. **Ratepayer Protection Act**: The House passed the bipartisan RPPA, which would amend PURPA to require states to consider standards ensuring that data centers help pay for generation, transmission, and distribution upgrades needed to serve them, including financial assurances.

Outlook: Senate Majority Leader John Thune (R-SD) has said the bill could potentially clear the Senate before the election, though the limited floor schedule likely means unanimous consent would be required. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Ranking Member Martin Heinrich (D-NM) already objected to a UC request, citing concerns that the House bill lacks meaningful enforcement and advocating stronger requirements for hyperscalers and other large loads to finance needed grid infrastructure.

PREVIEW OF HOUSE DEMOCRATIC PRIORITIES?
House Democrats' Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition (SEEC), a 111-member coalition, released a blueprint with more than 800 recommendations across nine policy areas intended to shape Democratic economic, energy, and environmental priorities in the next Congress.

Key proposals include building retrofits and weatherization, expanded energy assistance, two free hours of electricity per day for households, a transmission investment tax credit, and mandatory public disclosure of data-center energy and water consumption. The blueprint also proposes limiting the federal government's ability to cancel grants and funding agreements without cause.

Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Power Plant GHG Regulations: EPA finalized the repeal of most 2024 greenhouse-gas standards for existing coal and new natural-gas power plants and proposed eliminating all remaining federal GHG standards for the power sector. EPA said the 2024 standards exceeded its Clean Air Act authority by relying on technologies it now considers inadequately demonstrated and potentially forcing plants to retire rather than comply. The agency also cited *West Virginia v. EPA* in support of its position that the Clean Air Act cannot be used to drive broader changes in the nation's generation mix.

> **Next Step:** EPA is proposing to rescind all remaining GHG requirements for power plants, arguing that Section 111 of the Clean Air Act does not authorize power-sector regulation based on climate change. The proposal will receive a 45-day comment period, with a public hearing scheduled 15 days after *Federal Register* publication.

Indiana's Coal Combustion Residuals Program: EPA proposed approving the state's permit program, which, if finalized, would allow Indiana rather than the federal government to issue permits governing coal-ash disposal in landfills and surface

Holland & Hart Support in September

- Continuing to develop a post-election policy agenda for SCAQMD discussion.
- Monitored and participated in discussions related to the repeal California Waiver through the Congressional Review Act.
- Participated in weekly strategy calls with South Coast AQMD staff.

- Tracked EPA activities.

ATTACHMENT 4C

KADESH & ASSOCIATES

South Coast AQMD Report for the September 2026
Legislative Meeting covering August 2026
Kadesh & Associates

The House and Senate have been away from Washington for the last several weeks for the August recess, leaving several major issues to be resolved in the limited days remaining before the September 30 fiscal year deadline.

Prior to leaving DC, the Senate approved a continuing resolution (CR) to keep federal agencies funded through December 11, by a bipartisan vote of 91-6. The Senate CR also includes a number of extensions for programs that are otherwise scheduled to expire at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, the Senate approved the nomination of Attorney General Blanche, along with more than 70 other administration nominees.

The House had previously approved a more narrowly focused CR through December 4 by a near-party-line vote of 220-205. These two approaches (differing deadlines, expanded scope) will need to be reconciled when the chambers return. The Senate returns on Monday, September 14; the House is currently scheduled to return on August 31 although rumors persist that that voting week will be canceled.

The short legislative window before September 30 also means there are only a few additional session days before the November elections, as the chambers are currently scheduled to be back on recess, and on the campaign trail, for the month of October. The most likely scenario is a flurry brief of activity in September, as leaders on both sides of the Capitol and both sides of the aisle share the goal of extending deadlines so that final decisions can be made in a post-election / lame duck session. However, a shutdown is impossible to rule out completely, given the narrow margins in the House and Senate, and the ongoing disputes between leadership and rank-and-file members about hot-button including the SAVE Act (voter ID) and FISA reauthorization (surveillance authorities).

As previewed earlier, EPA has now sent Congress six California waivers (i.e. waivers of the Clean Air Act's federal preemption; this is the mechanism that allows California to set stronger emissions standards) for the purpose of using the Congressional Review Act (CRA) to undo them. CRA resolutions targeting these California waivers may be considered by a filibuster-proof vote in the Senate as soon as September, and the harbor craft and at-berth CARB rules were transmitted to the Senate late enough in the session that they may be targeted again in the new Congress in January 2027.

Kadesh & Associates Activity Summary-

-Worked with South Coast AQMD and the congressional delegation on FY27 appropriations and California waivers.

Contacts: Contacts included staff and Members throughout the CA delegation, Senate offices, and members of key committees.

ATTACHMENT 4D

KADESH & ASSOCIATES

South Coast AQMD Report for the October 2026
Legislative Meeting covering September 2026
Kadesh & Associates

The House and Senate returned to Washington for a brief pre-midterm session in September. Typically, Congress would spend September scrambling to avert a shutdown by passing appropriations bills or a Continuing Resolution (CR) before the September 30 fiscal year deadline, but this was avoided on September 1 when the House concurred with the Senate's CR by a bipartisan vote of 370-48. That CR will remain in effect through December 11, meaning that is the new deadline for funding negotiations. At the end of this work period, the two chambers will recess again until November 9.

During September, the House voted on two "resolutions of disapproval" aimed at CARB regulations. As a reminder, a resolution of disapproval is a unique legislative tool created by the Congressional Review Act (CRA) that allows Congress to review, and permanently repeal, federal rules. Under the federal Clean Air Act, EPA may waive federal preemption and grant permission to California to set more protective clean air standards than the federal standard. Those waivers are what the CRA disapproval resolutions took aim at.

Earlier this summer, EPA Administrator Zeldin sent Congress six waivers previously granted to California, asserting that these waivers were now rules subject to the CRA; this is the same process that led to Congress' disapproval of three CARB regulations in 2025. This time, the State of California challenged the EPA, arguing that this initial act of reclassifying the waivers into rules should be reviewable by the courts. A U.S. District Court judge agreed in September, granting a preliminary injunction: "EPA's action in reclassifying prior waiver orders, one of which was issued over fifteen years ago, to now treat those waivers as "rules" is a slippery slope in the use of the CRA.

Congress appears undeterred by this court ruling: during the week of September 14, the House approved two disapproval resolutions by near-party-line votes, with the California Democratic delegation unified in opposition. One resolution was authored by Rep. Fong (R-CA), to undo the Ocean-Going Vessels At-Berth regulation, and the other was authored by Rep. Gallagher (R-CA) to undo the Harbor Craft regulation. In both cases, the final vote was 216-211, which is a much closer margin than the votes to disapprove California waivers last year. Senate action may follow later this month.

Kadesh & Associates Activity Summary-

-Worked with South Coast AQMD and the congressional delegation on FY27 appropriations and California waivers.

Contacts: Contacts included staff and Members throughout the CA delegation, Senate offices, and members of key committees.

ATTACHMENT 4E

CASSIDY | ASSOCIATES

To: South Coast Air Quality Management District
From: Cassidy & Associates
Date: August 20, 2026
Re: August Report

HOUSE/SENATE

Congress

Congress is out of session for August recess. The House will return on August 31, while the Senate will remain in recess until September 14. Prior to leaving town, both houses passed Continuing Resolutions (CR) to fund the federal government at current levels through December. The Senate's version of the CR will run through December 11, while the House-passed version will fund the government through December 4. The two chambers will need to come to an agreement between the measures when they return. They will also work to move forward a budget reconciliation package to provide supplemental defense spending and additional Republican priorities.

EPA

On July 27, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued guidance to ease permitting for data centers. The guidance clarifies that the Clean Air Act (CAA) Acid Rain Program does not apply to power generation facilities that are not connected to the public electricity grid. The Acid Rain Program applies to facilities that sell electricity are or are required to report as a generating unit to the Department of Energy, which the EPA has determined does not include islanded power generation facilities. The EPA states this will offer developers greater flexibility to build new facilities and reduce burdens on communities' electric grids. Read more here.

On July 23, President Trump announced an expansion of the Ratepayer Protection Pledge to cover governors, state legislators, developers, and power providers. The initiative is now expected to cover 80% of electricity delivered to homes and businesses across the country. The pledge requires companies supporting data centers to provide or purchase the power they need, cover associated generation and grid infrastructure costs, and ensure those costs do not cause utility price increases. The expansion is aimed to support rapid AI and data center growth while protecting ratepayers and strengthening grid reliability. Read more here.

On July 22, EPA determined two California waiver rules are considered rules under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) and transmitted them to Congress. The two rules, Ocean-Going Vessels at Berth and Commercial Harbor Craft Amendments, enact California-specific emission standards for marine vessels and ports. This action will allow Congress to consider both rules under the CRA. Congress previously disapproved of three other California emission waivers through this process. Read more here.

On July 9, EPA announced a proposal to eliminate Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) deratements, originally part of a Biden-era 2023 rule. The proposal will also scale back emissions warranty requirements, while keeping in place the underlying emissions standards, including nearly 90% of the nitrogen oxide reductions. Additionally, manufacturers will have additional lead time before the longer regulatory useful life requirements from the 2023 rule take effect. EPA states the proposal will save truckers about $12 billion, up to $6,000 per vehicle on new truck purchases. Read more here.

Cassidy and Associates support in August:

- Provided guidance on the FY 27 appropriations process;
- Identified legislative and regulatory risks and opportunities for the remainder of the 119th;
- 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 CBP/ICE.

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.

ATTACHMENT 4F

CASSIDY | ASSOCIATES

To: South Coast Air Quality Management District
From: Cassidy & Associates
Date: September 17, 2026
Re: September Report

HOUSE/SENATE

Congress

Congress is back in session this week with only 50 days until Election Day. The House is in session only this week, while the Senate is scheduled for three more weeks but may go into an early recess. House lawmakers are focused on the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 and the Ratepayer Protection Act, which aims to prevent data centers from raising utility rates. Meanwhile, the Senate will hold a procedural vote on the revised Digital Asset Market Clarity Act, the crypto market structure bill, which includes new ethics provisions designed to secure Democratic support. Lawmakers are also discussing ongoing uncertainty around the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Section 702 reauthorization. Key hearings this week include oversight appearances by Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Kash Patel, as well as confirmation hearings for several health and tax nominees. In Committee activity, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee held a markup of the Wildfire Emissions Prevention Act and the Cold Weather Diesel Reliability Act.

EPA

On September 14, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking determining that Clean Air Act Section 111 does not authorize the EPA to regulate emissions from power plants due to climate change and a final rule repealing the carbon pollution standards for fossil fuel-fired electric generating units. These two actions will

prevent coal plant retirement and any future power plant carbon regulations. The supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking reverses EPA's authority to regulate fossil fuel-fired power plants, while the final rule repeals the existing standards based on a reconsideration of the best system of emission reduction (BSER). The final rule repeals most provisions of the Biden-era 2024 Carbon Pollution Standards for greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel-fired electric generating units, including the emission guidelines for existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating units, the carbon capture and sequestration/storage (CCS)-based standards for coal-fired steam generating units undertaking a large modification, and the CCS-based standards for new base load stationary combustion turbines. Read more here.

On September 8, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began the last stage of cleanup at Vistra's battery storage site in Moss Landing, California, more than a year and a half after a major fire damaged the facility containing 100,000 lithium-ion battery modules in January 2025. Crews will tear down the burned battery building to reach and remove the remaining damaged batteries, which will be treated on-site, tested, and shipped to approved hazardous waste facilities, while material still suitable for recycling will be processed separately. Throughout the work, teams will continue monitoring air quality, water, and battery temperatures to catch any safety issues early, with EPA expecting the entire removal and demolition effort to wrap up by mid-2027. Read more here.

On August 31, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruled on 34 small refinery exemption requests under the Renewable Fuel Standard program for 2025, granting relief to 29 refineries while denying three and deeming two ineligible, resulting in the exemption of 1.76 billion RIN credits. Because that total exceeds what the agency's standard forecasting method had projected, EPA plans to make up the difference by folding the shortfall into the 2026 and 2027 volume requirements. It is separately finalizing a rule pushing back the 2025 compliance deadline by a month, to October 1, 2026, to give the market time to adjust. Read more here.

On August 20, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working with the Department of Energy (DOE), issued a temporary emergency waiver under the Clean Air Act allowing E10 gasoline at a higher Reid Vapor Pressure to be sold starting September 1, 2026, effectively cutting short the summer-blend gasoline rules early and adding hundreds of thousands of barrels a day to the domestic supply in hopes of easing prices at the pump. The waiver runs through the September 15 end of the summer control season, with an extra 20-day extension specifically for state-level rules in Texas, Arizona, and California. Officials say they'll keep monitoring supply and could extend it further if needed. Read more here.

Cassidy and Associates support in September:

- Provided summary and analysis of EPA repeal of 2024 Carbon Pollution Standards
- Provided insight into September 2 preliminary injunction of EPA's reclassification of CA waiver authorities as "rules."
- Analyzed Congressional paths for potential progression of Republican waiver CRAs.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE DATES

February 13, 2026 (expired): Deadline to fund the Department of Homeland Security CBP/ICE.

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 extend all surface transportation programs that fund roads, bridges, and public transit.

December 11, 2026: Deadline to fund the federal government for Fiscal Year 2027.

December 31, 2026: National Defense Authorization Act, which authorizes and funds Department of Defense (DoD) programs and sets the DoD's policy agenda each year.

ATTACHMENT 5A

South Coast AQMD, Legislative Committee Report
Buckley Government Affairs LLC
September 11, 2026

Legislative Session Update

The Legislature returned from its summer recess on August 3 to begin the final month of the 2026 legislative session, which is scheduled to adjourn on August 31. As lawmakers returned to Sacramento, both Republican caucuses underwent leadership changes. In the Assembly, Republicans voted to replace Assemblymember Heath Flora (R-Ripon) with Assemblymember Alexandra Macedo (R-Tulare) as caucus leader. The Senate Republican Caucus followed with a leadership change of its own, electing Senator Roger Niello (R-Fair Oaks) to replace Senate Republican Leader Brian Jones (R-San Diego).

The primary focus during the early part of August was almost exclusively on the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committees as they held their final suspense file hearings. The Assembly had 293 measures on its agenda, with 80 bills held by the committee. In the Senate, 561 measures were considered, with 149 held. Both committees advanced approximately 73 percent of the measures before them, consistent with passage rates seen over the past several years.

The final two weeks of the legislative session will be dedicated almost exclusively to Floor sessions as lawmakers work through the remaining bills before the Legislature adjourns. The workload facing lawmakers in the final weeks remained significant. The Assembly had 341 measures pending on the Floor, while the Senate had 682 measures. Combined, the two houses have 1,023 measures remaining to be considered. In addition, several bills are currently on the inactive file and could be revived before the end of the Legislative year.

Budget Update

As is typically the case in August, we expect a final round of budget negotiations before the Legislature adjourns. These discussions often address technical adjustments to the budget agreement reached in June, as well as larger issues that were left unresolved during earlier

conversations. While the Senate has already held a round of budget hearings, discussions remain ongoing regarding issues that will ultimately be included in the end of session budget package.

On the revenue side, the state now has preliminary results from the first month of the new fiscal year, and revenues continue to perform above expectations. General Fund receipts were $665 million, or 1.8 percent, above the 2026 Budget Act forecast. The June surplus was driven largely by stronger-than-anticipated corporation tax receipts, which exceeded projections by $896 million, along with sales and use tax receipts that were $129 million above forecast and personal income tax receipts that were $107 million higher.

ATTACHMENT 5B

South Coast AQMD, Legislative Committee Report
Buckley Government Affairs LLC
October 22, 2026

Legislative Session Update

The 2026 legislative session ended on the morning of September 1. This year, both houses convened on Sunday, August 30, at 2:00 p.m. Going into the day, the Assembly had 159 measures remaining, including 75 Senate measures, while the Senate had 161 measures remaining, including 117 Assembly measures. Notably, these figures did not include 16 budget-related bills or several other measures still pending in various committees.

Although the final days featured a flurry of activity, much of the focus centered on the constitutional requirement that bills remain in print for 72 hours before a final vote, which generally made midnight on Friday, August 28, the deadline for amendments.

This year marked, by far, the largest number of bills amended within the final 72 hours since Proposition 54 took effect in 2016. The previous high was 25 bills in 2020**,** while historically, fewer than 20 bills have typically been amended during the 72-hour period immediately preceding adjournment. This year, however, 71 bills were amended during that period**,** including 29 budget-related measures which were more than double the previous record.

Specifically, two major measures were amended after that midnight deadline and included urgency clauses, allowing them to be considered before the Legislature adjourned: AB/SB 113, which reflected the August budget agreement, was placed into print at 3:42 a.m., while SB 492, containing the three-party agreement on investor-owned utility and insurer wildfire-liability reforms, was put into print at 7:26 a.m.

Because these measures were amended so late, both houses recessed shortly after midnight on August 31 and called members back later that morning to consider the remaining bills. In an unexpected turn, the Assembly ultimately declined to bring the wildfire-liability measure up for a vote after the agreement unraveled. Since adjournment, there has been continued speculation that the Governor could call a special session on the issue.

The Governor has until September 30 to sign or veto legislation on his desk. To date, he has acted on only a handful of measures. As of September 17, the Governor still had over 900 bills remaining on his desk.

Budget Update

Preliminary General Fund agency cash receipts for the month of August were $7 million, or 0.1 percent below the 2026 Budget Act forecast in July and were $821 million, or 0.8 percent above forecast cumulatively since the forecast was completed in April. The small July shortfall was primarily driven by lower personal income tax receipts of $420 million.

ATTACHMENT 5C

RESOLUTE

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Legislative and Regulatory Update – September 2026

- **Important Upcoming Dates**

  September 30, 2026 – Last Day For Governor to Sign or Veto Legislation
  November 3, 2026 – General Election

- **RESOLUTE Actions on Behalf of South Coast AQMD.** RESOLUTE partners David Quintana, and Alfredo Arredondo continued their representation of SCAQMD before the State's Legislative and Executive branches. Selected highlights of our recent advocacy include:

  - Provided ongoing updates as the legislature reconvened.
  - Followed up on bills for the 2026 legislative session, including for SCAQMD sponsored legislation.

- **AB 907 (Solache).** Assemblymember Philip Chen had introduced AB 907, sponsored legislation for South Coast AQMD dealing with the inequity of pay for AQMD board members appointed to serve on the CA Air Resources Board. The bill is now officially authored by Assemblymember Solache who will continue to carry the legislation forward.

  The bill was held by the Senate Appropriations Committee during their Suspense Hearing on August 13th.

- **AB 617 Funding in Budget.** The budget bill AB 113 was signed by the Governor on September 18th. This budget bill included the final GGRF Expenditure Plan and the associated AB 617 Funding as detailed below.

  Final totals for AB 617 in the final budget act include $229M:
  - $150M from General Fund
  - $20M from Discretionary GGRF
  - $59M expected from the funding formula using DOF revenue assumptions from GGRF Auctions.

ATTACHMENT 5D

RESOLUTE

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Legislative and Regulatory Update – August 2026

- **Important Upcoming Dates**

  August 31, 2026 – Last Day of the Legislative Session
  September 30, 2026 – Last Day For Governor to Sign or Veto Legislation

- **RESOLUTE Actions on Behalf of South Coast AQMD.** RESOLUTE partners David Quintana, and Alfredo Arredondo continued their representation of SCAQMD before the State's Legislative and Executive branches. Selected highlights of our recent advocacy include:

  - Provided ongoing updates as the legislature reconvened.
  - Followed up on bills for the 2026 legislative session, including for SCAQMD sponsored legislation.

- **AB 907 (Solache).** Assemblymember Philip Chen had introduced AB 907, sponsored legislation for South Coast AQMD dealing with the inequity of pay for AQMD board members appointed to serve on the CA Air Resources Board. The bill is now officially authored by Assemblymember Solache who will continue to carry the legislation forward.

  The bill was held by Senate Appropriations Committee during their Suspense Hearing on August 13th.

- **GGRF Expenditure Plan.** Final totals for AB 617 in the final budget act include $229M:
  - $150M from General Fund
  - $20M from Discretionary GGRF
  - $59M expected from the funding formula using DOF revenue assumptions from GGRF Auctions.

ATTACHMENT 5E

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TO: South Coast AQMD

FROM: Anthony, Jason & Paul Gonsalves

SUBJECT: Legislative Update – August 2026

DATE: Thursday, August 20, 2026

The California Legislature returned from its summer recess on August 3, 2026, beginning the final month of the two-year legislative session. During the first two weeks of August, lawmakers were focused on passing their bills off of the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees suspense files. Now that all bills are on the floor, the Legislature shifted to floor sessions only, meaning regular policy and fiscal committees could no longer meet (without a rule waiver).

The final two weeks of August are centered on floor negotiations, amendments and votes as lawmakers debate the remaining 900+ bills before final adjournment on August 31, 2026. Legislation approved by both houses are then sent to the Governor for consideration. Governor Newsom will then have until September 30, 2026 to take action on the bills sent to him.

The following will provide you with an update on issues of interest to the District:

BOYLE HEIGHTS WAREHOUSE FIRE - FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

On August 18, 2026, Governor Newsom announced that the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has approved California's request for a disaster declaration, making low-interest federal loans available to eligible small businesses and private nonprofit organizations affected by the June warehouse fire in Boyle Heights.

The SBA approved the disaster declaration following an Aug. 10 request from California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Director Caroline Thomas Jacobs. The declaration covers Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties.

Through the SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program, eligible small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and private nonprofit organizations (including faith-based organizations) may apply for assistance if they experienced

financial losses directly related to the fire. Agricultural producers, farmers, and ranchers are not eligible for the program, with the exception of aquaculture enterprises.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans provide working capital to help organizations recover from disaster-related financial impacts, even if they did not sustain physical property damage. Loan funds may be used for fixed debts, payroll, accounts payable, and other operating expenses that could not otherwise be paid because of the disaster.

Eligible applicants may receive loans of up to $2 million, with interest rates as low as 4% for businesses and 3.625% for private nonprofit organizations. Loan terms may extend up to 30 years. Interest does not accrue and payments are not due until 12 months after the first loan disbursement. The SBA determines eligibility, loan amounts, and repayment terms based on each applicant's financial condition.

The deadline to apply for an Economic Injury Disaster Loan is May 14, 2027.

$95 MILLION PLAN TO EXPAND EV CHARGING AND HYDROGEN FUELING

California is committing $95.2 million to expand its network of zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) infrastructure, supporting the continued growth of electric and hydrogen-powered transportation across the state.

Approved Monday by the California Energy Commission (CEC), the funding will help increase access to electric vehicle charging stations and hydrogen refueling facilities for passenger vehicles, commercial fleets, freight trucks, school buses, and other zero-emission vehicles. The investment is part of the CEC's Clean Transportation Program, which has directed more than $2.7 billion toward cleaner transportation and infrastructure projects since 2008.

The latest funding comes shortly after the state launched the MyFirstEV program, which provides instant rebates to eligible Californians purchasing their first zero-emission vehicle. While that initiative is designed to lower the upfront cost of ZEV ownership, this new investment addresses another major part of the transition by expanding the infrastructure drivers and fleets need to keep those vehicles on the road.

Of the $95.2 million approved for the current fiscal year, $48 million will support light-duty EV charging infrastructure, including DC fast chargers and charging options located at or near residents' homes. Another $30.2 million will be directed toward infrastructure for medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles, with an emphasis on freight operations, ports, public fleets, and school buses.

The plan also dedicates $15 million to expanding hydrogen refueling infrastructure and $2 million to workforce training and development, helping prepare workers for jobs associated with California's growing zero-emission transportation sector.

The investment also places a significant emphasis on expanding access in communities that have historically received fewer transportation investments. At least half of the

program's funding is required to support projects that benefit low-income Californians or serve low-income and disadvantaged communities. As of March 2026, more than 62% of Clean Transportation Program and supplemental funding had been directed toward projects serving those communities.

The state expects the broader investment plan to continue allocating funding through the 2028-29 fiscal year, further expanding the charging and fueling network needed to support California's transition toward zero-emission transportation.

TIRE EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

On August 17, 2026, the California Energy Commission (CEC) adopted new energy-efficiency requirements for replacement tires sold for passenger cars and light-duty trucks in California. Known as the Replacement Tire Efficiency Program, the new rules are the first standards of their kind in the United States.

Tires installed on new vehicles are generally engineered to help maximize fuel economy and driving range. Replacement tires, however, can have higher rolling resistance, which may cause vehicles to consume more gasoline or electricity. California's new standards are intended to narrow that efficiency gap by requiring replacement tires sold in the state to meet minimum performance requirements comparable, on average, to tires installed on new vehicles.

CEC commissioners unanimously approved the program, which the agency estimates could reduce Californians' gasoline and electricity expenses by nearly $1 billion annually once fully implemented. The commission also projects that the standards will cut carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 2 million metric tons each year, an amount comparable to removing roughly 400,000 gasoline-powered vehicles from California roads.

The program is designed to achieve those savings while keeping additional costs for motorists relatively small. During the first phase, scheduled for 2029 through 2033, the CEC estimates the requirements will add about $1.50 to the cost of each tire. Beginning with the second phase in 2033, the estimated additional cost rises to approximately $6.50 per tire.

Despite the higher upfront price, the commission expects motorists to save considerably more through lower fuel consumption. A typical gasoline-powered vehicle using more efficient replacement tires could save an estimated $179 in fuel over the life of a set of tires. That calculation assumes gasoline costs $4.60 per gallon. If fuel prices remain at the higher levels experienced in mid-2026, the actual savings could be approximately 25% greater.

The standards are not expected to require an entirely new generation of tires. Many replacement tires currently available already satisfy the efficiency levels established under the program. The CEC says compliant products are offered by numerous manufacturers and span commonly purchased tire categories and price points. The

phased implementation also gives manufacturers several years to redesign or improve products that do not currently meet the requirements before the standards take full effect in 2033.

Before adopting the regulations, the commission conducted laboratory testing of widely purchased replacement tires in California and evaluated industry performance data. The regulations are also the result of several years of consultation with tire manufacturers, trade groups and other interested parties. Feedback gathered during that process led the commission to make accommodations for tires designed for specialized applications. Certain competition tires, larger off-road tires and winter-oriented all-weather performance tires are among the products receiving specific treatment under the program.

The rules also recognize that some tires are engineered for purposes that can affect their efficiency characteristics. Separate classifications were developed for products including long-life tires, ultra-high-performance tires and tires with lower load indexes, as well as other models with specialized performance requirements.

2026 LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES

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.

Sept. 30 – Last Day for the Governor to take action on legislation sent to him.

ATTACHMENT 5F

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TO: South Coast AQMD

FROM: Anthony, Jason & Paul Gonsalves

SUBJECT: Legislative Update – September 2026

DATE: Thursday, September 17, 2026

The month of September marks the transition from the California Legislature's 2025–26 regular session to the Governor's action and implementation of legislation passed during the session. The Legislature adjourned on August 31, 2026 and sent 987 bills to Governor Newsom, who has until September 30, 2026 to sign or veto bills that reached his desk before the end of session.

Additionally, the Legislature's focus will now shift to the November 2026 elections, where all 80 Assembly seats, 20 of the 40 Senate seats, and Statewide Constitutional offices are up for grabs. Also, the November ballot will include 14 ballot initiatives for the voters to decide on.

The following will provide you with an update on issues of interest to the District:

CAP-AND-INVEST AUGUST 2026 AUCTION

California's most recent Cap-and-Invest auction demonstrated strong demand for greenhouse gas emission allowances. All 49,016,180 current vintage allowances offered for sale were purchased, marking the fifth consecutive auction in which all available current-year allowances sold. Current vintage allowances, which can be used to satisfy compliance obligations this year, settled at $32.48 per allowance. This represents a $3.67 increase from the previous quarterly auction, when allowances settled at $28.81.

Future vintage allowances also experienced a significant increase in price, settling at $32.75 per allowance. This was $3.99 higher than the previous quarterly auction price of $28.76. The higher clearing prices for both current and future allowances reflect increased demand in the Cap-and-Invest market compared with the prior auction.

The auction is expected to generate approximately $870 million for California's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The sold-out auction and increase in allowance prices are particularly noteworthy as California continues implementation of

its Cap-and-Invest program and determines how future auction revenues will be allocated.

WILDFIRE

On September 15, 2026, Governor Newsom signed AB 1642 (Harabedian) and AB 1795 (Gipson), two companion measures that expand and clarify statewide standards for addressing hazardous contamination left behind by wildfire smoke. The measures respond in part to problems identified following the 2025 Eaton and Palisades fires, where thousands of homes remained standing but were potentially affected by smoke, ash, lead, asbestos, and other contaminants. The bills will establish a new state framework for determining when smoke-damaged buildings are safe to occupy and for resolving insurance claims involving contamination.

AB 1642 (Harabedian) focuses primarily on developing the scientific and public-health standards used to evaluate wildfire smoke contamination. The measure directs CARB and DTSC to develop statewide protections and standards governing the testing, remediation, and restoration of properties potentially contaminated by lead and asbestos carried by wildfire smoke and ash. AB 1642 also directs DTSC to develop guidance addressing wildfire contamination and recovery at schools, extending the state's response beyond residential properties.

AB 1795 (Gipson), the Smoke Damage Recovery Act, focuses more directly on insurance claims and protections for property owners whose homes suffer smoke contamination. The bill creates a presumption that qualifying smoke damage within a designated wildfire impact zone was caused by the wildfire, reducing the burden on homeowners to prove the source of the contamination. It requires insurers to pay for necessary testing and sampling and establishes requirements for repair estimates sufficient to restore a home to its pre-loss condition while meeting applicable health and safety standards. It also establishes timelines for inspections and claims handling, preserves a policyholder's ability to select a restoration contractor, requires training for adjusters handling smoke-damage claims, and establishes protections for workers performing remediation and restoration.

AB 1795 also prevents insurers from terminating Additional Living Expense (ALE) benefits for qualifying homeowners before a smoke-damaged residence has actually been remediated and determined safe to occupy. The bill also proposes to direct the California Department of Insurance and Cal OES to evaluate issues raised by the 2026 Lineage Logistics warehouse fire in Boyle Heights and develop recommendations for improving protections for homeowners, renters, businesses, and communities affected by future contamination incidents.

NOVEMBER 2026 ELECTIONS

California’s November 3, 2026, General Election will bring significant changes to the State Legislature and statewide leadership. All 80 seats in the State Assembly are up for election, along with the 20 even-numbered State Senate districts. The legislative

elections will result in at least 21 new lawmakers taking office in December, creating an important opportunity to introduce incoming members to our priority issues and begin developing relationships with their offices early in the new legislative session.

California will also elect a new Governor in November, along with the other statewide constitutional officers. With Governor Gavin Newsom term-limited, the election will usher in a new administration beginning in January 2027. The gubernatorial election includes former California Attorney General and U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra, among the candidates who advanced from the June primary. The transition to a new administration, combined with significant legislative turnover, will make early outreach and education particularly important heading into 2027.

In addition to the candidate races, California voters will decide 14 statewide ballot propositions. The measures cover a broad range of major policy and fiscal issues, including an $11.25 billion housing and veterans' bond, an increase in the State's Rainy-Day Fund, a one-time tax on certain taxpayers with assets exceeding $1 billion, new voter identification requirements, changes to environmental review requirements for certain projects, and changes affecting the voter-approval requirements for local government revenues.

Taken together, the November election has the potential to significantly reshape California's political and policy landscape heading into the 2027–28 Legislative Session. A new Governor and administration, new statewide officeholders, legislative turnover, and the outcome of 14 statewide propositions will create both new policy considerations and a need for early engagement.

Following the election, our focus will be on establishing relationships with incoming legislators and administration officials, educating new policymakers on our priority issues, and evaluating how the election results and ballot measures may affect our legislative and regulatory priorities in 2027.

2026 LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES

Aug. 31 - Last day for each house to pass bills. Final recess begins upon adjournment.

Sept. 30 – Last Day for the Governor to take action on legislation sent to him.

Nov. 3 – Statewide General Election

Dec. 7 – Swearing in for New Members of the California Legislature

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 25

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, October 16, 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
Acting Committee Chair Mitchell called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Committee Members
Present: Committee Vice Chair Holly J. Mitchell
Councilmember Larry McCallon
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
Mayor Carlos Rodriguez
Board Member Dr. Cedric Jamie Rutland

Absent: Committee Chair Vanessa Delgado

For additional details, please refer to the Webcast.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (Items 1-2):

1. **Airports MOU Implementation Progress for Calendar Years 2024 and 2025**
   Ian MacMillan, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, presented a status update on the Airports MOU Implementation

Progress for Calendar Years 2024 and 2025. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:09:30.

Mayor Rodriguez and Board Member Dr. Rutland asked about deploying electric shuttle buses at John Wayne Airport. Mr. MacMillan explained the challenges and the current operating status of the electric shuttle buses. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:19:54.

Committee Vice Chair Mitchell asked about MOU enforcement and aircraft emissions. Mr. MacMillan explained the dispute resolution process and explained that aircraft emissions are outside of the MOU scope and CARB is working to explore this topic. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:30:13.

Mayor Rodriguez and Committee Vice Chair Mitchell recognized the NOx emissions reduced through Airports MOU implementation and remained cognizant of additional reductions needed from all sources for regional air quality attainment. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:33:59.

2. **Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program Annual Report**
   Dr. Kalam Cheung, Planning & Rules Manager, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, presented on the Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions (WAIRE) Program 4th Annual Report. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 0:36:24.

   Committee Vice Chair Mitchell applauded staff efforts to implement Rule 2305, and the emissions reductions, and requested clarification on why some warehouse operators earned more points than required. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast starting at 0:52:16.

   The following public comments were received:

   Adrian Martinez of Earthjustice expressed support for Rule 2305 and acknowledged the ongoing enforcement efforts. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast starting at 0:55:43.

   Karl Tussy, representing the Hydrogen Fuel Cell Partnership and HydrogenXT, requested clarification on the eligibility of blue hydrogen usage under the Airport MOU. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast starting at 0:58:14.

WRITTEN REPORTS (Items 3-4):

3. **Rule 2202 Activity Report: Rule 2202 Summary Status Report**
   This item was received and filed.

4. **Intergovernmental Review of Environmental Documents and CEQA Lead Agency Projects**
   This item was received and filed.

OTHER MATTERS:

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

6. **Public Comment Period**
   There was no public comment.

7. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Mobile Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 20, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. Rule 2202 Activity Report: Rule 2202 Summary Status Report – Written Report
3. 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 – October 16, 2026

Councilmember Larry McCallon	South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell	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)
Todd R Campbell	Clean Energy
Jackson Caron	Public Member
Dori Chandler	CCA
Curtis Coleman	Southern CA Air Quality Alliance
Lori Huddleston	Metro
Fran Inman	Majestic Realty
Bill LaMarr	SBA
David Libatique	POLA
Eric Lu	Ramboll
Adrian Martinez	Earthjustice
Shane Osaki	OCWR
David Park	Public Member
Sajjad Rezaei	Public Member
Gabriel Roman	Public Member
Robert Romansik	Amec Foster Wheeler
Steven Suttle	Public Member
Elizabeth Tom	Ramboll
Alison Torres	EMWD
Karl Tussy	HydrogenXT
Peter Whittingam	Whittingham Public Advisors
Jaqueline Zamora	Public Member
Jacob Allen	South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD Staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD Staff

Marc Carreras Sospedra ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Maria Castro ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Kalam Cheung ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Caitlin Dawson ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Britney Gallivan ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Melissa Gamoning ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Heard-Johnson ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Daniel Hernandez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Nydia Ibarra ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Michael Krause ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ricky Lai ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Katherine Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mikela Lim ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Cristina Lopez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ian MacMillan ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Terrence Mann ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ron Moskowitz ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Susan Nakamura ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Aisha Reyes ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Alberto Silva ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Min Sue ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Carolina Vargas ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jessica Wei ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
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(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

Rule 2202 Summary Status Report

Activity for January 1, 2026 – September 30, 2026

Employee Commute Reduction Program (ECRP)	
# of Submittals:	278

Emission Reduction Strategies (ERS)	
# of Submittals:	187

Air Quality Investment Program (AQIP) Exclusively		
County	**# of Facilities**	**$ Amount**
Los Angeles	47	$ 344,839
Orange	13	$ 71,178
Riverside	1	$ 3,972
San Bernardino	3	$ 29,954
TOTAL:	**64**	**$ 449,943**

ECRP w/AQIP Combination		
County	**# of Facilities**	**$ Amount**
Los Angeles	3	$ 49,908
Orange	0	$ 0
Riverside	0	$ 0
San Bernardino	0	$ 0
TOTAL:	**3**	**$ 49,908**

Total Active Sites as of September 30, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP[1]	AQIP[2]	ERS[3]				
475	12	11	498	78	690	1,266
37.5%	1.0%	0.9%	39.4%	6.2%	54.4%	100%[4]

Total Peak Window Employees as of September 30, 2026

ECRP (AVR Surveys)			TOTAL Submittals w/Surveys	AQIP	ERS	TOTAL
ECRP[1]	AQIP[2]	ERS[3]				
377,485	6,592	2,188	386,255	15,500	287,542	689,297
54.8%	1.0%	0.3%	56.1%	2.2%	41.7%	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.

October 2, 2026

DRAFT VERSION

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 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 September 1, 2026 and September 30, 2026, and proposed projects for which South Coast AQMD is acting as lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

COMMITTEE: Mobile Source, October 16, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:BR:SW:AS

Background

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

Each month, South Coast AQMD receives environmental documents, which include CEQA documents, for proposed projects that could adversely affect air quality. South Coast AQMD fulfills its intergovernmental review responsibilities, in a manner that is consistent with the Board's 1997 Environmental Justice Guiding Principles and Environmental Justice Initiative #4, by reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of the air quality analysis in the environmental documents prepared by other lead agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics for Reporting Period from September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026	
Attachment A: Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies and Status of Review	54
Attachment B: Active Projects with Continued Review of Environmental Documents Prepared by Other Public Agencies (which were previously identified in the July & August 2026 report)	7
Total Environmental Documents Listed in Attachments A & B	**61**
Comment letters sent	*6*
Environmental documents reviewed, but no comments were made	*42*
Environmental documents currently undergoing review	*13*

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 two air permit projects during September 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 OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Goods Movement **LAC260910-01** Truck Trailer Storage Yard Project#	The project consists of constructing a truck trailer storage yard with 58 designated trailer parking spaces and a two-story office and warehouse building (5,547 square feet) with five vehicle parking stalls, bicycle parking, perimeter lighting, fencing, and landscaping on an existing paved flag lot. The project is located at 14500 South Avalon Boulevard in Los Angeles County which is within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/10/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260922-03** Baker Street Warehouse Project	The project consists of constructing two single-story warehouses on 140.04 acres: 1) Building 1 (212,028 square feet) with 5,000 square feet of office space; and 2) Building 2 (788,423 square feet) with 10,000 square feet of office space, 466 vehicle parking stalls, 391 truck trailer parking stalls, four driveways, offsite street and utility improvements, and a 33.65-acre restoration area for conservation. The project is located at the southwest and southeast corners of Baker Street and Pierce Street in Lake Elsinore. 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/2026/january-2026/rvc251211-03-deir-baker-street-warehouse-project.pdf References: RVC260820-09 and RVC251211-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/13/2026	Other	City of Lake Elsinore	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

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

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **LAC260916-04** Prologis Del Amo and Prairie Center Project	The project consists of constructing a warehouse (403,033 square feet) with office space (15,000 square feet), 56 dock doors and 477 parking spaces on 31.3 acres of vacant land. The project is located at 3422 Del Amo Boulevard in Torrance. 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/2026/may-2026/lac260401-01-deir-prologis-del-amo-and-prairie-center-project.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/april-2025/lac250402-02.pdf References: LAC260812-02; LAC260401-01; and LAC250402-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Torrance	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **SBC260916-11** Bloomington Business Park Specific Plan	The project consists of considering the Recirculated Final Environmental Impact Report and previously approved entitlements for the Bloomington Business Park Specific Plan establishing an industrial business park (213 acres) with three high cube warehouses (383,000 square feet, 1,250,000 square feet, and 479,000 square feet), a truck and trailer parking facility (9.55 acres), and associated Policy Plan and Zoning Amendments. The project is generally bounded by Santa Ana Avenue to the north, Maple Avenue and Linden Avenue to the east, Jurupa Avenue to the south, and Alder Avenue to the west in unincorporated Bloomington. Staff previously provided comments on the Supplemental Technical Comments on Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2026/march-2026/sbc251030-07-recirculated-deir-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project-supplemental-comment-letter-with-attachments.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2025/december-2025/sbc251030-07-recirculated-deir-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project_with-attachments.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2024/december-2024/sbc241113-12-nop-bloomington-business-park-specific-plan-project.pdf 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/2021/december/SBC210928-09.pdf References: SBC260708-05; SBC260305-03; SBC251030-07; SBC241113-12; SBC220916-02; SBC210928-09; and SBC210105-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/22/2026	Other	County of San Bernardino	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260909-06** Development Plan Approval Case No. 1020 and Amendment to Conditional Use Permit Case No. 736 – WAKOU USA Food Processing Facility Expansion	The project consists of amending an existing Conditional Use Permit to expand an existing building at a food processing factory by 11,000 square feet and constructing a new, two-story office building (8,100 square feet). The project is located at 13930 Borate Street in Santa Fe Springs. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Santa Fe Springs	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **LAC260916-01** Star Mazda Vehicle Dealership Expansion Project	The project consists of demolishing two existing structures (9,500 square feet total), constructing a two-story vehicle sales facility (11,840 square feet), and redesigning the parking layout of 66 spaces at an existing vehicle dealership. The project is located at 1401 South Brand Boulevard in Glendale. Reference: LAC260224-01 Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Glendale	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Industrial and Commercial **RVC260922-01** Riverside Sheriffs' Association Benefit Trust Project	The project consists of developing a 7.92-acre site to be subdivided into four parcels via Tentative Parcel Map No. TPM39444 by constructing eight single-story office and commercial buildings (67,592 square feet total) with surface parking, three underground water quality basins, a central mixed-use plaza, and a multi-purpose field The project is located southeast of the intersection of Dinah Shore Drive and Key Largo Avenue in Rancho Mirage. Comment Period: 9/22/2026 - 10/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Rancho Mirage	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **LAC260901-01** Merced Avenue Stormwater Capture Project CIP No. 089	The project consists of three components: 1) replacing an existing concrete channel with a subsurface reinforced box culvert; 2) making stormwater quality improvements including installing a bioswale and stormwater capture system; and 3) constructing a shared use path connecting Merced Linear Park to the Rio Hondo River Trail on a 2.56-acre site. The project is located along the City-owned El Monte Storm Drain between Merced Avenue and Brockway Street in El Monte. Comment Period: 9/2/2026 - 10/2/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of El Monte	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **LAC260915-04** Former Freeman Products Facility Remedial Action Plan	The project consists of conducting in-situ bioremediation of at 50 new and seven existing injection wells with monitored natural attenuation and institutional and engineering controls to address contaminants of concern in groundwater, soil, and soil vapor on a 2.3-acre site. The project is located at 2040, 2000, and 1942 Artesia Boulevard in Torrance. Comment Period: 9/14/2026 - 10/14/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Under review, may submit comments
Waste and Water-related **ODP260917-02** Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) Area I Burn Pit Interim Soil Cleanup and Area IV Building Demolition	The project consists of completing interim soil cleanup activities at the Area I Burn Pit by excavating and disposing contaminated soil (18,000 cubic yards) and demolishing buildings in Area IV at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a 2,850-acre former rocket engine testing and nuclear research site. The project is located in unincorporated Ventura County. 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/2017/dpeir-santasusana-112817.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which can be accessed at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2017/deis-santasusana-041217.pdf References: ODP260204-14; ODP250910-07; ODP250220-02; ODP250122-06; ODP241101-10; ODP240201-08; ODP240103-06; ODP230608-01; ODP200724-03; ODP191113-01; ODP181221-07; ODP180904-15; ODP180814-10; ODP170926-03; ODP170915-02; ODP170908-05; ODP170420-07; ODP170405-01; ODP140116-02; ODP131121-02; LAC131018-05; LAC130918-13; LAC110510-12; and ODP100930-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Under review, may submit comments
Waste and Water-related **ORC260909-09** Lake Forest Town Center/Dry Cleaner - Draft Removal Action Workplan	The project consists of two components: 1) installing and operating a sub-slab vapor extraction and treatment system to reduce tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and other chemicals of concern; and 2) conducting indoor air and soil vapor sampling and long-term monitoring pursuant to a Land Use Covenant restricting future land use at a former dry-cleaning facility. The project is located at 22641 Lake Forest Drive in Lake Forest. Reference: ORC241211-02 Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 10/7/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES AND STATUS OF REVIEW
September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Waste and Water-related **RVC260915-07** Mid Valley Basin Drainage/Storm Drain Improvements	The project consists of making drainage infrastructure improvements in two phases: 1) Phase 1 - regrading and widening the Mid Valley Channel and improving the Mid Valley Basin; and 2) Phase 2 - installing a new underground storm drain within the Gerald Ford Drive right-of-way and constructing a new basin (four acres) between the Channel and Gerald Ford Drive. The project is located southwest of the intersections of Cook Street with Gerald Ford Drive and Interstate 10 in Palm Desert. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Palm Desert	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Waste and Water-related **RVC260922-04** Hexavalent Chromium-6 Mitigation Project EA 26-03#	The project consists of retrofitting seven domestic water wells, installing wastewater discharge lines and upgrading three sewer lines by installing filter and reduction vessels, chemical injection systems, electrical systems, on-site backwash tanks, and discharge lines to reduce hexavalent chromium levels in the drinking water to 10 micrograms per liter as required by the State of California. The project is located at Coachella Water Authority Wells 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 and associated in-street pipeline alignments throughout Coachella which is within the designated AB 617 Eastern Coachella Valley community. Comment Period: 9/23/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Coachella	Under review, may submit comments
Utilities **LAC260915-02** Substation Program#	The project consists of modernizing the LADWP electrical distribution system through four components: 1) constructing four new distributing substations in the Sun Valley, Silver Lake, Southeast, and Wilmington study areas; 2) expanding existing substations beyond existing footprints; 3) making minor improvements to existing substations within existing properties; and 4) implementing other distribution system improvements including subtransmission line upgrades, feeder upgrades, and underground cable upgrades through the planning horizon year 2045. The project is located citywide within the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) service area in Los Angeles which is withing four designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Southeast Los Angeles; 3) South Los Angeles; and 4) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. Comment Period: 9/15/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Under review, may submit comments

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September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Utilities **LAC260924-03** 727 S. Grand Project#	The project consists of demolishing an existing five-story parking structure and constructing a 13-story data processing center (229,756 square feet, maximum height of 280 feet) with one subterranean level including data processing equipment, offices, lobby, storage, generators, fuel storage, and electrical equipment with a floor area ratio of 5.9:1. The project is located at 727-737 South Grand Avenue in Los Angeles which is within the designated AB 617 East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce community. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Utilities **RVC260922-02** Seaflower Energy Storage System Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a utility-scale battery energy storage system with a capacity of 400 megawatt-hours using lithium iron phosphate or similar battery technology interconnected to the Southern California Edison Valley Substation, with battery modules, power conversion equipment, storage racks, individual containers, relay and communications systems, a security fence, and a permanent parking area on a 3.84-acre site. The project is located at 28720 Matthews Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 9/21/2026 - 10/21/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Menifee	Under review, may submit comments
Transportation **RVC260910-03** City of Perris Truck Route Plan Update (GPA 25-00002 / ZTA 25-00006)	The project consists of amending the Circulation Element and Title 10 of the Perris Municipal Code to remove three existing truck routes along San Jacinto Avenue and Ellis Avenue (two segments) and add one new truck route along Case Road from Bonnie Road to Watson Road for compliance with Assembly Bill 98. The project is located citywide in Perris. Reference: RVC260211-08 Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Perris	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260902-04** 10th and Flower Park Project	The project consists of amending the General Plan land use designation from Professional and Administrative Office to Open Space for eight parcels to facilitate construction of a new public park. The project is located at 915, 921, and 925 North Flower Street and 841, 842, 843, 848, and 852 North Garnsey Street in Santa Ana. Reference: ORC240911-07 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Santa Ana	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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September 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **ORC260924-01** Buena Park High School Field Improvements Project	The project consists of installing 18 new field lights at the existing baseball and softball fields (60 to 80 feet in height) at Buena Park High School to allow 11 evening practices between 3:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. The project is located at 8833 Academy Drive in Buena Park. Comment Period: 9/24/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	Fullerton Joint Union High School District	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Institutional (schools, government, etc.) **SBC260902-06** Public Works Corporate Yard Project	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from Open Space to Public Facility and Civic which seeks to construct and operate a new Public Works Corporate Yard (53.94 acres) with 10 buildings and 13 non-building structures to consolidate City administrative services, public works, information technology, and Ontario Municipal Utilities Company operations, including administrative offices, warehouse and storage facilities, fleet maintenance, hazardous waste handling, vehicle wash facilities, a municipal waste transfer station, fueling stations, and a multi-level parking structure. 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 References: SBC260407-02 and SBC250903-09 Comment Period: 8/28/2026 - 10/13/2026 Public Hearing: 10/27/2026	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Ontario	Under review, may submit comments
Medical Facility **RVC260916-08** Bradley Gardens Skilled Nursing Facility Expansion Project	The project consists of: 1) expanding an existing 44-bed skilled nursing facility from 60 to 103 beds by constructing a single-story addition (17,372 square feet); 2) converting an existing vacant office building (2,596 square feet) into a 16-bed psychiatric health facility; and 3) demolishing an existing maintenance and storage building (1,074 square feet) to create 52 vehicle parking spaces and six bicycle parking spaces. The project is located at 980 West 7th Street in San Jacinto. Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of San Jacinto	Under review, may submit comments

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Retail **LAC260916-03** 525 S. Virgil Self-Storage (ENV-2025-5715-MND)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, and Height District Change from Community Commercial to Regional Commercial seeking to demolish an existing vacant four-story commercial office building (56,072 square feet) and construct a new eight-story self-storage building (252,873 square feet, 90.9 feet in height) with 24 parking spaces and 50 bicycle parking spaces. The project is located at 515, 517, 525, and 531 South Virgil Avenue and 518 and 526 South Westmoreland Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **LAC260916-05** Determination of Use No. 26-002 - Malibu Smoke Co.	The project consists of determining that a smoke shop retail use is similar to and not more objectionable than permitted uses in the Community Commercial zoning district. The project is located at 22775 Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 202 in Malibu. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/5/2026	Other	City of Malibu	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **ORC260923-03** Case 2025-0142 - Beach Blvd Car Wash	The project consists of Zone Change from Mixed-Use to Local Business on three vacant parcels (0.70 acres) seeking to construct and operate a new self-carwash facility with a single-tunnel drive-through carwash (4,716 square feet, height of 24.2 feet), and 18 parking stalls with vacuum canopies. The project is located at 13720 Beach Boulevard, 8041 21st Street, and 8051 21st Street in Westminster. Comment Period: 9/18/2026 - 10/7/2026 Public Hearing: 10/21/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Westminster	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260902-01** Meadowbrook Market Commercial Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a commercial center (21,872 square feet) with a full-service market, fueling station and convenience store with canopy (4,850 square feet), quick-service drive-through restaurant, automated car wash, and multi-tenant retail building with associated parking and landscaping on a 3.62-acre site. The project is located at 27410 Highway 74 in the unincorporated community of Meadowbrook in western Riverside County. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260902-01-draft-is-mnd-meadowbrook-market-commercial-project.pdf Comment Period: 9/2/2026 - 9/22/2026 Public Hearing: 9/23/2026	Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/22/2026

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Retail **RVC260902-02** Etiwanda Self Storage Project	The project consists of a zone change from Scenic Highway Commercial to General Commercial seeking to develop a self-storage facility (25,431 square feet) with g two buildings to be sited adjacent to an existing mini-storage facility on Etiwanda Avenue. The project is located on Etiwanda Avenue north of Milky Way Drive and south of Wagon Trail Lane in Jurupa Valley. Comment Period: 9/3/2026 - 9/23/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Jurupa Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260902-05** Northgate Market (Plot Plan PEN25-0144)	The project consists of developing a grocery store (40,000 square feet) on a 4.31-acre vacant site in the Corridor Mixed Use zoning district. The project is located at the northeast corner of Perris Boulevard and Brodiaea Avenue in Moreno Valley. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/10/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260910-02** 1020 Western Knolls Mini-Storage Expansion (PLAN2026-0173)	The project consists of constructing a new, one-story self-storage building (43,400 square feet) on an existing recreational vehicle parking and outdoor storage area at an existing mini-storage facility. The project is located at 1020 Western Knolls Avenue in Beaumont. Comment Period: 9/9/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Beaumont	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Retail **RVC260916-10** Commercial Center (GPA26-00004, ZCA26-00006, TPM26-00004, CUP26-00009, and DPR26-00014)	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from residential to Commercial Community and a Tentative Parcel Map subdividing the 9.4-acre parcel into three parcels seeking to develop a commercial center on five acres of a 9.4-acre site including a vehicle fuel station, two stand-alone drive-through restaurants, and a multi-tenant building (3,800 square feet). The project is located at the northeast corner of San Jacinto Avenue and Murrieta Road in Perris. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260916-10-sp-commercial-center-(gpa26-00004-zca26-00006-tpm26-00004-cup26-00009-and-dpr26-00014).pdf Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 9/25/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Perris	Comment letter sent on 9/25/2026

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Retail **RVC260924-02** CUP190065 Recirculated MND	The project consists of re-entitling an existing 19-unit motel and constructing 10 additional units plus a manager's unit on a 1.97-acre site in the Village Tourist Residential zone. The project is located at 27051 Highway 243 in Idyllwild. Comment Period: 9/25/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: 11/4/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	County of Riverside	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260909-04** General Plan Amendment GPA 26-01, Zone Change Z 26-01, Tentative Tract Map TTM 85185, and Design Review PR 26-02	The project consists of a General Plan Amendment from Single-Family to Multi-Family Residential, a Zone Change from Single-Family Residential to High Density Multi-Family Residential seeking to: 1) combine five existing lots and subdivide them for condominiums; and 2) construct two multi-family buildings with 13 for-sale townhome units intended for low-income families. The project is located at 12769-12779 Torch Street in Baldwin Park. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/23/2026	Other	City of Baldwin Park	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260909-05** 1401 Long Beach Affordable Housing Project#	The project consists of constructing a six-story affordable housing building (154,637 square feet) with 153 residential units comprising 74 one-bedroom, 40 two-bedroom, and 39 three-bedroom units, 81 parking spaces, and 5,480 square feet of outdoor common space on a 100 percent affordable housing development. The project is located at 1401 and 1423 Long Beach Boulevard and 217, 233, and 237 East 14th Street in Long Beach which is within the designated AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Comment Period: 9/8/2026 - 9/18/2026 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
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260915-01** 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue Residential Project	The project consists of constructing a three-story single-family residence (12,872 square feet, 33 feet in height) with an attached accessory dwelling unit (1,336 square feet), pool and spa, retaining walls, outdoor terraces and decks, and an attached garage on a one-acre site, with export of 1,950 cubic yards of soil. The project is located at 425 North Mount Holyoke Avenue in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 10/13/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260916-02** Revello-Posetano Residential Project	The project consists of constructing three two-story single-family residences with attached accessory dwelling units (4,864-5,186 square feet), pools, spas, retaining walls, decks, and attached garages on three vacant hillside sites (0.5 acre). The project is located at 17502 and 17508 West Revello Drive, 17488 and 17496 West Revello Drive, and 17501 and 17509 West Posetano Road in Los Angeles. Comment Period: 9/16/2026 - 10/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Los Angeles	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260917-01** Compton 60#	The project consists of developing 60 single-family residential homes on a 4.37-acre site including 48 market-rate and 12 affordable two-story homes (maximum height of 30 feet) with 21 guest parking spaces, landscaping amenities, and on-site open space in an all-electric community. The project is located at 2320 North Parmelee Avenue in Compton which is within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/17/2026 - 10/16/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Compton	Under review, may submit comments
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **LAC260923-02** South Gate Land Remediation - Draft Removal Action Workplan (9019 Long Beach Boulevard)#	The project consists of removing lead-contaminated soil, testing remaining soil after removal, and transporting waste offsite for safe disposal at a 0.5-acre former oil and gas and car repair site in preparation for redevelopment of the property for 14 low-income residential housing units. The project is located at 9019 Long Beach Boulevard in South Gate which is within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/28/2026 - 10/28/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260901-02** Freedom Lane Residential Development Project	The project consists of constructing 71 residential units (7.06 acres) comprising 31 duplex buildings (62 attached units) and nine detached units, all three stories, with 37 guest parking spaces, a tot lot, community open lawn space, and a barbecue area. The project is located at 400-700 Freedom Lane in Aliso Viejo. Comment Period: 8/28/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Aliso Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260909-07** Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan	The project consists of adopting the Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan (95 acres) to guide future development of 2,300 to 4,000 residential units, non-residential uses (35,000 square feet), and 14 acres of open space, with a General Plan Amendment and Zoning Code Amendment changing the land use designation from Multi-Use Center to the Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan. The project is located at 2501 Harbor Boulevard in Costa Mesa. 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/december-2025/orc251030-03-nop-fairview-developmental-center-specific-plan.pdf References: ORC260805-09; ORC260514-04; and ORC251030-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **ORC260923-04** Presidio at Pacific Park Residential Development Project	The project consists of General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from Business Park to Medium Density Residential seeking to demolish an existing office building and construct 58 three-story townhomes (1,320 to 1,827 square feet each) across 10 buildings including three affordable units restricted to very low-income households, 24 guest parking spaces, pedestrian walkways, landscaped open spaces, and a recreational amenity area. The project is located at 15 Argonaut in Aliso Viejo. Reference: ORC260820-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/7/2026	Other	City of Aliso Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260910-04** Renaissance Towns Residential Project	The project consists of developing an 85-unit multiple family residential development (21 dwelling units per acre) on a four-acre vacant site with a General Plan Amendment from Commercial Retail to Highest Density Residential, a Change of Zone from Scenic Highway Commercial to General Residential, a Specific Plan Amendment removing the parcels from the Mission De Anza Specific Plan, and a Variance for reduced setbacks. The project is located at the southeast corner of Baldwin Avenue and Limonite Avenue in Jurupa Valley. Comment Period: 9/11/2026 - 9/30/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Jurupa Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260916-09** Aquabella Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of subdividing 40.22 acres into 293 condominium units with public streets, private driveways, landscaping, and access within Planning Area 1 of the Aquabella Specific Plan. The project is located on the north side of Cactus Avenue, south of Brodiaea Avenue, and east of Lasselle Street in Moreno Valley. Staff previously provided comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2023/november-2023/RVC231101-07.pdf References: RVC260715-05; RVC240605-09; and RVC231101-07 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/24/2026	Other	City of Moreno Valley	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260917-03** Paloma Valley Estates - Tentative Tract Map No. 39586 (PLN26-0167)	The project consists of subdividing a site (16.37 acres) into 96 single-family residential lots with a minimum lot area (4,050 square feet), four low-income qualified lots, a detention basin, a water quality basin, a park site, and a small community open space area with privately maintained internal streets. The project is located north of Johanna Circle, south of Craig Avenue, east of Evans Road, and west of Bradley Road in Menifee. Comment Period: 9/18/2026 - 10/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Site Plan	City of Menifee	Document reviewed - No comments sent
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **SBC260923-05** Pioneer Park Specific Plan Project	The project consists of establishing the Pioneer Park Specific Plan on 35.3 acres with 255 single-family residential lots (2,006 to 6,256 square feet each), one multi-family residential lot (0.41 acres), and 13 open space and stormwater treatment lots (4.54 acres). The project is located at 1000 West San Bernardino Avenue in Redlands. References: SBC260609-05 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/13/2026	Other	City of Redlands	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **ALL260909-01** 2027 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) and Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Amendment 2#	The project consists of adopting the 2027 FTIP implementing 1,836 transportation projects for federal fiscal years 2026-27 through 2029-30 and Connect SoCal 2024 Amendment 2 to update regionally significant transportation projects in the Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy. The project is located in all counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and within six designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Eastern Coachella Valley; 3) San Bernardino and Muscoy; 4) Southeast Los Angeles; 5) South Los Angeles; and 6) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. References: ALL260707-04; ALL240716-03; ALL240416-07; ALL231109-01; and ALL231107-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Other	Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ALL260909-02** Addendum 2 to the Connect SoCal 2024 Program Environmental Impact Report#	The project consists of adopting Addendum 2 to the previously certified Connect SoCal 2024 Program Environmental Impact Report which evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with 69 new, 605 modified, and 49 deleted projects in Amendment 2 of the Connect SoCal 2024 Project List. The project is located in all counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction and within six designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; 2) Eastern Coachella Valley; 3) San Bernardino and Muscoy; 4) Southeast Los Angeles; 5) South Los Angeles; and 6) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach. References: ALL260909-01; ALL260707-04; ALL240716-03; ALL240416-07; ALL231109-01; and ALL231107-01 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: N/A	Addendum to Final Environmental Impact Report	Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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Plans and Regulations **LAC260902-03** Compton 2045 General Plan Update and Zoning Code Amendments#	The project consists of adopting the Compton 2045 General Plan Update establishing a comprehensive vision for long-term growth, a Housing Element Update identifying housing strategies and sites, and Targeted Zoning Text and Map Amendments to maintain consistency with the General Plan and implement State law requirements. The project is located citywide in Compton and within two designated AB 617 communities: 1) Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach and 2) Southeast Los Angeles. References: LAC260722-01 and LAC250722-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Compton	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260909-03** Burbank Media District Specific Plan Update	The project consists of adopting the Media District Specific Plan Update including a General Plan Amendment amending the Media District Commercial Land Use Designation, a Zone Map amendment, and updates to the Burbank Municipal Code Title 10 Chapter 1 to incorporate permitted uses and development standards for the Media District Specific Plan Area. The project is located in the Media District Specific Plan area in Burbank. 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/2026/march-2026/lac260211-04-dpeir-burbank-media-district-specific-plan-update.pdf 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/2023/november-2023/LAC231108-06.pdf References: LAC260715-02; LAC260211-04; and LAC231108-06 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/28/2026	Other	City of Burbank	Under review, may submit comments
Plans and Regulations **LAC260915-03** City of Inglewood General Plan Update#	The project consists of adopting a comprehensive General Plan Update with nine elements: Circulation, Conservation, Economic Development, Environmental Justice, Housing, Land Use, Noise, Open Space, and Safety with a planning horizon to 2050, including a new Land Use Plan identifying focus areas for future change throughout the 9.1-square-mile city. The project is located citywide in Inglewood and within the designated AB 617 South Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/15/2026 - 10/15/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Inglewood	Under review, may submit comments

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Plans and Regulations **LAC260915-05** Princessa Crossroads Specific Plan Project	The project consists of developing a mixed-use Specific Plan (146 acres) across two planning areas: 1) Planning Area 1 with 300 multifamily dwelling units in five multi-story buildings (8.4 acres); and 2) Planning Area 2 with business park uses including commercial, office, and light industrial spaces (1,500,000 square feet, 63 acres), along with extension of Via Princessa roadway, a new potable water tank, and grading of 10,000,000 cubic yards. The project is located east of Golden Valley Road along the Via Princessa Road extension directly north of Golden Valley High School in Santa Clarita. 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/lac250318-01.pdf References: LAC250318-01 and LAC190319-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 10/6/2026	Other	City of Santa Clarita	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **LAC260923-01** Land Use Element Amendment, Focused Zoning Code Amendment, Zone Change, and Objective Design Standards#	The project consists of making targeted updates to several interrelated plans and land use regulations including a General Plan Land Use Element Amendment, General Plan Land Use Map Amendment, focused Zoning Code Amendment, Zone Change and Zoning Map Amendments, and new Objective Design Standards for multifamily residential and mixed-use development. The project is located citywide in Bell Gardens and within the designated AB 617 Southeast Los Angeles community. Comment Period: 9/24/2026 - 10/23/2026 Public Hearing: 10/28/2026	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Bell Gardens	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ORC260909-08** City of Costa Mesa Safety Element Update (PCTY-25-0002), Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (PCTY-25-0009), and Environmental Justice Policy Review (PCTY-26-0002)	The project consists of three components: 1) updating the General Plan Safety Element to address hazard identification, emergency preparedness, and climate adaptation policies; 2) adopting the City's first Climate Action and Adaptation Plan establishing greenhouse gas reduction targets and climate adaptation strategies; and 3) amending the General Plan to integrate environmental justice goals and policies. The project is located citywide in Costa Mesa. Reference: ORC260806-03 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/15/2026	Other	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260915-06** Neighborhoods Where We All Belong Zoning Updates and Housing Element Implementation	The project consists of adopting zoning updates and implementing the Housing Element across 1,058 parcels to accommodate residential units (22,441 dwelling units) and non-residential uses (10,459,263 square feet) through 2056, with amendments to the Mixed-Use Overlay District and associated development standards. The project is located citywide in Costa Mesa. 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/december-2025/orc251119-02-nop-neighborhoods-where-we-all-belong-zoning-updates-and-housing-element-implementation.pdf References: ORC260618-02 and ORC251119-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Final Program Environmental Impact Report	City of Costa Mesa	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ORC260916-06** Zoning Map Amendment P-ZC2026-0003 and Development Code Amendment P-DCA2026-0005 - Indoor Entertainment Overlay Zone	The project consists of amending Title 9 of the Mission Viejo Municipal Code to allow new permitted uses, new conditionally permitted uses, parking standard refinements, and streamlined entitlement processes, and creating an Indoor Entertainment overlay zone permitting indoor entertainment uses by right at the Mission Viejo Freeway Center, Mission Viejo Village Center, and Kaleidoscope. The project is located citywide in Mission Viejo. Reference: ORC260716-02 Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 9/14/2026	Other	City of Mission Viejo	Document reviewed - No comments sent
Plans and Regulations **ORC260916-07** Mechanical Room Floor Area Ratio Exclusion Local Coastal Program Amendment (PA2026-0159)	The project consists of amending Title 21 of the Newport Beach Municipal Code to authorize the Community Development Director to exclude up to 10 percent of utility and mechanical equipment rooms from the gross floor area of non-residential uses under the Local Coastal Program Implementation Plan. The project is located citywide in Newport Beach. Comment Period: N/A Public Hearing: 11/17/2026	Other	City of Newport Beach	Document reviewed - No comments sent

Key:
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LAC = Los Angeles County, ORC = Orange County, RVC = Riverside County, SBC = San Bernardino County, ALL = All counties within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and ODP = Project located outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction

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

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **RVC260826-08** San Jacinto Commerce Center	The project consists of replacing the Villages of San Jacinto Specific Plan with the San Jacinto Commerce Center Specific Plan across eight planning areas (514 acres) with industrial, public, and flex-use land uses under two development scenarios: Development Scenario 1 (9,000,000 square feet, no cold storage) and Development Scenario 2 (6,957,000 square feet including 1,200,000 square feet of cold storage), along with a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map subdividing the site into 19 parcels, and a Development Agreement. The project is located south of Ramona Boulevard, east of Odell Street, west of Sanderson Avenue, and north of Cottonwood Avenue in San Jacinto. 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/june-2024/rvc240503-04-nop-san-jacinto-commerce-center-specific-plan-sjcc-sp-plan23-0001.pdf Reference: RVC240503-04 Comment Period: 8/27/2026 - 10/9/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of San Jacinto	Under review, may submit comments
Waste and Water-related **RVC260820-06** Lake Skinner Regional Water Transmission System Project	The project consists of expanding the amount of treated water that is supplied to the southern Perris Valley area in four phases through 2045 by: 1) constructing a new water service connection turnout; 2) installing a new booster pump station (BPS) capable of pumping up to 140 cubic feet per second of water; and 3) installing 14 miles of new and re-lined transmission pipelines. The project is located in unincorporated Riverside County east of the cities of Menifee and Murrieta extending from the Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant to the community of Winchester. 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/february/RVC240117-06.pdf References: RVC240117-06; RVC231219-01; and RVC220726-11 Comment Period: 8/24/2026 - 10/8/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report	Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)	Under review, may submit comments

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Project Notes:
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2. Documents received by the CEQA Intergovernmental Review program but not requiring review are not included in this report.

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Plans and Regulations **ORC260820-04** Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan Amendment Project	The project consists of amending the Palm/Goldenwest Specific Plan to facilitate redevelopment of a 92-acre site by: 1) demolishing an existing oil and gas production facility and conducting site remediation; 2) constructing 800 residential units and up to 350 hotel rooms or other visitor-serving uses; and 3) establishing open space and park areas across three planning areas, Planning Area 1 (16 acres of commercial visitor uses), Planning Area 2 (53.2 acres of medium density residential uses), and Planning Area 3 (22.8 acres of open space and park uses). The project is located at 20101 Goldenwest Street in Huntington Beach. 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/2026/march-2026/orc260210-01-nop-palm-goldenwest-specific-plan-amendment-project.pdf Reference: ORC260210-01 Comment Period: 8/20/2026 - 10/2/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Huntington Beach	Under review, may submit comments
Warehouse & Distribution Centers **LAC260805-02** Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan	The project consists of adopting the Irwindale Brew Yard Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, Tentative Parcel Map, and Development Agreement to develop 150.1 acres of a former sand and gravel quarry into two planning areas: Planning Area 1 with industrial and business park uses (3,000,000 square feet); and Planning Area 2 with commercial uses (12,000 square feet). The project is located at 15801 First Street in Irwindale. 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/march-2024/LAC240221-10.pdf Reference: LAC240221-10 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/lac260805-02-deir-irwindale-brew-yard-specific-plan.pdf Comment Period: 8/6/2026 - 9/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Irwindale	Comment letter sent on 9/18/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
Utilities **LAC260805-05** Vernon Backup Generating Facility#	The project consists of constructing a 99-megawatt (MW) backup electricity generating facility (11.55 acres) to support the Goodman Energy Park data center by installing 40 backup diesel-fired generators, with 38 units rated at three MW each and two units rated at one MW each, an electrical substation and a switching station to be owned and operated by Vernon Public Utility. The project is located at 3049-3163 East Vernon Avenue in Vernon. The project is also located within two designated AB 617 communities: 1) East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, and West Commerce; and 2) Southeast Los Angeles. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/lac260805-05-nop-vernon-backup-generating-facility.pdf Comment Period: 8/5/2026 - 9/4/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	California Energy Commission (CEC)	Comment letter sent on 9/3/2026
Utilities **RVC260729-04** Savira Solar Project	The project consists of constructing and operating a utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electrical generating and storage facility (535 acres) with 150 megawatts of solar generation capacity, a battery energy storage system (BESS) of 250 megawatts, an operations and maintenance building, a 230-kilovolt (kV) substation, and a new generation interconnection tie line (1.8 miles, 230 kV) connecting to the existing Southern California Edison Red Bluff Substation. The project is located 8.5 miles east of Desert Center in unincorporated eastern Riverside County. 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/rvc250312-06.pdf Reference: RVC250312-06 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260729-04-deir-savira-solar-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/3/2026 - 9/17/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/16/2026

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

SOUTH COAST AQMD LOG-IN NUMBER PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOC.	LEAD AGENCY	COMMENT STATUS
General Land Use (residential, etc.) **RVC260805-10** Keller Crossing	The project consists of developing a 196.1-acre vacant site with 694 residential dwelling units including 77 medium-density units (16.03 acres), 307 medium-high-density units (44.63 acres), and 310 high-density units including 80 age-restricted units (26.71 acres), along with open space conservation habitat (61.42 acres), open space water (16.00 acres), and a community park (8.88 acres). The project is located in the French Valley community bounded south by Keller Road, west by Pourroy Road, and east by State Route 79 in unincorporated Riverside County. 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/may-2025/rvc250402-08.pdf and https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/september/RVC210901-06.pdf Staff previously provided comments on the Site Plan Consultation for the project, which can be accessed at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/comment-letters/2021/july/RVC210720-10.pdf References: RVC250402-08; RVC210901-06; RVC210720-10; RVC121121-01; RVC120920-03; RVC110810-05; RVC100817-04; and RVC100126-07 https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/comment-letters/2026/september-2026/rvc260805-10-draft-eir-keller-crossing-project.pdf Comment Period: 8/7/2026 - 9/18/2026 Public Hearing: N/A	Draft Environmental Impact Report	County of Riverside	Comment letter sent on 9/21/2026

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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.

DRAFT VERSION

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

PROJECT PROPONENT/ PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	STATUS	CONSULTANT
Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) Quemetco Capacity Upgrade Project	Ecobat Resources California Inc. (formerly Quemetco) is proposing to modify its South Coast AQMD permits (Facility ID: 8547) to allow the facility to recycle more batteries and to eliminate the existing daily idle time of the furnaces. The proposed project will increase the rotary feed drying furnace feed rate limit from 600 to 750 tons per day and increase the amount of total coke material allowed to be processed. In addition, the project will allow the use of petroleum coke in lieu of or in addition to calcined coke and remove one existing emergency diesel-fueled internal combustion engine (ICE) and install two new emergency natural gas-fueled ICEs. The project is located in Los Angeles County at 720 South 7th Avenue in the City of Industry. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2018081096	Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	The Draft EIR was released for a 124-day public review and comment period from October 14, 2021 to February 15, 2022 and approximately 200 comment letters were received. South Coast AQMD held two community meetings on November 10, 2021, and February 9, 2022, which presented an overview of the proposed project, the CEQA process, detailed analysis of the potentially significant environmental topic areas, and the existing regulatory safeguards. Response to written comments submitted relative to the Draft EIR and oral comments made at the community meetings are currently being prepared by the consultant. After the Draft EIR public comment and review period closed, Quemetco submitted additional applications for other permit modifications. South Coast AQMD staff is evaluating the effect of these new applications on the EIR process.	Trinity Consultants
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) Marathon Los Angeles Refinery Modernization Projects	Tesoro is proposing modifications to its Carson Operations and Wilmington Operations at the Marathon Los Angeles Refinery in order to replace aging coke drums, produce asphalt binder, and make more high-octane, low vapor pressure clean-gasoline blendstock by modifying the fluid feed hydrodesulfurization unit, the fluidized catalytic cracking unit, and the alkylation units. The projects are located at two facilities in Los Angeles County: 1) Marathon Carson Operations, Facility ID 174655, 2350 East 223rd Street in Carson; and 2) Marathon Wilmington Operations, Facility ID 800436, 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway in Wilmington. Both of these facilities are located in the AB 617 Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community. Reference: State Clearinghouse No. 2025110170	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report and Initial Study (NOP/IS)	The NOP/IS was released for a 34-day public review and comment period from November 5, 2025 to December 9, 2025 and six comment letters were received. A CEQA Scoping meeting was held on November 18, 2025. The consultant is preparing a preliminary Draft EIR, which will include responses to the comment letters received and comments made during the CEQA Scoping meeting.	Environmental Audit, Inc.

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

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 26

REPORT: Stationary Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Stationary Source Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, October 16, 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
Committee Vice Chair Holly J. Mitchell
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. **Issue Program Announcement and Execute Agreements for AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program**

   Robert Dalbeck, Planning and Rules Manager (Working out of Class), Community Engagement and Air Programs, presented the proposal for $20 Million for an AB 617 Regional Road Paving Program for projects in overburdened communities. For additional details, please view the Webcast for this item beginning at 00:04:35.

   Board Member Padilla-Campos asked about the application process and third-party involvement in the evaluation and selection of projects. Staff explained that South Coast AQMD reviews applications and that there is allowance for an external subject matter expert to participate on the application review panel. For additional details, please view the Webcast for this item beginning at 00:08:59.

   The item was moved by Hagman, seconded by Cacciotti.
   Ayes: Cacciotti, Hagman, Mitchell, Padilla-Campos, Rutland, McCallon.
   Noes: None.
   Absent: None.
   The motion passed with six ayes.
   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:10:32.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

2. **Annual 2026 Annual Progress Report for Assembly Bill 617 Community Emission Reductions Plans**

   Walter Shen, Director, Community Engagement and Air Programs, presented an informational update on the implementation status of AB 617 Community Emissions Reduction Plans (CERP) and Community Air Monitoring Plans for the six AB 617 designated communities and discussed the next generation of AB 617. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:12:08.

   Board Member Padilla-Campos asked about implementing CARB's Community Air Protection Blueprint 2.0 in Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs) like Sun Valley and additional communities. Staff responded that South Coast AQMD will expand the AB 617 program to CNCs and SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities.

   Supervisor Mitchell asked staff to expand on community feedback relating to the representation of unincorporated communities in the current AB 617 program and if there would be new communities designated to the Program. Staff explained that the second generation of the AB 617 Program focuses on expanding resources into additional overburdened communities and that existing AB 617 communities will proceed with CERP implementation in parallel to upcoming regional efforts.

Chair Cacciotti asked if Green Space efforts in Southeast Los Angeles or South Los Angeles (SLA) include property acquisition. Staff responded that green space projects will enhance new and existing parks or other green space efforts, and property acquisition is not part of these projects.

Chair Cacciotti asked about the SLA Auto Body Shops Project Plan. Staff explained the SLA Project Plan will focus on replacement of equipment used in auto body shops to minimize emissions of fugitive dust, VOC, and odors.
For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:28:13.

Theral Golden, Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach (WCWLB) Community Steering Committee Member, asked if the current efforts for fumigation operations could be added to the WCWLB CERP. Executive Officer Wayne Nastri responded that South Coast AQMD is developing Proposed Rule 1495 to address methyl bromide emissions. Chief Operating Officer Susan Nakamura explained that although Rule 1495 may not be included in the WCWLB CERP, South Coast AQMD initiated this effort in response to WCWLB residents.
For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:36:41.

3. **Update on Proposed Amended Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications**
Heather Farr, Planning and Rules Manager, Planning, Rule Development and Implementation, provided an update on Proposed Amended Rule 1168. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:38:15.

The following people commented in opposition of the amendments to Rule 1168:

Rita Loof, RadTech International
Howard Ragin, UV Specialties, LLC.
For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:44:09.

There were no comments received from the Board Members.

4. **Determine That Proposed Amendments to BACT Guidelines are Exempt from CEQA and Amend BACT Guidelines**
Jason Aspell, Deputy Executive Officer, Engineering and Permitting, presented the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines. For additional details please refer to the Webcast beginning at 00:51:20.

Rita Loof, RadTech International, thanked staff. For additional details please refer to the Webcast beginning at 01:01:11.

There were no comments received from the Board Members.

WRITTEN REPORTS:

5. **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.

6. **Notice of Violation Penalty Summary**
   The report was acknowledged by the committee.

   For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 01:02:50.

OTHER MATTERS:

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

8. **Public Comment Period**
   Shehla Chowdhury, NRDC, Dori Chandler, Coalition for Clean Air, Theral Golden, West Long Beach Association, Nathan C. and Paola Vargas, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice, and Alison Hahm, NRDC, opposed delaying proposed Rule 1495 and urged staff to strengthen the rule with emission-control technologies, monitoring, and notification requirements. Alejandro Marquez raised concerns about future chemical alternatives and recommended third-party monitoring and stronger standards.

   Board Member Padilla-Campos expressed concern about delaying a rule that had already received substantial community input and work, emphasizing the importance of avoiding repeated delays or changes after community members have invested time and effort in the process. She acknowledged the community's concerns and urged further consideration of their input.

9. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next Stationary Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 20, 2026.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:49 a.m.

Attachments

1. Attendance Record
2. Monthly Update of Staff's Work with U.S. EPA and CARB on New Source Review Issues for the Transition of RECLAIM Facilities to a Command-and-Control Regulatory Program
3. Notice of Violation Penalty Summary

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE
Attendance – October 16, 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
Polash Mukerjee	Board Consultant (Rutland)
Nathan C.	East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Dori Chandler	Coalition for Clean Air
Shehla Chowdhury	NRDC
Theral Golden	West Long Beach Association
Alison Hahm	NRDC
Rita Loof	RadTech International
Alejandro Marquez	Resident
Howard Ragin	Coalition for Clean Air
Paola Vargas	East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Jason Aspell	South Coast AQMD staff
Cesar Ayala	South Coast AQMD staff
Barbara Baird	South Coast AQMD staff
Cindy Bustillos	South Coast AQMD staff
Robert Dalbeck	South Coast AQMD staff
Heather Farr	South Coast AQMD staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD staff
De Groeneveld	South Coast AQMD staff
Carlos Gonzalez	South Coast AQMD staff
Sheri Hanizavareh	South Coast AQMD staff
Anissa Heard-Johnson	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
Ghislain Muberwa	South Coast AQMD staff
Susan Nakamura	South Coast AQMD staff
Wayne Nastri	South Coast AQMD staff
Sarah Rees	South Coast AQMD staff

ATTACHMENT 1

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
STATIONARY SOURCE COMMITTEE
Attendance – October 16, 2026

Walter Shen	South Coast AQMD staff
Alberto Silva	South Coast AQMD staff
Lisa Tanaka	South Coast AQMD staff
Mei Wang	South Coast AQMD staff
Jillian Wong	South Coast AQMD staff
Victor Yip	South Coast AQMD staff

October 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 October
- 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 (09/01/2026 - 09/30/2026)

Total Penalties

Civil Settlement: $196,774.20

MSPAP Settlement: $299,686.40

Total Cash Settlements: $496,460.60

Total SEP Value: $0.00

Fiscal Year through 09/30/2026 Cash Total: $3,152,584.73

Fiscal Year through 09/30/2026 SEP Value Only Total: $0.00

Fac ID	Company Name	Rule Number	Settled Date	Init	Notice Nbrs	Total Settlement
Civil						
18989	BOWMAN PLATING CO INC	222, 1146.2, 1147, 1469	09/08/2026	DH	P79774	$27,562.20
194387	CENTERLINE LOGISTICS	1142	09/04/2026	ND	P75005	$12,940.00
205625	ESTES FOREWARDING WORLDWIDE LLC	2305	09/04/2026	ND	O15517, SRV2023-00075	$28,600.00
166498	H&M AUTO BODY AND PAINT	203	09/14/2026	GML	P73581	$1,049.00
201710	MADDEN CORPORATION	2305	09/22/2026	DH	O15442	$14,200.00
203052	NIMRA, LLC	1403, 40 CFR 61.145, 40 CFR 61.150	09/01/2026	MR	P78120	$6,045.00
170583	NORTHRIDGE CLEANERS	201, 203	09/15/2026	CL	P74031	$2,347.00
171107	PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL	463, 1178, 3002, 40 CFR 60.110b	09/15/2026	ND	P67771	$78,934.00
180116	REPET INC.	2305	09/11/2026	JL	O15481	$4,000.00
163592	SUPER 8 GAS CORPORATION	203, 461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	VB	P73536, P74692	$4,797.00
98715	TECHNO COATINGS INC	203	09/16/2026	MR	P69754, P82052	$4,300.00
800436	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	1173, 1176	09/25/2026	DH	P78234	$12,000.00

Total Civil Settlements: $196,774.20

MSPAP						
176130	A AND B LONG BEACH INC	461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	SW	P75363	$1,649.00
171302	ACUITY BRANDS LIGHTING, INC	2305	09/08/2026	LT	O15577	$48,000.00
194116	APRO LLC	461	09/08/2026	CL	P80982	$1,249.00
177929	APRO LLC DBA UNITED OIL #135	461	09/01/2026	CL	P73546	$524.00
192542	APRO, LLC DBA UNITED PACIFIC #0618	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P82500	$1,641.00
157402	ARCO # 82972, SMS MARKETS INC	203, 461	09/01/2026	CL	P82207	$929.00
209927	BRANDYWINE HOMES	403	09/11/2026	CR	P78740	$6,470.00
199168	BRADSHAW HOMES, BUILDINGS #1, #7	2305	09/18/2026	LT	O15284, O15289, O15299	$85,000.00
119589	CALIFORNIA COUNTRY CLUB	203	09/08/2026	CL	P74478	$3,063.00
187404	CEDARS-SINAI MED CTR TORRANCE WAREHOUSE	2305	09/04/2026	LT	O15484	$11,000.00
128190	CENTRAL ROOFING, CLAUD TOWNSLEY INC, DBA	1403, 40 CFR 61.145	09/18/2026	CR	P82046	$1,941.00
23194	CITY OF HOPE MEDICAL CENTER	1146, 3002	09/04/2026	VB	P83155	$34,291.00
167491	CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE AIRPORT	203, 1470	09/25/2026	VB	P81383	$1,988.00
48012	CORRU-KRAFT ALHAMBRA	203, 1146	09/25/2026	LT	P81661	$10,627.00
93289	CITY OF CULVER CITY	203	09/08/2026	LT	P82409	$1,094.00
210036	DEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.	203	09/22/2026	LT	P79274, P79276	$3,518.00
195824	EHJ8 PROPERTY LLC	203	09/04/2026	CR	P81380	$1,969.00
199980	FED-EX GROUND PACKAGE SYSTEM, INC., FULLERTON - HD	2305	09/25/2026	LT	O15571	$12,870.00
210422	KINGSLEY PLAZA INC	1403	09/18/2026	CR	P82910	$2,461.00
198028	KOIA ANAHEIM FACILITY, LLC	203	09/01/2026	CL	P82060	$2,288.00
86790	LA VERNE CAR WASH	461	09/15/2026	SW	P80992	$1,941.00
188609	MCCALL SERVICE STATION, LP	203, 461	09/15/2026	VB	P66585	$2,235.00
207835	MERITAGE HOMES	403	09/08/2026	CR	P74295	$2,588.00
123307	MOBIL DLR, HANNA'S MOBIL UNITED BROS INC	461	09/22/2026	SW	P82499	$3,299.00
183982	NANTOMICS	203	09/18/2026	CR	P82401	$1,049.00
201469	NEOVIA LOGISTICS	2305	09/25/2026	LT	P79242	$4,750.00
82419	NEW WAVE CONVERTING INC	1147	09/22/2026	CL	P78497	$2,735.00
187657	ONTARIO FREEWAY INDUSTRIAL LLC	203	09/11/2026	LT	P82628	$1,039.00
141517	REAL ESTATE CONNECTION	1403	09/04/2026	VB	P81114	$2,188.00
191875	ROBERTSON TESTING INC	1166	09/18/2026	CR	P63727	$3,882.00

171460	ROSS MCLAREN FUEL SYSTEMS	1166	09/22/2026	CL	P66993, P70096, P81905	$4,862.00
208063	RWP LANDSCAPE MATERIALS	403	09/18/2026	CR	P63280	$2,098.00
57084	SAN DIMAS CYN GOLF COURSE/AMERICAN GOLF	461	09/01/2026	CL	P73169	$3,052.00
193814	SANTA MONICA GAS, INC	461	09/01/2026	CL	P75372	$1,777.00
209992	SOUTH BAY SHORE LP	1403	09/22/2026	CR	P82905	$1,941.00
194951	SPEEDWAY # 5433 (ARCO)	461, H&S 41960.2	09/22/2026	CR	P82497	$929.90
209178	SUPERIOR GROCERS, 308	1415.1	09/11/2026	VB	P69958	$5,470.00
191697	SYNERGY OIL & GAS, LLC	203	09/15/2026	VB	P79699	$1,094.00
129144	TANK SPECIALISTS OF CALIFORNIA	461	09/15/2026	CL	P82352	$1,641.00
72976	TUSTIN RANCH GOLF COURSE	461	09/01/2026	CL	P77813	$3,107.00
191611	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0210	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P68844	$8,916.00
191606	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0222	202	09/04/2026	VB	P63738	$1,049.00
191687	UP2 HOLDINGS, LLC #0234	461, H&S 41960.2	09/01/2026	CL	P80631	$2,622.50
40674	WEBB'S AUTO & TRUCK SERVICE, R. WEBB	461	09/04/2026	VB	P75371	$1,522.00
210979	ZHIMENG HU	1403	09/08/2026	LT	P82918	$1,327.00

Total MSPAP Settlements: $299,686.40

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

REGULATION II - PERMITS

Rule 201	Permit to Construct
Rule 202	Temporary Permit to Operate
Rule 203	Permit to Operate
Rule 222	Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

Rule 403	Fugitive Dust
Rule 461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
Rule 463	Storage of Organic Liquids

REGULATION XI - SOURCE SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Rule 1142	Marine Tank Vessel Operations
Rule 1146	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters
Rule 1146.2	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers
Rule 1147	NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources
Rule 1166	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil
Rule 1173	Fugitive Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds
Rule 1176	Sumps and Wastewater Separators
Rule 1178	Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

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 1470	Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines

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

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

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

40 CFR 60.110b	Applicability and Designation of Affected Facility
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

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

H&S § 41960.2	Gasoline Vapor Recovery
H&S § 42402	California Health and Safety Code

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 27

REPORT: Technology Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Technology Committee held a hybrid meeting on Friday, October 16, 2026. The following is a summary of the meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

Carlos Rodriguez,
Committee Chair
Technology Committee

AK:kr

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
Vice Chair Larry McCallon
Supervisor Curt Hagman
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Absent: Board Member Veronica Padilla-Campos

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

ACTION ITEM:

1. **Issue Program Announcement for Emergency Generator Replacement Incentive Program and Transfer Funds for Development of Grant Management System**

Alyssa Yan, Program Supervisor, presented on staff's proposal for a Program Announcement for an incentive program for replacement of Emergency Generators. Ms. Yan explained that in May 2026, the Board recognized an award of $6,225,395 from the CARB FY 2025-26 Climate Heat Impact Response Program (CHIRP) for the replacement of uncontrolled, Tier 1 and Tier 2 diesel generators with the cleanest available technologies under the Carl Moyer and Community Air Protection Incentives Guidelines. This action is to: 1) issue and, if necessary, re-issue a Program Announcement (PA) to solicit applications for the Emergency Generator Replacement; 2) execute agreements with the selected applicants for eligible projects from Carl Moyer Program SB 1107 Fund (32); and 3) transfer and appropriate up to $60,000 from Fund (32) into Information Management's FY 2026-27 Budget, Services and Supplies and/or Capital Outlays Major Objects to support the development of the Grant Management System. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 4:50.

Supervisor Hagman commented that government organizations are often one of the bigger users for backup generators and inquired if these organizations would be notified about the program. Staff confirmed that these government entities would be notified. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 8:45.

Committee Chair Rodriguez stressed the importance of emergency generators in the face of power disruptions, natural disasters and wildfires and noted a successful natural gas emergency generator project that was recently implemented by City of Yorba Linda with the Yorba Linda Water District. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 10:16.

Moved by Hagman; seconded by Nguyen; unanimously approved.

Ayes:	Hagman, Lock Dawson, McCallon, Nguyen, Rodriguez
Noes:	None
Abstain:	None
Absent:	Padilla-Campos

INFORMATIONAL ITEM

2. Clean Fuels Program Draft 2027 Plan Update

Dr. Vasileios Papapostolou, Planning and Rules Manager, presented the Draft Clean Fuels Program Plan Update. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 11:20.

Mayor Lock-Dawson asked whether the Clean Fuels Program funds can be used for activities beyond projects, such as outreach and administration and if projects are selected based on emission reductions. Dr. Aaron Katzenstein, Deputy Executive Officer, Technology Advancement Office, explained that the Program primarily funds

projects and studies, with limited funding allocated to project administration and clarified that the Clean Fuels Program supports early-stage technologies to accelerate their development, commercialization, and adoption. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 20:00.

Ranji George, public member, expressed support for increased investment in hydrogen technologies and recommended exploring lithium iron phosphate battery technologies. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 22:11.

Committee Chair Rodriguez requested clarification on the total projected Clean Fuels Program funding for 2027 and asked whether the proposed funding allocations represented existing commitments and potential projects under consideration. Dr. Papapostolou confirmed that approximately $80 million is anticipated for 2027, including the hydrogen RFP. Dr. Katzenstein explained that the proposed allocations are estimates based on anticipated projects and potential co-funding opportunities. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 25:45.

Supervisor Hagman noted the growing adoption of hydrogen technologies internationally but expressed concern that high hydrogen fuel costs in the United States remain a significant barrier, particularly due to limitations in hydrogen production. Dr. Katzenstein acknowledged these challenges and explained that the hydrogen RFP could support projects addressing hydrogen production and cost reductions. Supervisor Hagman asked whether legislative action could help advance hydrogen technologies and improve their economic viability. Executive Officer Nastri explained that staff evaluates emerging and demonstrated technologies to identify viable solutions that could inform future legislative efforts. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 28:35.

Committee Chair Rodriguez asked whether the anticipated $80 million in funding could support emission reduction efforts at ports and airports. Dr. Katzenstein explained that staff regularly coordinates with the ports on zero-emission initiatives, including hydrogen refueling for drayage trucks, battery-electric switcher locomotives, and zero-emission tugboats. He noted that grid capacity and infrastructure availability remain significant challenges, as equipment deployment may outpace electrical grid upgrades. Accordingly, supplemental power generation technologies may provide interim solutions to support zero-emission equipment deployment until sufficient grid capacity becomes available. Committee Chair Rodriguez further asked whether staff has a strategy to prioritize projects supporting existing Cooperative Agreements with the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles and the airport Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Executive Officer Nastri reaffirmed staff's commitment to coordinating closely with the ports. For additional details, please refer to the Webcast beginning at 32:38.

OTHER MATTERS:

3. **Other Business**
   No other business.

4. **Public Comment Period**
   No public comment

5. **Next Meeting Date**
   The next regular Technology Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 20, 2026 at 12:00 p.m.

Adjournment
The meeting adjourned at 12:31 p.m.

Attachment
Attendance Record

ATTACHMENT

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETING
Attendance Record – October 16, 2026

Mayor Carlos Rodriguez ..... South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Curt Hagman ..... South Coast AQMD Board Member
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson ..... South Coast AQMD Board Member
Councilmember Larry McCallon ..... South Coast AQMD Board Member
Supervisor Janet Nguyen ..... South Coast AQMD Board Member

Tom Gross ..... Board Consultant/Assistant (Dawson)
Polash Mukerjee ..... Board Consultant/Assistant (Rutland)
Erin Sheehy ..... Board Consultant/Assistant (Rodriguez)

Ranji George ..... Public Member
Shane Osaki ..... Orange County Waste & Recycling
Catherine Smith ..... Public Member

Debra Ashby ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Jason Aspell ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Cindy Bustillos ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sam Cao ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Anissa Cessa Heard-Johnson ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Joshua Ewell ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Carlos Gonzalez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Dé Groeneveld ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Alex Han ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sheri Hanizavareh ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Aaron Katzenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Angela Kim ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Howard Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Tom Lee ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Hay Lo ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Brisa Lopez ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ron Moskowitz ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Ghislain Muberwa ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Susan Nakamura ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Wayne Nastri ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Vasileios Papapostolou ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Kevin Perozo ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Cynthia Ravenstein ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Sarah Rees ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Kristin Remy ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Lisa Tanaka ..... South Coast AQMD Staff

Alejandra Vega ..... South Coast AQMD Staff
Mei Wang .....South Coast AQMD Staff
Fan Xu .....South Coast AQMD Staff

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BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 28

REPORT: Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee held a hybrid meeting on Thursday, October 15, 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

Contract Modification Request
The MSRC considered a contract modification request and took the following action:

1. County of Los Angeles, Contract #ML18060: This project involves multiple sites, and an extension is requested due to issues at three of those locations; approval of an eight-month term extension with the condition that the County provide documentation confirming completion of the redesign by November 30, 2026.

Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program
In August 2026, the MSRC approved $25,000,000 in awards to twelve agencies under the Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program to help public transit agencies in the South Coast AQMD region accelerate compliance with CARB's Innovative Clean Transit regulation. Subsequently, a clarification has been proposed by awardee LA Metro. LA Metro originally requested $88,000,000 for 220 buses. Based on the $10,806,750 awarded to LA Metro, and consistent with the Zero-Emission Transit Bus Incentive Program's maximum incentive amount for Class 7-8 buses, LA Metro has requested to clarify that the funding will support the purchase of a total of 28 Class 7-8 zero-emission transit buses instead of the originally requested 220 buses, to reflect the

awarded amount. The MSRC considered and approved the modified award as part of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program.

TEAM Program
In May 2026, the MSRC approved an allocation of up to $5,000,000 to partner with South Coast AQMD on the TEAM program as an element of the FYs 2024-27 Work Program. The TEAM program 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.

Although 19 local public entities are slated to participate in the program, South Coast AQMD recommended that the MSRC's contribution be targeted at five participating public agencies. Vehicles and equipment that will be deployed include battery-electric Class 2B-8 vehicles and off-road equipment, potentially including refuse trucks, fire trucks, street sweepers, buses, vans, pickup and stake-bed trucks, service trucks, truck tractors, mobile command vehicles, forklifts, wheel loaders, and other specialized municipal vehicles and equipment, along with supporting chargers if needed. The MSRC considered and approved awards as follows:

a. A contract with the City of Pasadena with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,183,665;
b. A contract with the City of Santa Monica with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $290,424;
c. A contract with the Ontario International Airport Authority with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,134,000;
d. A contract with the City of Riverside with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,238,790; and
e. A contract with the City of Huntington Beach with MSRC contribution in an amount not to exceed $1,153,121.

MSRC Website Hosting and Maintenance
The MSRC's www.CleanTransportationFunding.org website is a critical tool for the operation of the MSRC's programs. The current contract for hosting and maintenance of the website will expire in June 2027. While the contract includes an option to extend, to allow additional time to evaluate performance of the existing contractor, the MSRC has considered and approved an RFP to identify and retain a contractor to host and maintain their existing website. The RFP includes an optional bidders' conference on Thursday, November 19, 2026. Rather than specify a budget in advance, bidders are directed to provide cost proposals for the specified work, with cost being a significant selection criterion. Proposals will be due by 4:00 p.m. on December 8, 2026. It is anticipated that

an award will be made on or about March 5, 2027; that award will be part of the FYs 2024-27 AB 2766 Discretionary Fund Work Program.

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 July 30, 2026 through August 28, 2026 is attached.

Attachments
1. Minutes of June 18, 2026 MSRC Meeting
2. July 30, 2026 through September 23, 2026 Contracts Administrator's Report

MOBILE SOURCE AIR POLLUTION REDUCTION REVIEW COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 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)
Martin Buford, representing Regional Rideshare Agency

MSRC-TAC MEMBERS PRESENT:

Adrian Cardoso, OCTA
Erika Pinto (Alt.), LA Metro
Lijin Sun, SCAG

OTHERS PRESENT:

David Thornburg, representing DW Thornburg, Inc.
Moses Huerta
Jack Symington, representing Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator (LACI)

SOUTH COAST AQMD STAFF & CONTRACTORS PRESENT:

Aaron Katzenstein, Deputy Executive Officer
Alberto Silva, Senior Information Technology Specialist
Brisa Lopez, MSRC Administrative Liaison
Cristina Lopez, Sr. Public Affairs Specialist
Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator
Daphne Hsu, Principal Deputy District Counsel
Darren Ha, MSRC Program Supervisor
Debra Ashby, Sr. Public Affairs Specialist
Karen Sandoval, Budget & Grants Manager
Jessica Sosa, MSRC Contracts Assistant
Jose Zavala, Board Assistant

Leticia Ramirez, MSRC Contracts Assistant
Maria Allen, Administrative Assistant
Marjorie Eaton, Administrative Assistant
Ray Gorski, MSRC Technical Advisor-Contractor

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. 7 – MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti said he does not have a financial interest in Item No. 7 but is required to identify for the record that he is the Chair of the Governing Board of South Coast Air Quality Management District, which is involved in this item.

  Item No. 4 – MSRC Alternate Member Rena Lum said she does not have a financial interest in Item No. 4 but is required to identify for the record that she is an employee of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which is involved in this item.

  Item No. 4 – MSRC Member Martin Buford said he does not have a financial interest in Item No. 4 but is required to identify for the record that he is an employee of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which is involved in this item.

  Item No. 7 – MSRC Chair Larry McCallon said he does not have a financial interest in Item No. 7 but is required to identify for the record that he is a Board Member of the Governing Board for the South Coast Air Quality Management District, which is involved in this item.

- Status Report

  MSRC Member Patrick Harper arrived

  Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, gave a status report on the Contracts Administrator's Report. The recent update to this report provided a streamlined view of ongoing contract activities, current challenges, and upcoming decisions.

  The Contracts of Concern section of the report focuses on contracts that present challenges or which may require decisions in the near term. These included: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, with whom staff is scheduled to conduct a site visit to assess progress for the signal synchronization project; City of Mission Viejo, whose electric vehicle charger installations are approaching their deadline and are on the current agenda; The Pilot Travel Center and Clean Tech Incubator contracts are also on current agenda, and Enovate Corp. and Evolectric contracts. Enovate listed some assets for auction, as noted last month, and claimed those assets weren't critical to this project. The MSRC-TAC recommended continuing the item.

- Chair McCallon asked for public comment on the MSRC Contracts Administrator's Report and the Consent Calendar Item No. 1

  No public comment.

CONSENT ITEM (Item 1)

MSRC Member Mark Henderson logged into the meeting

1. **Financial Report on AB 2766 Discretionary Fund**
   A financial report on the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund for May 2026 was included in the agenda package.

   Moved by McCallon; seconded by Cacciotti; under approval of Consent Calendar Item #1, item unanimously approved.

   Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
   Noes: None
   Action: No action necessary.

ACTION CALENDAR (Items 2 through 7)

2. **Consider FY 2026-27 Administrative Budget**

   Karen Sandoval, Budget and Grants Manager for South Coast AQMD, presented that the Health and Safety Code allows for the South Coast AQMD to be reimbursed for administrative costs related to the support of the MSRC program, which are capped at 6.25% of the revenues collected in a fiscal year.
   - The fiscal year 26-27 budget is projected to be $1,031,000 compared to a projected cap of $1,043,000, leaving an unallocated balance of about $12,000.
   - Minor changes were made from last year's approved budget, including an increase of about $20,000 due to increased labor costs.

   Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 2.

   No public comment.

   Moved by Henderson, seconded by Robertson; item unanimously approved.

   Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
   Noes: None
   Action: FY 2026-27 budget adopted.

FY 2016-18 Work Program

3. Six-month Term Extension by City of Mission Viejo, Contract #ML 18068 ($86,940 – Purchase of Two Light-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicles and Two Level Two Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.

Darren Ha, MSRC Program Supervisor, presented that the City of Mission Viejo received an $86,940 MSRC grant to acquire two light-duty zero-emission vehicles and install two public charging stations. The city has received both vehicles and $20,000 of the grant.

An initial proposal to relocate the charging stations to the Los Osos development for higher anticipated use has been postponed indefinitely, resulting in the installation site reverting to Mission Viejo City Hall. Electrical upgrades at City Hall have been completed, a purchase order for the chargers has been issued, and the stations are expected to be operational by June 30, 2026. Due to concerns associated with potential shipment and installation delays, the city is requesting a six-month extension to ensure sufficient time for remaining procurement and installation activities. Both the MSRC Contracts Administrator and MSRC-TAC support approving the extension.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 3.

No public comment.

Moved by Cacciotti; seconded by Harper; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
Noes: None
Action: Contract will be modified accordingly.

FY 2021-24 Work Program

4. Status Report on Project with Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator (LACI) in Partnership with Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro), Contract #MS24013 (proposed)

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented a status report on the project with LACI and LA Metro. In 2022, the MSRC issued a Request for Information targeting new charging infrastructure, receiving responses from the LACI and the Port of Los Angeles (POLA) among others. In August 2023, the MSRC allocated $3 million for LACI's proposed installation of charging infrastructure at POLA, contingent on selecting a site developer and securing matching co-funding. LACI was tasked with managing the project and coordinating commitments including $1.5 million in co-funding between LACI and US

Department of Housing and Urban Development, $3 million from POLA pending contract execution and another $3 million from LA Metro to be administered through the MSRC.

The project has since faced delays. Although Prologis was initially selected as the site operator, POLA and Prologis were unable to finalize a contract, requiring a new operator selection process. The Port's original Request for Proposals (RFP), originally scheduled for May 2026, has been postponed to July 2026. Given concerns about project delays, the MSRC staff and the MSRC-TAC recommended reevaluating the project's progression within three months, and if POLA has not issued the RFP by then, that the MSRC would de-obligate the $3 million.

MSRC Member William Robertson's discussed the strategic value of a port-dedicated property that offers open space, access to power, and transportation infrastructure in a region where resources are scarce. He expressed support for moving forward with development efforts that align with broad regional electrification goals. He focused on balancing accountability with patience, aiming to shepherd early-stage initiatives into operational success that contribute to the region's infrastructure and environmental objectives.

MSRC Member Patrick Harper, Deputy Executive Officer Aaron Katzenstein and Cynthia Ravenstein discussed why Prologis and the second most responsive bidder have declined to move forward with certain infrastructure projects. both parties have recently changed their business strategies. Prologis withdrew from several projects due to high ongoing costs, like site security and low site use, and is rethinking the size of its developments rather than re-bidding. The second bidder has similarly scaled back pursuits for reasons unrelated to federal policy.

Dr. Robertson indicated that electric trucking and associated infrastructure is rapidly evolving due to a shift in federal policies and the introduction of new market entrants, notably Tesla's electric truck, whose truck offers longer range at approximately half to two-thirds the cost of competitors. As a result, demand for electric trucks is expected to rise, driven by both economic factors and advancements in vehicle capabilities. Dr. Robertson also said that stakeholders are actively managing and reallocating existing incentives, but customers are increasingly willing to buy even without subsidies because the value proposition has improved.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 4.

Jack Symington, representing Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator, indicated that POLA is moving forward with a new RFP process for an electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure project, with stakeholders supporting a three-month deadline for issuing the new RFP. He noted that the initial RFP selected Prologis, who spent approximately 12 months redesigning the project in response to shifting market conditions but ultimately withdrew in March 2025, resulting in a 15-month delay. To avoid further delays, the completed utility work, including

the Department of Water and Power's secured 6-megawatt power supply, will transfer to the next bidder, eliminating the need to renegotiate power access.

Moved by Berkson for three-month extension; seconded by Henderson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
Noes: None
Action: This item will be revisited at a future MSRC meeting.

5 . Approve Modified Memorandum of Understanding with the Port of Long Beach

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented that the MSRC had established Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to allocate clean truck funding toward infrastructure projects supporting clean energy transitions. Collectively, the two Ports committed approximately $22 million across seven projects. These MOUs were established in 2024, with modifications approved in late 2025.

Recently, there have been significant project detail adjustments, particularly with 4Gen Logistics, where a strategic shift from the Combined Charging System (CCS) to a higher-capacity Megawatt Charging System (MCS) has been proposed. The MCS approach requires fewer chargers but offers greater overall charging capacity, enabling more trucks to be serviced efficiently. However, the original MOUs specified the number of chargers differently between the two ports—Port of Los Angeles allowed "up to" a certain number, while Port of Long Beach fixed a specific number. This discrepancy requires amending the MOU with Port of Long Beach to accommodate the reduced charger quantity but upgraded capacity. The modification is recommended for approval, as it enhances charging infrastructure capacity and aligns with project goals.

MSRC Member Michael Cacciotti asked about the difference between the CCS and MCS chargers. Ray Gorski, MSRC Technical Advisor, answered that the MCS and CCS are two leading approaches for electric vehicle (EV) fast charging, distinguished primarily by their power delivery capacities and use cases. Megawatt charging supports power levels usually around or above 600 kilowatts, scaling up to 1,000 kilowatts, enabling much faster recharging for heavy-duty vehicles like electric trucks. CCS provides a maximum output of approximately 350 kilowatts, primarily serving passenger cars and light-duty trucks with some compatibility for heavy-duty vehicles.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 5.

No public comment.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Cacciotti; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon

Noes: None
Action: Staff will include the modified MOU with the Port of Long Beach for approval at the August 2026 South Coast AQMD Board meeting.

FY 2024-27 Work Program

6 . Consider Website Software Upgrade and Contract Value Increase with Exemplifi, LLC

Darren Ha, MSRC Program Supervisor, presented that Exemplifi received funding in 2025 to host and maintain the MSRC website and subsequently, improved accessibility and newsletter subscription features, pursuant to an amendment to the contract. The website currently operates on Drupal 8 software, which has reached end-of-life and consequently no longer receives security updates or module support. This has exposed the site to increased security vulnerabilities, unstable performance, and hindered implementation of programmatic improvements. To resolve these issues, Exemplifi proposed upgrading the website to Drupal 10.6 to ensure continued support, enhance security, improve compatibility with modern modules, and boost site performance. The upgrade process is planned to span approximately 9 weeks, involving 300 hours covering auditing, development, testing, and deployment. The MSRC Contracts Administrator and MSRC-TAC recommend approving this upgrade, with a budget increase capped at $30,000.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 6.

No public comment.

Moved by Henderson to approve staff's recommendation; seconded by Robertson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
Noes: None
Action: Staff will include the modified contract with Exemplifi, LLC for approval at the August 2026 South Coast AQMD Board meeting.

7 . Consider Change of Co-Funding Source for Project with Pilot Travel Center LLC in Partnership with South Coast AQMD

Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, presented that in January 2024, the MSRC approved $3 million to collaborate with Pilot Travel Center on a hydrogen station project in Rialto under the Carl Moyer Program. Although the Carl Moyer application was successful, a new funding opportunity is now available through the California State Transportation Agency's Port and Freight Infrastructure Program. South Coast AQMD has requested MSRC's approval to shift the co-funding source from Carl Moyer to this new program. This change does not affect the project scope, MSRC's contribution, or the

projected completion timeline. Both Finance and MSRC-TAC recommend approving this funding source modification.

Chair McCallon asked for public comment on Item Number 7.

No public comment.

Moved by Harper; seconded by Robertson; item unanimously approved.

Ayes: Cacciotti, Buford, Henderson, Harper, Lum, Robertson, Berkson, McCallon
Noes: None
Action: Staff will include the modified contract with Pilot Travel Center for approval at the August 2026 South Coast AQMD Board meeting.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Chair McCallon asked for other business.

No other business.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Chair McCallon asked for general public comment.

No public comment.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 2:39 p.m.

[Prepared by Marjorie Eaton]

MSRC CONTRACT STATUS HIGHLIGHTS

Covering Period: July 30 to September 23, 2026

Status Changes

	Contractor	Project Description	Value
Contracts Executed:	None		
Contracts Closed:	Omnitrans	MS24003 - Bloomington Microtransit Service Expansion	$315,278.00
Unexecuted Awards Declined:	None		

Total Invoices Paid $ 195,512.61

Contracts to Watch

Contractor	Project Description	Value	Comments
LA Co Metropolitan Transportation Authority	MS14057 - Implement Various Signal Synch. Projects	$1,250,000.00	Metro anticipates timely completion. As safeguard against any delays, MSRC approved split of final project. Since there isn't much physical work to inspect, staff has requested an update on the South Street project, specifically regarding the status of the timing upgrades.
County of Los Angeles	ML18060 - Purchase 29 Lt Dty ZE Vehicles and 6 HD Near-Zero Vehicles and Install EV Charging Stations	$1,273,938.00	All LD ZE and HD near-zero vehicles, plus 73 charging stations in service and reimbursed. County recently indicated potental three charging sites may be delayed. Extension request on October 2026 agenda.
Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator	MS24013 (proposed) - Implement Truck Recharging Facilities	$3,000,000.00	Operating firm selected by site owner POLA withdrew, necessitating new procurement. Solicitation released by POLA 7/28/26.
Pilot Travel Center, LLC	C26034 - Partner on Application to Install Hydrogen Fueling in Rialto	$3,000,000.00	Declined. Closeout and de-obligation of funds pending

Administrative Scope Changes

None

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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	10/31/2026	10/1/2026	3	10/31/2026
FY 2016-2018 Contracts								
ML18055	City of Long Beach	Install EV Charging Stations	$ 529,728.00	Complete station construction and commence operations	8/28/2026	9/30/2026	4	11/28/2031
ML18060	County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department	Purchase 29 Light-Duty Zero Emission Vehicles, 6 Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Vehicle	$ 1,273,938.00	See Highlights Page	10/4/2026	7/28/2026	3	2/4/2030
ML18068	City of Mission Viejo	Purchase 2 Light-Duty ZEVs & Install EVSE	$ 86,940.00	Complete station construction and commence operations	12/31/2026	10/1/2026	4	12/31/2029
ML18078	County of Riverside	Purchase 15 Heavy-Duty Vehicles	$ 375,000.00	N/A - Refining Final Report	N/A	N/A	2	10/4/2030
ML18145	City of Los Angeles Dept of Transportation	Provide One Hundred Rebates to Purchasers of Zero-Emission Taxis and Purcha	$ 1,400,000.00	Final Report	12/9/2025	10/1/2026	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	8/10/2026	2	8/10/2032
FY 2018-2021 Contracts								
MS21005	Southern California Association of Governments	Implement Last Mile Goods Movement Program	$ 16,751,000.00	Interim Report	12/1/2027	6/16/2026	7	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	7/27/2026	0	7/31/2029
C26034	Pilot Travel Center, LLC	Partner on Application to Install Hydrogen Fueling in Rialto	$ 3,000,000.00	N/A - Award declined	N/A	N/A	0	6/30/2032
MS24002	South Pasadena Police Department	Procure Zero-Emission Vehicles and Infrastructure	$ 499,789.00	Modification in process. Next PR in October	10/31/2026	9/22/2026	2	9/15/2031
MS24007	City of Gardena	Gtrans Microtransit Service	$ 424,134.00	Special Ridership Report (Modification in Process)	10/30/2026	N/A	1	8/31/2026
MS24008	City of Long Beach	Circuit Transit Mobility Transit Expansion Program	$ 410,734.00	Final Report	10/1/2026	7/14/2026	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
MS27006	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Highland-Redlands Regional Connector Gap Project	$ 3,000,000.00	Submit Public Outreach Plan	2/20/2027	N/A	0	3/20/2029
MS27010	Orange County Transportation Authority	Expanded Transit and Mobility Services	$ 4,000,000.00	Develop Plan to Research Strategies	9/23/2026	6/23/2026	0	6/26/2029
C25146	Voltu Motor, Inc.	Develop & Demonstrate 10 ZE Work Trucks	$ 300,000.00	Parts Procurement	10/28/2026	7/24/2026	1	9/30/2027

Total = 19

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Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Award Amount	Status
Pending Execution Contracts				
FY 2021-2024 Contracts				
C26037	Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.	Partner on Application to Install EV Charging Infrastructure at 11 Locations	$ 324,088.00	Under development
MS24010	Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.	Partner on Application to Install EV Charging Infrastructure at 11 Locations	$ 26,044.00	Under development
MS24013	Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator	Implement Drayage Truck Recharging Facilities	$ 3,000,000.00	See Highlights Page
FY 2024-2027 Contracts				
MS27002	California Energy Commission	West Coast Truck Chrg & Fuel Corridor Project	$ 6,000,000.00	Out for Signature
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	Final internal reviews
MS27007	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Free Transit Fares on Rail and Bus	$ 1,000,000.00	Final internal reviews
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	Final internal reviews
MS27011	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Metrolink Services for 28' Oly & Par Games	$ 4,000,000.00	Final internal reviews
MS27012	San Bernardino County Transportation Authority	Regional Rideshare Enhancement	$ 483,000.00	Final internal reviews
MS27014	Transportation Electrification for Municipalities (TEAM)	Transportation Electrification Adv. For Municipalities	$ 5,000,000.00	Placeholder - individual awards on October 2026 agenda
MS27015	City of Pasadena Department of Transportation	Replacement of 5 Class 4-6 buses	$ 750,000.00	Under development
MS27016	City of Santa Monica	Replacement of 9 Class 7-8 buses	$ 3,000,000.00	Under development
MS27017	City of Santa Clarita	Replacement of 3 Class 7-8 buses for City use to complement current construction	$ 1,200,000.00	Under development
MS27018	City of Riverside	Replacement of 1 Class 4-6 bus to support the City's Riverside Connect program	$ 100,000.00	Under development
MS27019	City of Laguna Beach	Replacement of 2 Class 4-6 buses and 2 chargers to put in use in City's transit ope	$ 250,000.00	Under development
MS27020	Riverside Transit Agency	Replacement of 7 Class 7-8 buses	$ 2,800,000.00	Under development
MS27021	City of Norwalk	Replacement of 2 Class 7-8 buses to support City's NowalkTransit System (NTS)	$ 800,000.00	Under development
MS27022	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Replacement of 220 Class 7-8 buses for LACMTA	$ 10,806,750.00	Under development
MS27023	Los Angeles Department of Transporation	Replacement of 15 Class 7-8 buses for LADOT	$ 3,000,000.00	Under development
MS27024	City of Glendale	Replacement of 3 Class 7-8 buses	$ 1,000,000.00	Under development
MS27025	City of South Gate	Replacement of 3 Class 4-6 buses and 3 chargers for City's fixed route program (G	$ 293,250.00	Under development
MS27026	Sunline Transit Agency	Replacement of 4 Class 7-8 buses	$ 1,000,000.00	Under development

Total = 24

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Partner-Funded FY 2024-2027 Contracts

Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Next Milestone	Next Milestone Date	Milestone Progress Confirmed	# of Mods	Current End Date
Open Contracts								
MS24995	Forum Mobility	Implement EV Charging at Port	$ 6,000,000.00	Biannual Report	12/31/2026	7/14/2026	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	Under development with revised scope
MS24994	Terawatt Infrastructure Inc.	Install EVSE in Rancho Dominguez, Rialto, Fontana and Commerce	$ 8,000,000.00	Under development

Total = 2

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Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Final Report Rec'd Date	Current End Date
Open/Complete Contracts					
FY 2011-2012 Contracts					
ML12045	City of Baldwin Park DPW	Install New CNG Station	$ 400,000.00	10/25/2022	12/31/2026
FY 2014-2016 Contracts					
ML16017	City of Long Beach	Purchase 50 Medium-Duty, 17 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles, New CNG Station	$ 1,415,400.00	5/28/2024	5/4/2029
ML16022	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Purchase 8 H.D. Nat. Gas Vehicles	$ 240,000.00	9/19/2023	6/4/2028
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
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
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
ML18069	City of Torrance	Purchase 4 Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicles and Install 19 EVSE	$ 187,400.00	5/22/2026	6/30/2029
ML18072	City of Anaheim	Purchase 9 Light-Duty ZEVs & 2 Med/Hvy-Duty ZEVs	$ 239,560.00	8/28/2020	11/17/2026
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
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
ML18166	City of Placentia	Purchase One Heavy-Duty Near-Zero Emission Vehicle	$ 25,000.00	8/22/2024	5/17/2027

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Contract #	Contractor	Project Description	Contract Value	Final Report Rec'd Date	Current End Date
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
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 = 49

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 31

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, Is Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1106; and Submit for Inclusion Into State Implementation Plan

SYNOPSIS: Rule 1106 establishes VOC limits for marine and pleasure craft coatings. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment determined that para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc), which are used in certain marine and pleasure craft coatings, have carcinogenic health effects. Proposed Amended Rule 1106 includes a future effective prohibition for pCBtF and t-BAc and future effective lower VOC limits for certain marine and pleasure craft coating categories, with sell-through and use-through provisions.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, September 18, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Adopt the attached Resolution:

1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act;
2. Amending Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings; and
3. Directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1106 to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into State Implementation Plan.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:HF:SK:CB

Background

Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings was originally adopted in 1988 to reduce VOC emissions from the application of coatings to marine vessels. Rule 1106.1 – Pleasure Craft Coating Operations was adopted in 1992 with the intent of reducing VOC emissions from coatings applied to pleasure craft vessels. Rule 1106 was amended in May 2019 to combine the requirements of Rule 1106 and Rule 1106.1 into one rule and to better align the requirements with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations. Since its adoption, Rule 1106 has undergone nine amendments, with the most recent in 2023, to correct a SIP deficiency.

To meet the 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 do not significantly contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. In 2017, due to concerns regarding the potential toxicity of two exempt compounds, pCBtF and t-BAc, 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, with cancer potency values comparable to, or exceeding, chemicals already restricted in coatings and solvents under existing South Coast AQMD rules. To better characterize exempt-solvent use in marine and pleasure craft coating operations, staff conducted a manufacturer survey, met with manufacturers, and visited local facilities conducting marine coating operations and determined that pCBtF and t-BAc are used in marine and pleasure craft coatings subject to Rule 1106.

Proposed Amendments

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 (PAR 1106) includes a future effective prohibition on the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in coatings used on marine vessels, pleasure craft, and marine structures, with varying phase-out timelines to reflect the extent the solvents are used and the reformulation challenges. The phase-out approach includes a one-year sell-through and a two-year use-through period following each respective final manufacturer date to address stranded assets in the supply chain and at local businesses.

Staff evaluated each coating category and their corresponding VOC content limit to determine if any limits were less stringent than the U.S. EPA Marine Coating CTG and other California Air District rules. Staff identified two marine coating categories with less stringent VOC content limits than the corresponding limit in the U.S. EPA Marine Coating CTG and therefore proposed lower VOC content limits for those categories. Staff identified five pleasure craft and marine structure coating categories with less stringent VOC content limits than the corresponding limits in other California Air District rules and therefore proposed lower VOC content limits for those categories. Additionally, staff restructured and consolidated coating categories to align with the U.S. EPA Marine Coating CTG and other California Air District rules.

PAR 1106 lowers the mass-based VOC content limits for wood coating categories to be consistent with those in Rules 1113 – Architectural Coatings and 1136 – Wood Products Coatings to facilitate coating reformulations to phase out pCBtF for coatings with overlap between the three rules. This change will also address potential rule circumvention that occurs when high-VOC marine wood coatings are purchased and applied to architectural structures. Current VOC content limits for wood coatings subject to Rule 1106 range from 490 to 780 g/L while Rules 1113 and 1136 limit the VOC levels to 275 g/L.

PAR 1106 raises the VOC content limit for pretreatment wash primers used for marine vessel application to be equivalent with the U.S. EPA Marine Coating CTG and with recent rule amendments for wood, autobody, and aerospace coatings. These coatings have very low use and rely on pCBtF to achieve the lower VOC limit. The anticipated VOC emission increase is estimated to be less than a pound per day.

PAR 1106 includes a few alternative, equivalent product weighted-maximum incremental reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limit for categories with limited non-pCBtF based formulations. Traditional mass-based VOC limits treat all VOCs equally, excluding water and exempt compounds; however, different solvents have varying potential to form ground-level ozone. The Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) scale measures the relative ozone-forming potential of VOCs, offering a more nuanced approach than traditional mass-based limits. PW-MIR VOC limits 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 for coatings categories that are challenging to reformulate without pCBtF, that maintains coating performance while limiting ozone-formation. PAR 1106 includes alternative PW-MIR for wood coatings and pretreatment wash primers which rely heavily on pCBtF, consistent with recent rule amendments for wood, autobody, and aerospace coatings.

Additionally, PAR 1106 includes new and revised definitions, clarifies and streamlines applicability provisions, removes outdated language, and adds labeling requirements for the alternative PW-MIR compliance option.

Public Process

PAR 1106 was developed through a public process over the last 16 months. During that time, staff held three Working Group Meetings and one Public Workshop on August 28, 2026. The Working Group Meetings included a variety of stakeholders including coating manufacturers, public water utilities, industry associations, public agencies, and environmental and community groups. As part of this rule development process, staff also met with individual stakeholders and conducted site visits to facilities subject to this rule.

Emission Reductions
PAR 1106 will phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc while maintaining most mass-based VOC limits, increasing the VOC limit for pretreatment wash primers, a small niche coating category, and decreasing the VOC limit for seven coating categories. Overall, PAR 1106 is anticipated to reduce VOC emissions by 23.9 pounds per day.

Key Issues
Throughout the rule development process, staff worked with stakeholders to address, clarify, and resolve key issues, but two key issues remain: A stakeholder 1) opposes the removal of the definition for energy curable coatings; and 2) requests PAR 1106 include ASTM Test Method D7767-11 "Standard test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them."

Key Issue #1: Energy Curable Coating Definition
An industry stakeholder is opposed to the removal of the definition for energy curable coatings; however, energy curable coatings are not referenced in the rule. It is standard practice to only define terms that are used in the rule for clarity. When a term is defined, a reader would assume that there are provisions or requirements for the defined term. Therefore, having a defined term that is not used within the rule would cause confusion. Rules are not intended to serve as a platform to advertise a particular technology; they are intended to clearly lay out the requirements for the regulated industry. Defining energy curable coatings when there are no requirements or mention of them in the rule is neither warranted nor necessary.

Key Issue #2: VOC Test Method for Thin-Film Energy Curable Materials
An industry stakeholder is opposed to the omission of ASTM Test Method 7767-11. However, 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 and therefore will not be added to PAR 1106. Staff has included a description of acceptable methodologies that may be used to determine the VOC content of energy curable thin-film materials on the South Coast AQMD website as well as in the PAR 1106 Staff Report.

Energy curable coating applications are best conducted in a controlled environment and require the use of curing lamps. Marine and pleasure craft coating operations most often occur in open shipyards. Staff has never found any energy curable coatings used on marine vessels, pleasure craft, or marine structures. Further, staff is not aware of any type of marine or pleasure craft coating that involves a thin-film material. Marine and pleasure craft coatings are applied in thick layers to provide protection. Thin-film materials can be found in some printing operations, but not marine coating operations making the inclusion of the test method inappropriate.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1106) 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 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
Staff identified 37 facilities that use marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coatings. Up to 29 of the 37 facilities may qualify as small businesses based on various small business definitions. Analysis of PAR 1106 indicates that most compliance costs are attributable to phasing out pCBtF and/or t-BAc and transitioning to lower VOC limits for the categories of clear/pigmented wood sealers and topcoats. The cost impacts are mainly expected to occur through price changes of these coatings sold within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The total annual compliance cost of implementing PAR 1106 is estimated at approximately $32,918. 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 1106 partially implements the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01 by phasing out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc and reducing VOC emissions.

Implementation and Resource Impacts
Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed amendments.

Attachments
A. Summary of Proposal
B. Key Issues and Responses
C. Rule Development Process
D. Key Contacts List
E. Resolution
F. Proposed Amended Rule 1106
G. Final Staff Report, with Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Included
H. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
I. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

Subdivision (a) – Purpose

- Added reduction of "toxic emissions" to reflect the phasing out and prohibitions of toxic compounds, including Group II Exempt Compounds, pCBtF, and t-BAc.

Subdivision (b) – Applicability

- Capitalized defined terms
- Streamlined language for clarity
- Clarified rule applicability to dredges, marine structures, and colorants

Subdivision (c) – Definitions

- Added the 22 new definitions:
  - Appurtenance
  - Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number (CAS RN)
  - Clear Wood Sealer
  - Clear Wood Topcoat
  - Coating
  - Colorant
  - Executive Officer
  - Marine Structure
  - Marine Structure Coating
  - Marine Vessel
  - Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR)
  - Navigational Aid
  - Person
  - Pigmented Wood Sealer
  - Pigmented Topcoat
  - Primer
  - Product-Weighted MIR (PW-MIR)
  - Resin
  - South Coast AQMD Test Method
  - Tie Coat
  - Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating
  - Thermoplastic Resin
  - Vessel

- Wood Coating

- Revised 11 definitions to improve clarity, consistency, and enforceability:
  - Heat Resistant Coating
  - High-Gloss Coating
  - High Temperature Coating
  - Low-Solids Coating
  - Marine Coating
  - Pleasure Craft
  - Pleasure Craft Coating
  - Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum
  - Tack Coating
  - Transfer Efficiency
  - Wire-Sprayed Aluminum Coating

- Removed 4 definitions that are no longer applicable, including those associated with removed or modified provisions in rule and products or categories that are not used or being used in rule:
  - Clear Wood Coatings
  - Energy Curable Coatings
  - High-Build Primer Surfacers
  - Touch Up Coatings

<u>Subdivision (d) – Requirements</u>

- Emission Limits
  - Marine Coating Categories and VOC Limits
    - Revised coating categories and corresponding VOC limits to align with U.S. EPA Marine Coating Control Techniques Guidelines (Surface Coating)
  - Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating Categories and VOC Limits
    - Revised coating categories and corresponding VOC limits to be no less stringent than similar rules in other California Air Districts
  - Low Solids Coatings
    - Streamlined provision to specify prohibition and manufacture, sale, and use of low-solids coating containing VOC higher than applicable VOC limit

- Product-Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC Limits
  - Established alternative PW-MIR limits for wood coatings and pretreatment wash primers

Phase out of para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-butyl acetate (t-BAc):

- Phase out two exempt compounds that have been determined to have toxic endpoints

pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Schedule

- t-BAc identified in coating formulations, but to lesser extent than pCBtF
- pCBtF identified in coating formulations but not heavily relied on to comply with current VOC content limits
- *Antifoulant Coatings*
  - Prohibition effective date: January 1, 2031
  - Sell-through end date: January 1, 2032
  - Use-through end date: January 1, 2033
- *Colorants and Wood Coatings*
  - Prohibition effective date: January 1, 2030
  - Sell-through end date: January 1, 2031
  - Use-through end date: January 1, 2032
- *Primers*
  - Prohibition effective date: June 1, 2027
  - Sell-through end date: June 1, 2028
  - Use-through end date: June 1, 2029
- *All Other Coating Categories*
  - Prohibition effective date: January 1, 2028,
  - Sell-through end date: January 1, 2029
  - Use-through end date: January 1, 2030

Compliance Schedule

- *Consolidated Coating Categories with VOC Content Limit Reductions*
  - Effective January 1, 2029
    - Consecutive sell-through and use-through periods of one year following effective date for former higher-VOC coatings
- *"Any Other Coating Type"* for Pleasure Craft and/or Marine Structure use
  - Effective January 1, 2029
    - Consecutive sell-through and use-through periods of one year following effective date for former higher-VOC coatings

<u>Subdivision (g) – Administrative and Labeling Requirements for Coating Manufacturers</u>

- Effective January 1, 2028

- Included date of manufacture and PW-MIR labeling, if applicable, on container labels

Subdivision (f) – Prohibition of Possession, Specification and Sale

- Moved exempt compounds and carcinogenic material paragraph to subdivision (f)
- Added language prohibiting the possession, use, supply, or sale of coatings containing pCBtF or t-BAc, and a concentration limit for cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)
- Added subparagraph clarifying sell-through and use-through periods for marine coatings, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings containing pCBtF or t-BAc
  - Included table to clarify and illustrate final manufacturer date for applicable coating categories

Subdivision (h) – Test Methods

- Added provision specifying approved test methods for gloss and viscosity determination of coatings
- Removed outdated test methods no longer used by South Coast AQMD laboratory
- Streamlined language

Subdivision (j) – Exemptions

- Clarified that coatings applied to piers, bridges, and above waterline portions of permanently docks vessels serving as a stationary business or structure are exempt from Rule 1106. Instead, Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings applies
- Removed exemption for touch up coatings and replaced with similar but more narrow exemption for any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, manufactured, blended, packaged or repackaged for use within the South Coast AQMD in half pint or smaller containers and is applied by brush or air brush to cover minor imperfections or minor mechanical damage incurred after a Vessel is manufactured and prior to purchase and initial use
- Added exemption for coatings applied to test specimens in laboratories for purposes of research, development, quality control, and testing for production-related operations
- Added limited exemption for prohibition of possession and repackaging of coatings that are shipped into the South Coast AQMD for temporary storage, reformulation, or repackaging, provided the coatings will be sold and used outside of the South Coast AQMD

ATTACHMENT B

KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

Throughout the rule development process, staff worked with stakeholders to address, clarify, and resolve key issues, but two key issues remain: A stakeholder 1) opposes the removal of the definition for energy curable coatings; and 2) requests PAR 1106 include ASTM Test Method D7767-11 "Standard test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them."

Key Issue #1: Energy Curable Coating Definition

An industry stakeholder is opposed to the removal of the definition for energy curable coatings; however, energy curable coatings are not referenced in the rule. It is standard practice to only define terms that are used in the rule for clarity. When a term is defined, a reader would assume that there are provisions or requirements for the defined term. Therefore, having a defined term that is not used within the rule would cause confusion. Rules are not intended to serve as a platform to advertise a particular technology; they are intended to clearly lay out the requirements for the regulated industry. Defining energy curable coatings when there are no requirements or mention of them in the rule is neither warranted nor necessary.

Key Issue #2: VOC Test Method for Thin-Film Energy Curable Materials

An industry stakeholder is opposed to the omission of ASTM Test Method 7767-11. However, 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 and therefore will not be added to PAR 1106. Staff has included a description of acceptable methodologies that may be used to determine the VOC content of energy curable thin-film materials on the South Coast AQMD website as well as in the PAR 1106 Staff Report.

Energy curable coating applications are best conducted in a controlled environment and require the use of curing lamps. Marine and pleasure craft coating operations most often occur in open shipyards. Staff has never found any energy curable coatings used on marine vessels, pleasure craft, or marine structures. Further, staff is not aware of any type of marine or pleasure craft coating that involves a thin-film material. Marine and pleasure craft coatings are applied in thick layers to provide protection. Thin-film materials can be found in some printing operations, but not marine coating operations making the inclusion of the test method inappropriate.

ATTACHMENT C

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 –
Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings



Sixteen (16) months spent in rule development
One (1) Public Workshop
One (1) Stationary Source Committee Meeting
Three (3) Working Group Meetings
Four (4) Stakeholder Meetings
Two (2) Site Visits

ATTACHMENT D

KEY CONTACTS LIST

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 –
Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

AkzoNobel

American Coatings Association (ACA)

Bill Pierce, The Boeing Company

California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CA DPR)

California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB)

Katy Wolf, Consultant

Metropolitan Water District (MWD)

Pettit Marine Paint

PPG Industries, Inc.

Rita Loof, RadTech

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 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings.

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directing staff to submit Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings, for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 1106 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 1106 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 1106 may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because: (1) Proposed Amended Rule 1106 will benefit public health and ambient air quality by reducing VOC emissions and the risk of exposure to toxic compounds para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) without increasing ozone formation and without the need for physical modifications to existing equipment; (2) compliant formulations of some coating categories that do not contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc are commercially available; (3) additional time is provided for manufacturers to reformulate coatings, if needed; and (4) the sell-through and use-through provisions will prevent stranded assets and the generation of waste by ensuring that manufacturers, distributors, and end users have sufficient time to find suitable replacements. 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 1106 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 1106 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 1106 within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because: (1) the addition of the definition of varnish is for clarification; (2) the addition of the listing of sealer and varnish in paragraph (d)(6) is for clarification and is not a new requirement; (3) the changes to clause (g)(2)(A)(iii) were made to correct a typo; (4) changes to definitions listed in paragraphs (c)(54) and (c)(55) are to correct an alphabetizing error; (5) the changes to paragraph (c)(16) and (d)(2) were made to correct a typo; (6) the changes to subparagraph (d)(9)(D) and paragraph (f)(3) were made to correct a typo, 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 1106 will be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board determines that there is a problem that Proposed Amended Rule 1106 will alleviate, (i.e., the toxic risks posed by pCBtF, t-BAc, and cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)) and the proposed amendments will phase out and prohibit their use; 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 1106 to limit the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in marine, pleasure

craft, and marine structure coatings due to toxicity and public health concerns and to partially implement the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that a need exists to amend Rule 1106 to limit the use of VMS, which are Group II exempt compounds defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms and identified as potentially toxic but were previously excluded from the rule's Group II prohibition; 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, 40441, 40702, and 40725 through 40728; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1106 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 1106 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 1106 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 1106, 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 1106 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 1106, 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 1106, 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 1106 will result in increased costs to affected industries in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, yet such costs are considered to be reasonable, with a total annualized cost as specified in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment, as presented in the Final Staff Report for Proposed Amended Rule 1106; 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 1106, 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 1106 on August 28, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Public Hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with all provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 40725 and 40440.5; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has held a Public Hearing in accordance with all provisions of state and federal law; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board specifies the Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation Manager overseeing the rule development for Proposed Amended Rule 1106 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 1106 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 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 1106 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 1106 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 1106 to the California Air Resources Board for approval and subsequent submittal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan.

DATE: _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

(Adopted November 4, 1988)(Amended May 5, 1989)(Amended June 2, 1989)
(Amended March 2, 1990)(Amended November 2, 1990)(Amended December 7, 1990)
(Amended August 2, 1991)(Amended January 13, 1995)
(Amended May 3, 2019)(Amended January 6, 2023)
(Amended [*DATE OF RULE ADOPTION*])

[*RULE INDEX TO BE ADDED AFTER RULE ADOPTION*]

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1106. MARINE AND PLEASURE CRAFT COATINGS

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce ~~emissions of~~ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and toxic emissions from the application of ~~Marine~~ Coatings to Vessels and their Appurtenances, Navigational Aids, dredges, and ~~Pleasure Craft~~Marine Structures ~~Coatings~~.

(b) Applicability

This rule is applicable to any ~~person~~Person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses or distributes any Marine Coating, ~~or~~ Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant, and any associated solvent, ~~used with a Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating~~ for use within the South Coast AQMD ~~Jurisdiction~~jurisdiction, as well as any ~~person~~Person who applies, stores at a worksite, or solicits the application of any Marine Coating, ~~or~~ Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant, and any associated solvent, ~~used~~ for purposes of coating Vessels and their Appurtenances, Marine Structures, Navigational Aids, or dredges, ~~with a Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating~~ within the South Coast AQMD ~~Jurisdiction~~.

(c) Definitions

~~For the purpose of this rule the following definitions shall apply:~~

(1) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT ~~means~~is a pressurized ~~coating~~Coating product containing pigments, ~~resins~~Resins, and/or other ~~coating~~Coating solids that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant~~,~~ and is packaged in a disposable aerosol container for hand-held application.

(2) AIR DRIED COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that is formulated by the manufacturer to be cured at a temperature below 90 degrees Celsius (°C) (194 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)).

(3) ANTENNA COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating applied to an ~~equipment and associated structural appurtenances~~Appurtenance ~~that are~~ used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.

(4) ANTIFOULANT COATING is any ~~c~~Coating applied to the underwater portion of ~~boats, ships, vessels~~Vessels~~, or pleasure craft~~ to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms and ~~shall be~~is registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (~~"~~U.S. EPA~~"~~) as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code Section 136).

(5) APPURTENANCE means a fixed, structural, or semi-permanent attachment or accessory that extends beyond the hull or superstructure of a Vessel. Temporary equipment, including but not limited to, fishing nets, trailers, or portable generators, are not Appurtenances.

(~~5~~6) BAKED COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that is formulated by the manufacturer to be cured at a temperature at or above 90 °C (194 °F).

(7) CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER (CAS RN) is a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service to a single chemical substance to ensure unambiguous identification.

~~(6) CLEAR WOOD COATINGS are clear and semi-transparent topcoats applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent film.~~

(8) CLEAR WOOD SEALER is a Coating containing Resins, but not opaque pigments, which seals wood prior to application of the subsequent Coatings.

(9) CLEAR WOOD TOPCOAT is a final Coating which contains Resins, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or semi-transparent solid protective film.

(10) COATING is a material that is applied to a surface and forms a film in order to beautify, preserve, repair, or protect such a surface.

(11) COLORANT is a solution of dyes or suspensions of pigments sold or supplied as a separate component that is mixed with Marine Coatings or Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings on site.

(~~7~~12) DISTRIBUTOR ~~means~~is any ~~person~~Person to whom a product is sold or supplied for the purposes of resale or distribution in commerce, except that manufacturers, retailers, and consumers are not ~~distributors~~Distributors.

~~(8) ENERGY CURABLE COATINGS are single-component reactive products that cure upon exposure to visible light, ultra-violet light or to an electron beam.~~

(13) EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

(~~9~~14) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS are as defined in~~(See~~ Rule 102~~– Definition of Terms.)~~, including Group I and Group II Exempt Compounds.

(~~10~~15) EXTREME HIGH GLOSS COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that ~~achieves at least~~registers a gloss of 95 units or greater ~~percent reflectance~~ on a 60 degree (°) meter ~~when tested by~~according to ASTM Test Method D-523~~-14 "~~ – Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss~~"~~.

(~~11~~16) FINISH PRIMER/SURFACER is any ~~coating~~Coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils (one mil = 0.001 of an inch) and is applied prior to the application of a Marine Coating, ~~*or*~~ Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating for the purpose of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion for subsequent ~~coatings~~Coatings, a moisture barrier, or promotes a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(~~12~~17) 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)

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds~~ = $\frac{Ws\ W_v - W_w - Wes\ W_{ex}}{V_m - V_w - Ves V_{ex}}$

Where: W_{sv} = weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);

W_w = weight of water in grams;

W_{esex} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams;

V_m = volume of material in liters;

V_w = volume of water in liters;

V_{esex} = volume of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in liters.

(~~13~~18) GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF MATERIAL ~~(~~or ACTUAL VOC~~)~~ is the weight of VOC per volume of material and shall be calculated by the following equation:

~~Grams of VOC per Liter of Material =~~

$$\text{Actual VOC (g/L-Material)} = \frac{W_{sV}\text{-}W_w\text{-}W_{esex}}{V_m}$$

Where: W_{sv} = weight of volatile compounds in grams (includes water, Exempt Compounds, and VOCs);

W_w = weight of water in grams;

W_{esex} = weight of ~~exempt compounds~~Exempt Compounds in grams;

V_m = volume of material in liters.

(~~14~~19) HEAT RESISTANT COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that ~~during normal use~~ is formulated, labeled, and capable of ~~must~~ withstanding temperatures of at least 204 °C (400 °F).

(~~15~~20) HIGH GLOSS COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that ~~achieves at least~~ registers a gloss of 85 ~~percent reflectance~~ units or greater on a 60° meter ~~when tested by~~ according to ASTM Test Method D-523 ~~14 "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss"~~.

(~~16~~21) HIGH TEMPERATURE COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating that ~~during normal use~~ is formulated, labeled, and capable of ~~must~~ withstanding temperatures of at least 426 °C (800 °F).

~~(17) HIGH BUILD PRIMER/SURFACER is any coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more (one mil = 0.001 of an inch) prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.~~

(~~18~~22) HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) means spray application equipment designed to atomize 100 percent by air pressure only and is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge ~~(psig),~~ when measuring air atomizing pressure ~~measured~~ dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.

(~~19~~23) INORGANIC ZINC COATING is a ~~coating~~Coating that contains 960 grams per liter or more elemental zinc incorporated into an inorganic silicate binder that is applied to steel to provide galvanic corrosion resistance.

(~~20~~24) LOW ACTIVATION INTERIOR COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating used on interior surfaces aboard ~~boats, ships, and vessels~~Vessels to minimize the activation of pigments on painted surfaces within a radiation environment.

(~~21~~25) LOW-SOLIDS COATING~~S~~ ~~are~~is a ~~coatings~~Coating containing one pound or less of solids per gallon of material, where the solids content is determined pursuant to ASTM Test Method D2369 – Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings.

(~~22~~26) MARINE COATING is any ~~coating~~ Coating applied, or intended for application to, ~~except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, containing volatile organic materials and applied by any means to boats, ships, and vessels~~Marine Vessels and their ~~appurtenances~~Appurtenances, ~~and structures such as piers, docks, buoys~~ Navigational Aids, or dredges ~~and oil drilling rigs intended for the exposure to either a marine or fresh water environment~~.

(~~23~~27) MARINE DECK SEALANT PRIMER is any Primer intended to be applied to a substrates, prior to the application of a sealant, to enhance the bonding surface, which is ~~sealant primer intended by the manufacturer~~ formulated and labeled to be applied to wooden marine decks~~. A sealant primer is any product intended by the manufacturer to be applied to a substrate, prior to the application of a sealant, to enhance the bonding surface~~.

(28) MARINE STRUCTURE is a dock or offshore platform.

(29) MARINE STRUCTURE COATING is any Coating applied, or intended for application, to a Marine Structure.

(30) MARINE VESSEL is any Vessel that is not a Pleasure Craft.

(31) MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR) is the measure of the photochemical reactivity of a VOC, which estimates the weight of ozone produced from a weight of VOC expressed as gram of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 94700 and 94701.

(~~24~~32) MIST COATING is any low-~~-~~viscosity thin-~~-~~film epoxy ~~coating~~Coating applied to an inorganic zinc primer that penetrates the porous zinc primer and allows the occluded air to escape through the film prior to curing.

(33) NAVIGATIONAL AID is any external device, marker, or guidance equipment, such as a buoy or other U.S. Coast Guard waterway marker, that is used to aid in nautical navigation.

(~~25~~34) NAVIGATIONAL AID~~S~~ COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating ~~that is~~ applied to a Navigational Aid ~~buoys or other Coast Guard waterway markers~~ that ~~are~~is recoated ~~at their usage site aboard ship~~ and ~~immediately~~ returned to the water for navigational use.

(~~26~~35) NONSKID COATING means any ~~coating~~Coating applied to the horizontal surface of a ~~marine vessel~~Marine Vessel for the specific purpose of providing slip resistance for personnel.

(~~27~~36) ORGANIC ZINC COATING is a ~~coating~~Coating that contains 960 grams per liter or more elemental zinc incorporated into an organic silicate binder that is applied to steel to provide galvanic corrosion resistance.

(37) PERSON is as defined in Rule 102.

(38) PIGMENTED WOOD SEALER is an opaque Coating which contains Resins and colored pigments, and is formulated to provide a firm bond, level the wood surface, or seal the wood surface, which is applied prior to a Topcoat.

(39) PIGMENTED WOOD TOPCOAT is a final opaque Coating which contains Resins and colored pigments, and is formulated to hide or protect the wood surface and form a solid protective film.

(~~28~~40) PLEASURE CRAFT are ~~marine or fresh water vessels~~ Vessels ~~that are less than 20 meters in length and are~~ manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or are leased, rented, or chartered to a ~~person~~Person or business for recreational purposes. Pleasure Craft are also Vessels operated in amusement theme parks ~~in a fresh water environment~~ solely for the purpose of an amusement park attraction. ~~shall be considered pleasure craft vessels regardless of their length. The owner or operator of a pleasure craft vessel shall be responsible for certifying that the intended use is for recreational purposes.~~

(~~29~~41) PLEASURE CRAFT COATING is any ~~marine coating,~~Coating ~~except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings,~~ applied, or intended for application, ~~by brush, spray, roller, or other means~~ to ~~a pleasure craft~~Pleasure Crafts and their Appurtenances.

(~~30~~42) PRETREATMENT WASH PRIMER is a ~~coating~~Coating that contains a minimum of ~~1/2~~0.5 percent acid, by weight, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching.

(43) PRIMER is any Coating specifically formulated, labeled, and applied to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion for subsequent Coatings, a moisture

barrier, or promotes a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(44) PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) is the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a Coating or 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,

$PW\text{-}MIR = (Wtd\text{-}MIR)_1 + (Wtd\text{-}MIR)_2 + \ldots + (WtdMIR)_n$

where,

MIR = ingredient MIR; and

1,2,3,...,n = each ingredient in the product up to the total n ingredients in the product.

(~~31~~45) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE THERMOPLASTIC COATING is any ~~resin~~Resin-bearing ~~coating~~Coating, such as vinyl, chlorinated rubber, or bituminous ~~coatings~~Coatings, where the ~~resin~~Thermoplastic Resin becomes pliable with the application of heat~~,~~ and is used to recoat portions of a previously coated substrate that has sustained damage ~~to following the initial coating~~.

(46) RESIN is a non-volatile polymeric organic material which forms the surface film of a Coating.

(~~32~~47) SEALANT FOR WIRE-SPRAYED ALUMINUM COATING is a~~ny coating~~Coating ~~of up to one mil (one mil = 0.001 of an inch) in thickness of an epoxy material that is reduced for application with an equal part of an appropriate solvent (e.g. naphtha or ethylene glycol monoethyl ether)~~ formulated, labeled, and applied to seal pores, voids, and cracks in Wire-Sprayed Aluminum Coatings.

(~~33~~48) SEALER is a ~~coating~~Coating applied to bare wood to seal surface pores to prevent subsequent ~~coatings~~Coatings from being absorbed into the wood.

(~~34~~49) SOLVENT CLEANING is as defined in Rule 1171 - Solvent Cleaning Operations.

(50) 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).

(~~35~~51) SPECIAL MARKING COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating used for items such as flight decks, ~~vessel~~Vessel identification numbers, and other demarcations for safety or identification.

(~~36~~52) TACK COATING is an epoxy ~~coating~~Coating ~~of up to two mils (one mil = 0.001 of an inch) thick~~ applied to an existing epoxy ~~coating~~Coating that has aged beyond the time limit specified by the manufacturer.

(~~37~~53) TEAK PRIMER is a ~~coating~~Coating applied to teak wood or previously oiled teak wood decks in order to improve the adhesion of a seam sealer.

~~(54) THERMOPLASTIC RESIN is a Resin that cures through solvent evaporation and not chemical reaction.~~

(~~55~~54) THERMOPLASTIC FOUL DETERRENT COATING is a Coating formulated with a Thermoplastic Resin applied to the underwater portion of Vessels to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms without the use of chemical substances such as pesticides or biocides.

(55) THERMOPLASTIC RESIN is a Resin that cures through solvent evaporation and not chemical reaction.

(~~38~~56) TOPCOAT is any final ~~coating~~Coating applied to the interior or exterior of a ~~marine or pleasure craft~~Vessel.

~~(39) TOUCH-UP COATING is any coating applied incidental to the main coating process but necessary to cover minor imperfections or minor mechanical damage incurred prior to use.~~

(~~40~~57) TRANSFER EFFICIENCY ~~means~~ is the ~~amount~~ ratio of the weight or volume of ~~coating~~Coating solids ~~adhering~~ that adheres to the object to the total weight or volume, respectively, ~~being coated divided by the total amount~~ of ~~coating~~Coating solids ~~sprayed~~ used in the application process, expressed as a percentage.

(~~41~~58) UNDERSEA WEAPONS SYSTEM COATING is any ~~coating~~Coating applied to any components of a weapons system intended for exposure to a marine environment and that is intended to be launched or fired undersea.

~~(42) VARNISHES are clear or pigmented wood topcoats formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction.~~

(59) VARNISHES are clear or pigmented wood topcoats formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction.

(~~59~~60) VESSEL is any watercraft exposed to a marine or freshwater environment, including, but not limited to, ships, boats, submersibles, or submarines.

(~~43~~60~~6~~1) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is as defined in Rule 102~~ – Definition of Terms~~.

(~~44~~61~~6~~2) WIRE-SPRAYED ALUMINUM COATING is ~~any~~ a protective molten ~~multi-~~aluminum ~~c~~Coating made by melting and atomizing aluminum wire that is applied to ~~a~~ steel substrates to protect from corrosion ~~using oxygen fueled combustion spray equipment~~.

(~~62~~63) WOOD COATING is any Coating applied to wood substrates. For the purpose of this rule Wood Coatings includes Clear Wood Sealers, Clear Wood Topcoats, Pigmented Wood Sealers, and Pigmented Wood Topcoats.

(d) Requirements

(1) VOC Content of Marine Coatings

~~Except as otherwise provided in this rule, a~~No ~~person~~Person shall ~~not~~ manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Marine Coating for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any Person possess, store at a worksite, apply ~~,~~ or solicit the use of ~~a~~any ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating within ~~the~~ South Coast AQMD~~, jurisdiction with a~~ that contains VOC ~~content~~ in excess of the ~~following~~applicable limits ~~shown~~specified in ~~the~~ Table 1 – ~~Table of~~ Standards ~~I~~ for Marine Coatings. Compliance with the applicable VOC content limits shall be based on VOC content, including any material added to the original Marine Coating supplied by the manufacturer, ~~that are~~ expressed as grams of VOC per liter of coating, as applied, less water and ~~exempt solvents:~~Exempt Compounds.

Table 1 – Standards for Marine Coatings ~~**TABLE OF STANDARDS I**~~

~~MARINE COATING CATEGORY~~**Marine Coating Category**	**Regulatory VOC Content Limits (g/L-Coating)** ~~VOC LIMITS Less water and exempt compounds Grams per Liter (g/L)~~	
	~~BAKED~~ **Baked Coatings**	~~AIR DRIED~~ **Air Dried Coatings**
	~~CURRENT LIMIT~~	~~CURRENT LIMIT~~
Antenna Coating		340
Fouling Deterrent Coatings:		
Antifoulant Coatings~~:~~		400
Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating		400
~~Aluminum Substrates~~		~~560~~
~~Other Substrates~~		~~400~~
Inorganic Zinc Coating		340
Low Activation Interior Coating		420
Mist Coating		610
Navigational Aids Coating		340
Nonskid Coating		340
Organic Zinc Coating		340
Undercoaters:		
Primer	275	340
~~Pre-Treatment~~ Pretreatment Wash Primer	420	~~420~~780
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coating		340
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum Coating		610
Special Marking Coating		420
Specialty Coatings:		
Heat Resistant Coating	360	420
High Temperature Coating		500
Tack Coating		610
Topcoats:		
~~Extreme High-Gloss Coating~~	~~420~~	~~490~~
High Gloss Coating	275	340
Undersea Weapons Systems Coating	275	340
Any Other Coating Type	275	340

(2) VOC Content of Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings

~~Except as otherwise provided in this rule, a~~No ~~person~~Person shall ~~not~~ manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Pleasure Craft ~~and~~or Marine Structure Coating for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any Person possess, store at a worksite, apply or solicit the use of ~~a~~any ~~pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft ~~and~~or Marine Structure Coating, within ~~the~~ South Coast AQMD~~, jurisdiction with a~~ that contains VOC ~~content~~ in excess of the ~~following~~applicable limits ~~shown~~specified in ~~the~~ Table 2 – ~~Table of~~ Standards ~~II~~ for Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings. Compliance with the applicable VOC content limits shall be based on VOC content, including any material added to the original Pleasure Craft ~~and~~or Marine Structure Coating supplied by the manufacturer,~~that are~~ expressed as grams of VOC per liter of ~~coating~~Coating, as applied, less water and ~~exempt solvents:~~Exempt Compounds.

Table 2 – Standards for Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings

~~TABLE OF STANDARDS II~~

~~VOC LIMITS~~ ~~Less water and exempt compounds~~ ~~Grams per Liter (g/L)~~		
~~PLEASURE CRAFT COATING CATEGORY~~Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating Category	**~~CURRENT LIMIT~~Regulatory VOC Content Limits (g/L-Coating)**	
	Current Limit[1]	**Effective Date 01/01/2029**
Fouling Deterrent Coatings:		
Antifoulant Coatings~~:~~	330	
Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating	400	
~~Aluminum Substrate~~	~~560~~	
~~Other Substrate~~	~~330~~	
~~Clear~~ Wood Coatings:		
~~Sealers~~	~~550~~	
~~Varnishes~~	~~490~~	
Clear Wood Sealer	550	275
Pigmented Wood Sealer	550	275
Clear Wood Topcoat	490	275
Pigmented Wood Topcoat	490	275

~~VOC LIMITS~~ ~~Less water and exempt compounds~~ ~~Grams per Liter (g/L)~~		
~~**PLEASURE CRAFT COATING CATEGORY**~~**Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating Category**	~~**CURRENT LIMIT**~~**Regulatory VOC Content Limits (g/L-Coating)**	
	Current Limit[1]	**Effective Date 01/01/2029**
~~Primer Coatings:~~Undercoaters:		
Primer	340	
~~Finish Primer/Surfacer~~	~~420~~	
~~High Build Primer/Surfacer~~	~~340~~	
~~Marine Deck Sealant Primer~~	~~760~~	
Pretreatment Wash Primer	780	
~~Teak Primer~~	~~775~~	
Topcoats:		
~~Extreme High Gloss Coating~~	~~490~~	
High Gloss Coating	420	
Any Other Coating Type	420	340

1. The specified Current Limit remains in effect unless there is a VOC limit listed in the Effective Date column, which goes into effect on January 1, 2029.

(3) VOC Content of Low-Solids Coatings

~~Except as otherwise provided in this rule, a~~No ~~person~~Person shall ~~not~~ manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, package, or repackage any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating for use within South Coast AQMD, nor shall any Person possess, store at a worksite, apply or solicit the use of ~~a~~any ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~or a pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating, within ~~the~~ South Coast AQMD~~, jurisdiction with a~~ that contains VOC ~~content~~ in excess of the ~~following~~ limit ~~shown~~specified in ~~the~~Table 3 – ~~Table of~~ Standards ~~III~~ for Low-Solids Coatings. Compliance with the applicable VOC content limit shall be based on VOC content, including any material added to the original Coating supplied by the manufacturer, ~~that is~~ expressed as grams of VOC per liter of material of coating, or Actual VOC, as applied~~:~~.

Table 3 – Standards for Low-Solids Coatings

~~TABLE OF STANDARDS III~~

~~VOC LIMIT – MARINE & PLEASURE CRAFT COATINGS Grams per liter of material~~**Material (g/L) VOC**	
~~**COATING CATEGORY**~~**Coating Category**	~~**CURRENT LIMIT**~~**Actual VOC Content Limit (g/L-Material)**
Low-Solids Coating	120

(4) Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits

In lieu of complying with the applicable Table 1 or 2 Regulatory VOC content limit:

(A) For Pretreatment Wash Primers, a Person may elect to manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, possess, package, or repackage any Pretreatment Wash Primer for use within the South Coast AQMD, or apply a Pretreatment Wash Primer, provided it complies with the alternative PW-MIR VOC content limit in Table 4 – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits, as applied; or

(B) For Wood Coatings, a Person may elect to manufacture, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, distribute, possess, package, or repackage a Wood Coating for use within the South Coast AQMD, or apply a Wood Coating, provided it complies with the alternative PW-MIR VOC content limits in Table 4, as applied.

Table 4 – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits

Coating Category	g O_3/g Product
Pretreatment Wash Primer	1.80
Wood Coatings:	
Clear Wood Sealer	0.53
Pigmented Wood Sealer	0.60
Clear Wood Topcoat	0.53
Pigmented Wood Topcoat	0.46

(5) Sell-Through and Use-Through for Coatings with VOC Limit Reductions

Any Pleasure Craft Coating or Marine Structure Coating that is manufactured prior to the future Effective Date of the applicable VOC content limit specified in Table 2, and that has a VOC content above that limit, but no more than the Current Limit, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale for up to 12 months after the applicable Effective Date and used up to 24 months after the applicable Effective Date.

(6) Coatings Belonging to Former Coating Categories

Coatings belonging to the following Former Coating Categories listed in Table 5 – Former Coating Categories and Schedule that contain VOCs in excess of the applicable Consolidated Category VOC Limit listed in Table 5 may be supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, blended, distributed, packaged, or repackaged for use within South Coast AQMD, and may be possessed, stored at a worksite, applied or solicited for use in the South Coast AQMD until January 1, 2029, provided they do not contain VOC in excess of the Former VOC Limit listed in Table 5:

(A) Antifoulant Coatings formulated for application to aluminum substrates;

(B) Finish Primer/Surfacer;

(C) Extreme High Gloss Coating;

(D) Marine Deck Sealant Primer; ~~and~~

(E) Teak Primer~~.~~;

(F) Sealer; and

(G) Varnish.

(7) Sell-Through and Use-Through Periods for Coatings Belonging to Former Coating Categories

Any Coating belonging to any Former Coating Category listed in Table 5 that is manufactured prior to January 1, 2029, that contains VOCs below the Former VOC Limit (g/L-Coating) may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the Sell-Through End Date and used until the Use-Through End Date, after which the limits in Tables 1 and 2 apply.

Table 5: Former Coating Categories and Schedule

Former Coating Category	Consolidated Coating Category	Former VOC Limit (g/L-Coating)[1] *Effective Until January 1, 2029*	Sell-Through End Date[2]	Use-Through End Date[2]	Consolidated Category VOC Limit (g/L-Coating)[2] *Effective on and after January 1, 2029*
Marine Coatings					
Antifoulant Coatings for Aluminum Substrates	Antifoulant Coating	560	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	400
Extreme High Gloss Coating	High Gloss Coating	420			340
Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings					
Antifoulant Coatings for Aluminum Substrates	Antifoulant Coating	560	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	330
Extreme High Gloss Coating	High Gloss Coating	490			420
Finish Primer/ Surfacer	Primer	420			340
Marine Deck Sealant Primer	Clear or Pigmented Wood Sealer	760			275
Teak Primer		775			
Sealers		550			
Varnishes	Clear or Pigmented Wood Topcoat	490			275

1. The higher VOC limits allowed until January 1, 2029, are only applicable to the Former Coating Categories.

2. The specified sell-through and use-through periods are applicable to the coatings listed under the Former Coating Category column and which were manufactured prior to January 1, 2029.

(48) Most Restrictive VOC Limit

If any representation or information on the container of any ~~coating~~Coating subject to this rule, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature ~~that~~ indicates that ~~the coating~~a Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating meets the definition of, is recommended for use, or is suitable for use for more than one of the ~~marine coating~~ categories listed in ~~paragraph (d)(1)~~ Table 1 for Marine Coatings, or ~~the pleasure craft coating~~Table 2 for Pleasure Craft Coatings and Marine Structure Coatings, ~~categories listed in paragraph (d)(2), or the low-solids coatingcategory listed in paragraph (d)(3),~~ then the lowest VOC content limit in that Table shall apply.

~~(5) Alternative Emission Control Plan~~

~~A person may comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2) and (d)(3) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan, pursuant to Rule 108 - Alternative Emissions Control Plans.~~

~~(6) Exempt Compounds~~

~~A person shall not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, distribute for use in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, or apply any marine or pleasure craft coating which contains any Group II Exempt Compounds listed in Rule 102 - Definition of Terms, in quantities greater than 0.1 percent by weight. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS) are not subject to this provision.~~

~~(7) Carcinogenic Materials~~

~~A person shall not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, distribute for use in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, or apply any marine or pleasure craft coating which contains cadmium, nickel, lead or hexavalent chromium that was introduced as a pigment or as an agent to impart any property or characteristic to the marine or pleasure craft coatings during manufacturing, distribution, or use of applicable marine or pleasure craft coatings.~~

(89) Coating Application Equipment Transfer Efficiency

~~(A) A person~~ Person shall ~~not~~ apply any ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~or pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating using properly operating equipment, operated according to

procedures specified by the equipment manufacturer, and in compliance with the applicable permit conditions, if any, and by the use of ~~unless~~ one of the following methods ~~of coating transfer is used~~:

(~~i~~A) Electrostatic application; ~~or~~

(~~ii~~B) ~~High-volume, low-pressure~~High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLP) spray; ~~or~~

(~~iii~~C) Brush, dip, or roller; or

~~(iv) Spray gun application, provided the owner or operator demonstrates that the spray gun meets the HVLP definition in paragraph (c)(18) in design and use. A satisfactory demonstration must be based on the manufacturer's published technical material on the design of the spray gun and by a demonstration of the operation of the spray gun using an air pressure tip gauge from the manufacturer of the spray gun; or~~

(~~v~~D) Any such other ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~or pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating application methods as demonstrated, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (~~g~~)(h)(~~6~~5), to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving equivalent or better ~~transfer efficiency~~Transfer Efficiency than the ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~*or* pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, ~~and~~or Marine Structure Coating application method listed in ~~clause (d)(8)(A)(ii)~~subparagraph (d)(9)(B), provided written approval is obtained from the Executive Officer prior to use.

~~(B) A person shall not apply any marine coatingMarine Coating or pleasure craft coatingPleasure Craft Coating by any of the methods listed in subparagraph (d)(8)(A) unless such coating is applied with properly operating equipment, operated according to procedures recommended by the manufacturer and in compliance with applicable permit conditions, if any.~~

(~~9~~10) Solvent Cleaning, Storage and Disposal of VOC-containing Materials

Solvent cleaning of application equipment, parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, general work areas, and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning activities shall be carried out pursuant to ~~South Coast AQMD~~ Rule 1171 ~~– Solvent Cleaning Operations~~.

(e) Alternative Emission Control Plan

(1) A Person may comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108 – Alternative Emissions Control Plans.

(2) A Person may supply, sell, or offer for sale Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, or Marine Structure Coatings that exceed the VOC content limits in paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) to a Person complying with paragraph (e)(1) provided that the supplier, seller, or offeror is provided with written documentation stating that the Person purchasing the Coatings is complying with an approved Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to paragraph (e)(1).

(~~e~~f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification and Sale

(1) No ~~For the purpose of this rule, no person~~Person shall supply, sell, market, blend, distribute, package, repackage, possess, apply, or solicit for use any ~~store at a worksite any marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~or pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant ~~subject to this rule~~for use within ~~the~~ South Coast AQMD, ~~jurisdiction that is not in compliance with the requirements shown in the Tables of Standards of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) unless the following condition applies:~~ that contains any of the following chemicals in concentrations greater than the limits indicated below:

~~(A) The marine or pleasure craft coating is for use at a facility that operates in compliance with an approved Alternative Emissions Control Plan pursuant to paragraph (d)(5), and the marine or pleasure craft coating is specified in the plan.~~

(A) 0.01 percent by weight of Group II Exempt Compounds, except for cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS);

(B) 0.1 percent by weight of any VMS; or

(C) 0.01 percent by weight of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF, CAS RN 98-56-5) or *tert*-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc, CAS RN 540-88-5) that was manufactured after the applicable Final Manufacture Date in Table 6 – pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timelines, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant.

(2) Sell-Through and Use-Through Provisions

Any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant that is manufactured prior to the applicable Table 6 Final Manufacture Date, that contains more than 0.01 percent by weight of pCBtF and/or t-BAc, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale until the applicable Table 6 Sell-Through Date and may be possessed, used, or solicited for use until the applicable Table 6 Use-Through Date.

Table 6: pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timelines

Category[1]	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through End Date	Use-Through End Date
Antifoulant Coatings	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032	January 1, 2033
Colorants and Wood Coatings	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032
Primers	June 1, 2027	June 1, 2028	June 1, 2029
All Other Coating Categories	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	January 1, 2030

1. The specified Final Manufacture Dates are applicable to the Coating categories listed in Tables 1 and 2.

(3) No Person shall supply, sell, market, blend, distribute, package, repackage, possess, apply, or solicit for use any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, ~~and~~or Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant for use within South Coast AQMD, that contains cadmium, nickel, lead or hexavalent chromium that was introduced as a pigment or as an agent to impart any property or characteristic to the Coating or Colorant during manufacturing, distribution, or use.

~~(2) For the purpose of this rule, no person shall solicit from, specify, or require any other person to use in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction any marine or pleasure craft coating that does not meet the following:~~

~~(A) Applicable VOC limits required by paragraph (d)(1), (d)(2) or (d)(3) for the specific application unless:~~

~~(i) The marine or pleasure craft coating is located at a facility that operates in compliance with an approved Alternative~~

~~Emissions Control Plan pursuant to paragraph (d)(5), and the marine or pleasure craft coating is specified in the plan.~~

~~(B) The requirements of paragraphs (d)(6) and (d)(7).~~

~~(3) For the purpose of this rule, no person shall supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, package, repackage or distribute any marine or pleasure craft coating for use within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction subject to the provisions in this rule that does not meet the:~~

~~(A) Applicable VOC limits required by paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2) and (d)(3) for the specific application, unless:~~

~~(i) The marine or pleasure craft coating is for use at a facility that operates in accordance with an approved Alternative Emissions Control Plan pursuant to paragraph (d)(6), and the marine or pleasure craft coating is specified in the plan; and,~~

~~(B) The requirements of paragraphs (d)(6) and (d)(7).~~

(4) For the purpose of this rule, no ~~person~~Person shall solicit from, specify, require, offer for sale, sell, or distribute to any other ~~person~~Person for use in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction any ~~marine~~Marine Coating, ~~or pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating application equipment that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph (d)(9~~8~~)~~(A)~~.

(5) For the purpose of this rule, no ~~person~~Person shall offer for sale, sell, supply, market, offer for sale or distribute an HVLP spray gun for use within the South Coast AQMD unless said ~~person~~Person provides accurate information to the spray gun recipient. Such accurate information shall include the maximum inlet air pressure to the spray gun that would result in a maximum air pressure of 10 pounds per square inch gauge ~~(psig)~~ air pressure, measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns, based on the manufacturer's published technical material on the design of the spray application equipment, and by a demonstration of the operation of the spray application equipment using an air pressure tip gauge from the manufacturer of the gun. The information shall either be permanently marked on the gun, ~~or~~ provided on the company's letterhead, or in the form of technical literature that clearly identifies the spray gun manufacturer, the seller, or the ~~distributor~~Distributor.

~~(6) Paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2) and (d)(3) shall not apply to marine coatings or pleasure craft coatings that are sold, offered for sale, or solicited, for~~

~~shipment or use outside of the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging provided such coatings are sold, offered for sale, or solicited, for shipment or use outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.~~

~~(f)~~(g) Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements

(1) Recordkeeping for VOC Emissions

Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision ~~(i)~~(j), records of ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~usage and pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, and Marine Structure Coating usage, as applicable, shall be maintained pursuant to ~~South Coast AQMD~~ Rule 109 - Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, ~~and shall be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.~~ and shall at a minimum include the following information:

(A) Coating or Colorant name and manufacturer;

(B) Whether the product is intended for use as a Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or any combination thereof, as well as the Applicable Coating category; and

(C) Purchase records identifying the purchase date, Coating or Colorant name, total volume of Coating or Colorant purchased, and company name of seller from which each Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or Colorant was purchased.

(2) Labeling Requirements

Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (j), Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, Marine Structure Coatings, and Colorants shall comply with the labeling provisions of Rule 443.1 – Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents, and the manufacturer of any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coatings, or Colorants shall include the following information on all product containers:

(A) The VOC content of each material, as applied, as applicable:

(i) The Regulatory VOC content;

(ii) The Actual VOC content of a Low-Solids Coating; or

(iii) The PW-MIR VOC content of a Pretreatment Wash Primer or Wood Coating if the manufacturer of a Pretreatment Wash Primer or Wood Coating elects to comply with any of the

alternative PW-MIR VOC content limits in paragraph (d)(4)~~.~~; and

(B) Date of manufacture of the Coating or Colorant, or a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturer shall file an explanation of each code with the Executive Officer.

~~(g)~~(h) Test Methods

(1) Determination of VOC Content:

The VOC content of ~~coatings~~Coatings~~,~~ subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:

(A) United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Reference Test Method 24 – ~~(~~Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Volume Solids and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, ~~Title 40,~~ Part 60, Appendix A-7~~)~~. The ~~exempt compounds'~~Exempt Compounds' content shall be determined by South Coast AQMD ~~Laboratory~~ Test Method 303 – ~~(~~Determination of Exempt Compounds~~) contained in the South Coast AQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual~~; ~~or,~~

(B) South Coast AQMD Method 304 – ~~[~~Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Various Materials~~] contained in the South Coast AQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual~~; or~~,~~

(C) South Coast AQMD Method 313 – ~~[~~Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by Gas Chromatography~~-~~/Mass Spectrometry~~]~~/Flame Ionization Detection (GC/MS/FID)~~ in the South Coast AQMD's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual~~.

(2) VOC content determined to exceed the limits established by this rule through the use of any of the above-referenced test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(3) Exempt Perfluorocarbon Compounds

The following classes of compounds shall be analyzed as Exempt Compounds for compliance with subdivision (d), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the formulation of the Coatings subject to this rule and identify the test methods,

which have been approved by the U.S. EPA, California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the Executive Officer prior to such analysis, that can be used to quantify amounts of each Exempt Compound:

(A) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine~~,~~

~~shall be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subdivision (d), only at such time as manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the formulation of the coatings subject to this rule. In addition, prior to any such analysis, the manufacturers shall also identify the test methods approved by the U.S. EPA, California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the South Coast AQMD that will be used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound~~.

~~(4) Determination of Iridescent Particles in Metallic/Iridescent Coatings~~

~~The metal and silicon content in metallic/iridescent coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the South Coast AQMD Method 311 (Determination of Percent Metal in Metallic Coatings by Spectrographic Method) contained in the South Coast AQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.~~

(~~5~~4) Determination of Acid Content in Marine Coatings, ~~and~~ Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings

The acid content of any ~~coating~~Coating subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D-1613~~-06 (2012) (~~ – Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products~~)~~.

(~~6~~5) Determination of Transfer Efficiency of Application Equipment

The ~~transfer efficiency~~Transfer Efficiency of alternative ~~marine coating~~Marine Coating, ~~and pleasure craft coating~~Pleasure Craft Coating, and Marine Structure Coating application methods, as defined by ~~clause (d)(8)(A)(v)~~paragraph (c)(57), shall be determined in accordance with the most current versions of the South Coast AQMD method:

(A) ~~–~~"Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User~~, May 24, 1989,~~;" and

(B) ~~South Coast AQMD~~ "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency With ~~South Coast AQMD~~District Approved Transfer ~~Efficiency~~Efficient Spray Guns ~~September 26, 2002~~."

(6) Gloss Determination

The gloss of Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D523.

(7) Viscosity Determination

The viscosity of Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D1200 – Standard Test Method for Viscosity by Ford Viscosity Cup or ASTM Test Method D5125 – Standard Test Method for Viscosity of Paints and Related Materials by ISO Flow Cups.

(8) Solids Determination

The weight percent solids content of Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings shall be determined by ASTM Test Method D2369.

(~~7~~9) 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 may be established by any one of the specified test methods ~~shall constitute a violation of the rule~~.

(10) Equivalent Test Methods

Other test methods may be used provided they are determined to be equivalent and approved in writing by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer.

(~~8~~11) All test methods referenced in this section shall be the most recently approved version.

~~(h)~~(i) Rule 442 Applicability

Any Marine Coating, ~~or~~ Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure Coating, or any ~~facility~~Person that is exempt pursuant to subdivision ~~(i)~~(j) from all or a portion of the VOC limits of subdivision (d) shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442 - Usage of Solvents.

~~(i)~~(j) Exemptions

(1) With the exception of ~~paragraphs (d)(6) and (d)(7)~~ subdivisions (f) and (h), the provisions of this rule shall not apply to~~:~~

~~(1)~~ Marine Coatings, ~~or pleasure craft coatings~~Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings that have a VOC content of 50 g/L or less, or its equivalent, less water and exempt compounds, as applied.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) shall not apply to:

~~(2)~~(A) Marine ~~coatings~~ Coatings applied to interior surfaces of potable water containers~~.~~;

~~(3)~~(B) ~~Touch-up coatings, as defined by paragraph (c)(39) of this rule.~~Any Marine Coating, Pleasure Craft Coating, or Marine Structure Coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, manufactured, blended, packaged or repackaged for use within the South Coast AQMD in half pint or smaller containers and is applied by brush or air brush to cover minor imperfections or minor mechanical damage incurred after a Vessel is manufactured and prior to purchase and initial use;

(C) Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, or Marine Structure Coatings which are applied to test specimens in laboratories for purposes of research, development, quality control, and testing for production-related operations; or

~~(4) Any aerosol coating product.~~

~~(5) The provisions of paragraph (d)(8) shall not apply to marine or pleasure craft coatings with a viscosity of 650 centipoise or greater, as applied.~~

(~~6~~D) ~~The provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) shall not apply to marine coatings~~ Marine Coatings that are used for ~~vessels~~Vessels that are intended to submerge to at least 500 feet below the surface of the water provided that the total combined usage of such ~~coatings~~Coatings does not exceed 12 gallons per calendar year and such ~~coatings~~Coatings are in compliance with the VOC limits in the U.S. EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coatings).

(3) The provisions of paragraph (d)(9) shall not apply to Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, or Marine Structure Coatings with a viscosity of

650 centipoise or greater, as applied, as determined pursuant to paragraph (h)(7).

(4) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

(A) Aerosol Coating Products;

(B) Unsaturated polyester Resin or fiberglass Coatings, which are subject to Rule 1162 – Polyester Resin Operations; or

(C) Coatings applied to piers, bridges, and above the waterline portions of permanently docked Vessels serving as a stationary business or structure, which are subject to Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings.

(5) The prohibitions of possessing and repackaging Marine Coatings, Pleasure Craft Coatings, and Marine Structure Coatings in paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) shall not apply to Coatings that are shipped into the South Coast AQMD for temporarily storage, reformulation, or repackaging, provided the Coatings will be sold and used outside of the South Coast AQMD.

ATTACHMENT G

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report

Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

November 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings (Rule 1106) was adopted in November 1988 to limit Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from marine coatings formulated for use in the marine environment. Since its adoption, the rule has been amended multiple times to lower VOC content limits, expand rule applicability and 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 marine and pleasure craft coatings. Rule 1106 was last amended in January 2023 to correct a State Implementation Plan (SIP) deficiency. Prior to the January 2023 amendment, Rule 1106 was amended in May 2019 to combine the requirements of Rule 1106 and Rule 1106.1 – Pleasure Craft Coating Operations (Rule 1106.1) into one rule and rescind Rule 1106.1, and to align with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Marine Coatings Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating), which will be referred to as the U.S. EPA Marine Coating CTG in this staff report. Rule 1106 regulates marine coatings applied to boats, ships, and vessels, their appurtenances, and structures such as piers, docks, buoys and oil drillings rigs intended for the marine environment, and for pleasure craft.

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 California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) identified toxic endpoints for these compounds, including cancer potency values comparable to or exceeding those of chemicals already restricted under other South Coast AQMD rules. In response to these findings, the South Coast AQMD staff has been assessing pCBtF and t-BAc usage within the South Coast AQMD to develop an approach to reduce exposure to these compounds. PAR 1106 also partially implements 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) Control Measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants.

To better understand the scope of the industry's pCBtF and t-BAc usage for coatings sold within South Coast AQMD, staff distributed a survey to coating manufacturers. Due to the relatively small volume of marine and pleasure craft coatings sold for use within the South Coast AQMD, staff received only a few responses. Survey responses identified a number of coating categories that currently rely on pCBtF and/or t-BAc to varying extents in their formulations. Survey responses appeared to indicate that the marine and pleasure craft coating industry rely on pCBtF and t-BAc to a much lesser extent compared to other coating industries and indicated potential for VOC limit decreases in a number of coating categories.

Staff's proposed changes have two primary goals: 1) provide a timeline for prohibition and a phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc, and 2) reduce VOC emissions where feasible. The proposed amendments to the rule include:

- Prohibiting the sale and use of coatings containing pCBtF and t-BAc within South Coast AQMD with future effective prohibition dates that vary by coating category;
- Prohibiting the sale and use of any cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxane (VMS);
- Revising name of "pleasure craft coatings" to include "marine structure" for clarity;

- Prohibiting the possession of non-compliant marine coatings, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings;
- Alternative Product Weighted-Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC limits for pretreatment wash primers and wood coatings;
- Basic recordkeeping and labeling requirements;
- Updating rule structure, adding new definitions, and removing outdated rule provisions;
- Consolidation of Marine Coating categories to align with U.S EPA's Marine Coating CTG and other South Coast AQMD Rules;
- Revision of Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure coating categories to align with other California Air District rules; and
- Addition of new biocide-free antifoulant category.

The pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition is expected to occur by January 1, 2027, for most coatings, with four additional years allowed for antifoulant coatings. The expected emissions reductions for the rule are approximately 23.9 pounds per day of VOC.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION
REGULATORY HISTORY
2022 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
AFFECTED INDUSTRIES
PUBLIC PROCESS

Introduction

Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings is a source-specific rule adopted on November 4, 1988, to reduce VOC emissions from the use of marine and pleasure craft coatings formulated for use in the marine environment. Rule 1106 establishes VOC content limits, coating application restrictions, and recordkeeping requirements. The rule applies to any person or facility that manufactures, supplies, sells, solicits, or applies marine and/or pleasure craft coatings within South Coast AQMD.

Later rule amendments expanded the scope of the rule to apply to pleasure craft coatings, which were previously regulated under Rule 1106.1. Rule 1106 was amended in May 2019 to combine the requirements of Rule 1106 and Rule 1106.1 into one rule and rescind Rule 1106.1 to align with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG. Rule 1106 regulates marine coatings applied to boats, ships, and vessels, their appurtenances, and structures such as piers, docks, buoys and oil drillings rigs intended for the marine environment, and for pleasure craft, within South Coast AQMD.

As VOC limits became more stringent, coating manufacturers increasingly relied on exempt and partially exempt solvents, most notably pCBtF, and t-BAc, because their use does not contribute to the calculated total 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 1106, the current rule development has two primary goals: (1) phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in marine and pleasure craft coatings, and (2) reduce VOC emissions where feasible.

2022 Air Quality Management Plan

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 includes Control Measure CTS-01 Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants (CTS-01), which seeks to address the toxicity concerns of pCBtF and t-BAc and assess opportunities for VOC emission reductions. PAR 1106 partially implements the 2022 AQMP Control Measure CTS-01 by prohibiting the use of marine and pleasure craft coatings that contain pCBtF and t-BAc.

U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires areas designated as being in non-attainment with federal ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to adopt reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), to achieve emission reductions. RACT is defined as the lowest emission limit that a source is capable of meeting by using reasonably available technology.

The U.S. EPA develops CTGs that are used to determine RACT level of controls. The CAA requires states to submit RACT regulations for sources of VOC emissions that are covered by a CTG that was issued after the amendment of the CAA in 1990, but prior to the time of attainment.

States that have existing marine coating regulations must be at least as stringent as the CTG limits or otherwise must be determined to meet RACT. The U.S. EPA has issued a CTG for control of VOC emissions from surface coating operations in the shipbuilding and ship repair industry to assist states in analyzing and determining RACT for the industry.

Regulatory History

Rule 1106 was adopted on November 4, 1988, and has since been amended nine times. The rule was initially adopted to limit VOC emissions from marine coatings applied on vessels used for commercial purposes and national defense, and their appurtenances, and to buoys and oil drilling rigs intended for the marine environment.

Rule 1106.1 was adopted on May 1, 1992, to limit VOC emissions from coatings applied to pleasure craft, or their parts and components, for the purpose of refinishing, repairing, modifying, or manufacturing such craft. The rule defined pleasure craft as any vessel manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes. Many of the then-existing coating categories in Rule 1106 were not representative of the pleasure craft coating industry. Consequently, South Coast AQMD adopted Rule 1106.1 with the intent of identifying the special categories of coatings applied to pleasure craft.

One of the key objectives of the 2019 amendment to Rule 1106 was to combine the requirements of Rule 1106 and Rule 1106.1 into one rule and rescind Rule 1106.1. This was done to alleviate industry confusion regarding the applicability of each rule and to be consistent with other California air districts. The second key objective was to align VOC content limits and establish marine coating categories consistent with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG.

Rule 1106 was most recently amended in January 2023 to correct a California SIP deficiency raised by the U.S. EPA. The basis of the deficiency was the reference to ASTM D7767-11, "Standard Test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers, and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them" (ASTM D7767). U.S. EPA stated that because ASTM D7767 was not a U.S. EPA-approved test method, it could not be used to enforce a SIP-approved rule. U.S. EPA also recommended removing two product categories to improve Rule 1106, as those categories are not listed in the 1996 U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG. The amendment removed "Elastomeric Adhesives," which are now subject to Rule 1168 – Adhesives and Sealants, and "Metallic Heat Resistant Coatings," which are now subject to the "Heat Resistant Coating" VOC limit.

Background on pCBtF and t-BAc

In 1994, the U.S. EPA exempted pCBtF from the federal definition of a VOC due to its negligible photochemical reactivity. South Coast AQMD mirrored this exemption in 1995 by adding pCBtF to the list of exempt VOC compounds established in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms (Rule 102). When a compound is listed as exempt, the compound is not considered a VOC for any application in the South Coast AQMD unless otherwise specified in a South Coast AQMD rule.

In 2004, the U.S. EPA exempted t-BAc from the federal definition of a VOC; however, South Coast AQMD did not grant a full exemption under Rule 102 due to toxicity concerns. Instead, t-BAc was granted limited exemptions through source-specific Rules 1113 and 1151; t-BAc has never been granted a VOC exemption for marine and pleasure craft coatings subject to Rule 1106.

In 2013, the Rule 1113 amendment included a resolution that directed staff to review the limited exemption for t-BAc due to renewed toxicity concerns. In 2017, staff drafted a white paper study regarding the toxicity and limited exemption of t-BAc and presented the preliminary findings to the South Coast AQMD Stationary Source Committee (SSC), who in turn directed staff to remove the limited exemptions for t-BAc following the completion and results of OEHHA's health risk assessment of t-BAc.

OEHHA finalized their health risk assessment of t-BAc in 2018, concluding that its cancer risk is higher than previously estimated. Based on OEHHA's findings and staff recommendations, the SSC directed staff to remove existing t-BAc exemptions in Rules 1113 and 1151 when those rules are amended and request OEHHA to review the potential toxicity of pCBtF and remove the exemption if pCBtF is deemed a potential carcinogen. In 2020, OEHHA finalized their health risk assessment of pCBtF and concluded that pCBtF is a potential carcinogen.

The SSC recommended a precautionary approach to prioritize reducing the use of compounds with a known or suspected toxic endpoint over reducing VOC emissions. Based on that recommendation, staff is working to amend each VOC rule by considering each category and the best approach to reduce the toxicity of coatings and solvents used within the South Coast AQMD. Staff has taken action to phase out and prohibit the use of t-BAc and pCBtF through amendments to Rule 1168 in 2022, Rule 1151 in 2024, Rules 1171 and 1107 in 2025, and Rules 1124, 1136, and 1144 in 2026 and in the rule development process for Rules 1113, 1143, and 1130 to address pCBtF and t-BAc.

Background on Rule 102 Group II Exempt Compounds

When the U.S. EPA exempts compounds from the federal definition of a VOC, they only consider the photochemical reactivity, they do not consider other potential adverse factors such as toxicity. When the South Coast AQMD considers exempting compounds, considerations such as toxicity, potentially toxicity, or other environmental impacts are evaluated. Compounds are then categorized in Rule 102 as Group I compounds, which are not restricted from use, or Group II compounds, which are restricted or will be restricted in the future due to toxicity, potentially toxicity, or other environmental impacts.

Since the 1990s, Rules 1106 and 1106.1 included prohibitions for the use of certain Group II exempt compounds, the compounds prohibited changed with different amendments. A trace level of 0.1 weight percent was established in the 2019 amendment to provide certainty to manufacturers formulating coatings and for the South Coast AQMD laboratory when they test for the prohibited compounds. Staff changed the trace levels allowance for prohibited compounds from 0.1 to 0.01 weight percent during the 2022 amendment to Rule 1168 – Adhesives and Sealants to be consistent with the California Air Resources Board Consumer Product Regulation and provides more realistic indication of a trace level contaminant. That change has been mirrored in other VOC rule amendments and staff proposes to include that lower level in PAR 1106.

Another change regarding Group II exempt compounds involves VMS, which was included as Group II exempt compounds in the 1995 amendment to Rule 102. OEHHA has identified non-cancer chronic toxic endpoint for VMS, specifically impacting the liver and spleen and the U.S. EPA preliminary evaluation on a type of VMS indicated unreasonable risk to workers in manufacturing and industrial use and to consumers through certain conditions of use.

Small, but non-negligible, quantities of VMS can be found in certain types of silicone-based coatings. VMS are not intentionally added to the coatings but can be found as an impurity in certain coating types. To address this, many recent VOC coatings rules have been amended to include a prohibition of VMS, but at a higher level of 0.1 weight percent. Staff is proposing to mirror that change in PAR 1106.

Affected Industries

Rule 1106 is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses or distributes any Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating, and any associated solvent used with a Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating for use within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, as well as any person who uses, stores at a worksite, or solicits the application of any Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating and any associated solvent used with a Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The affected industries include shipyards, docks, boatyards, marinas, repair and refinishing facilities.

These facilities range from small family-owned facilities to large operations. Staff identified thirty-seven facilities with active permits subject to Rule 1106.

Process Description

Rule 1106 is intended to apply to operations that manufacture, refinish, or maintain marine vessels and/or pleasure craft and their appurtenances, as well as docks, buoys, and oil drilling rigs exposed to marine or freshwater environments using marine and/or pleasure craft coatings. Marine and pleasure craft coatings perform essential functions, such as marine fouling prevention, sealing, priming, filling, and finishing to achieve required aesthetic and fouling resistance characteristics. Marine and pleasure craft coatings are formulated to meet performance needs including adhesion, hardness, clarity, durability, minimal fuel efficiency impact, and resistance to marine fouling.

Below is a general overview of the coating types and application methods:

Coatings for Vessels**:**

Water-going vessels have coatings specifically designed for the two main portions: top side and bottom side. With the vessel at rest, anything above the waterline is considered top side and anything below the waterline is considered bottom side.

Top Side:

The top side of the vessel is the visual portion from the waterline up. Coatings applied to the top side not only protect the substrate in a marine environment but also have aesthetic purposes. The substrates can include wood of various types, fiberglass and composites, steel, stainless steel, aluminum, brass, and bronze. These coatings can be applied by hand, usually with a paint brush or roller, or using atomized spray equipment. There are several top-side coating categories which are included in Rule 1106 such as wood finishes, primers, and topcoats.

Bottom Side:

The bottom side of the vessel is the portion below the waterline (the “hull”). The most common types of coatings applied to the bottom side of a vessel are primers and antifoulant coatings. A vessel that is docked or moored in both freshwater and seawater is susceptible to marine fouling, which is the growth of biological organisms on water-immersed surfaces. Marine fouling is

typically broken down into hard growth such as barnacles, mussels, or shipworms, and soft growth such as algae and grass. If unabated, this growth would continue and cause excessive drag on the vessel during operation. It could also cause severe damage to the hull substrate via corrosion of steel and aluminum hulls and shipworms boring into wooden hulls. Finally, fouling also poses a potential threat to the environment by transporting harmful marine organisms to other waterways. The solution to fouling is an antifoulant coating, which is used to inhibit the growth of foulant and/or prevent foulant from adhering to the bottom of the boat. There are two different categories for antifoulant coatings: a hard bottom paint and an ablative bottom paint.

Hard Antifoulant Coatings:

Hard antifoulant coatings are generally epoxy-type coatings formulated with copper, organotin compounds (an organic compound with one or more tin atoms in its molecules), and other biocides and pesticides. Copper is used to deter hard growth such as mussels and barnacles, whereas biocides and pesticides are used to control soft growth such as algae and other marine organisms like ship worms. Most hard antifoulant coatings control marine growth by releasing substances slowly from the pores of the coating while in the water; other types of hard antifoulant coatings utilize Teflon® and silicone which make the coating surface too slick for adherence of marine growth. Hard antifoulant coatings are typically used for vessels that spend long periods of time at rest in the water. These coatings are regulated in Rule 1106 as "Antifoulant Coatings."

Ablative Antifoulant Coatings:

Ablative antifoulant coatings are specially formulated as a partly sacrificial coating that slowly wears away during a vessel's operation. As the coating wears, it exposes a new layer with fresh antifoulant compounds. This process is similar to hand washing, where the bar of soap continuously erodes during each washing operation while remaining effective in subsequent washings. These coatings are regulated in Rule 1106 as "Any Other Coating Type" as they are not formulated with biocides or pesticides.

Metal-free Antifoulant Coatings:

Metal-free antifoulant coatings can be ablative or hard, but without copper, organotin, or metal compounds to prevent fouling. Metal-free antifoulant coatings can prevent fouling by instead using hydrogel polymers. These polymers absorb water and create a hydrated, slippery surface that mimics natural, biological anti-adhesive surfaces in nature (e.g., fish mucus). Metal-free antifoulants can also prevent fouling with non-metal biocides, such as Tralopyril (ECONEA™), a pharmaceutical grade biocide that creates a living surface similar to the mucoprotein protective slime-coat that covers the scales and skin of a fish. These coatings are regulated in Rule 1106 as "Antifoulant Coatings."

Biocide-free Antifoulant Coatings:

Biocide-free antifoulant coatings can be ablative or hard, but without biocides, copper, or organotin compounds in their formulations. Biocide-free antifoulant coatings can prevent fouling using hydrogel polymers. These polymers absorb water and create a hydrated, slippery surface that mimics natural, biological anti-adhesive surfaces in nature (e.g. fish mucus). These coatings are

regulated in Rule 1106 as "Any Other Coating Type" as they are not formulated with biocides or pesticides.

Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating:

Thermoplastic foul deterrent coating. a subset of Biocide-free antifoulant coatings, is a newly proposed category, that requires slightly higher VOC limits because of the thermoplastic resin system.

Application Methods:

HVLP Spray Equipment:

Sprayed coatings are applied using high-volume, low-pressure (HVLP) spray equipment. HVLP spray equipment is defined as "spray application equipment designed to atomize 100 percent by air pressure only and is operated between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge when measuring air atomizing pressure dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns." HVLP spray guns have a transfer efficiency of 65%, meaning 65% of the paint that is sprayed will adhere to the intended substrate. For comparison, standard non-HVLP spray guns are typically high pressure and, due to the excessive spraying pressure, result in paint bounce-back: a condition where the paint hits the target and a large percent bounces back off the target and into the atmosphere. These types of spray guns can have a transfer efficiency as low as 25%.

Other Application Methods:

Brush and roller coatings are applied directly from the paintbrush bristles or the roller to the substrate and have a very high coating-to-substrate transfer efficiency. Dip coatings are applied by dipping an object into a container filled with a coating, providing very high coating-to-substrate transfer efficiency. Brush, roller, and dip coating processes can have efficiencies of up to 100%, not allowing for spillage.

Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings and VOC Control

Marine and pleasure craft coatings generally rely on solvent-based formulations. During application and curing, various solvents evaporate and emit VOCs. Therefore, marine and pleasure craft coating operations are a source of VOC emissions within South Coast AQMD and are subject to regulatory requirements.

Rule 1106 primarily controls emissions by establishing VOC content limits for marine and pleasure craft coatings. While some source categories regulated under other rules require add-on air pollution control equipment, compliance with Rule 1106 has been achieved predominantly through material reformulation, improved application practices, and the use of compliant coating technologies.

As VOC limits under Rule 1106, and now-rescinded Rule 1106.1, became more stringent through successive amendments, coating manufacturers reformulated products to maintain performance while reducing regulated VOC content. With limited exemption in other District rules, t-BAc is not considered an exempt compound for Rule 1106 and therefore is counted toward the VOC content of the coating of marine and pleasure craft coatings. However, t-BAc is fully exempted by the U.S. EPA and is still used in some marine and pleasure craft coating formulations.

VOC emissions resulting from the application of marine and pleasure craft coatings are primarily controlled by two methods. First, the end-user can improve work practices (e.g., keeping coating containers tightly sealed or by properly cleaning coating application equipment). Second, the chemistry of the coatings can be modified to reduce the VOC content. This second approach is generally performed at the manufacturer or supplier level. VOC content of marine and pleasure craft coatings can be reduced via reformulation by transitioning to a high-solids formulation, manufacturing with low-VOC solvent mixtures, or utilizing exempt solvents. The predominant method for controlling VOC emissions from marine and pleasure craft coatings is to formulate with exempt compounds or solvents, such as acetone or pCBtF, since they do not count towards the VOC content the coating.

While the use of exempt solvents facilitated compliance with mass-based VOC limits, subsequent toxicological evaluations determined that pCBtF and t-BAc are potent carcinogens. 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.

Marine and Pleasure Craft Coating Operations

Based on previous staff reports and industry feedback, the majority of the operators in the marine coating and pleasure craft coating industry are non-permitted facilities and therefore not inspected as frequently by South Coast AQMD inspectors.

Staff visited two marina boatyards to gather information on the type of work facilities perform and the types of coatings used. During these visits, staff observed that both mechanical repair and refinishing services were offered. Mechanical repair services typically included engine work, drive unit work, and work that did not include the application of coatings. Refinishing services included preparation of substrates for coating and the application of coatings to marine and pleasure craft vessels. Coatings applied by the marinas are formulated for both top-side and bottom-side application. Staff found only a small number of marinas offering top-side coating services. Marinas without top-side coating services sub-contract to persons who perform the coating services at the site. Most marinas offer bottom-side coating services, typically involving antifoulant coatings. The average vessel is re-coated with antifoulant coatings every two years, and requires two rolled-on coats with a third coat applied only along the waterline level of the hull. South Coast AQMD staff found application of antifoulant coatings to be the main coating operation conducted at the marina boatyards.

Public Process

The rule amendment process began in July 2025. Staff conducted three working group meetings and multiple individual meetings with industry stakeholders and representatives. Table 1-1 summarizes the key topics discussed at each of the Working Group Meetings and included presentations that are posted on the South Coast AQMD's website.[1]

[1] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1106

Table 1-1: Summary of Public Meetings

Meeting title	Date	Highlights
Working Group Meeting #1	August 12, 2025	• Rule background • Key amendment objectives • Exempt solvent background • Preliminary technology assessments
Working Group Meeting #2	March 19, 2026	• Summary of WGM #1 • Amendment progress update • Rule background • Manufacturer survey summary • Initial rule concepts
Working Group Meeting #3	June 2, 2026	• Summary of WGM#2 • Amendment progress update • Rule Concepts
Public Workshop	August 28, 2026	• Rule background • Proposed Rule Amendments • Draft Rule Language • Emissions Impact • Socioeconomic Impact Assessment • CEQA

CHAPTER 2: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT FOR MARINE AND PLEASURE CRAFT COATINGS

REFORMULATION COST ASSESSMENT

MARINE AND PLEASURE CRAFT PCBTF AND T-BAC PROHIBITION AND PHASE OUT TIMELINE

pCBtF and t-BAc Use in Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

The main objective of PAR 1106 is to phase out the use of exempt and partially exempt compounds that have been determined to have toxic endpoints: pCBtF and t-BAc. Rule 1106 regulates sixteen main categories of marine coatings, four main categories of pleasure craft coatings, and various related sub-categories. Staff assessed seven coating categories, which includes main categories and sub-categories, reportedly sold for use in South Coast AQMD. Staff ~~and~~ concluded that~~,~~ because the reported coatings contained low concentrations of pCBtF and t-BAc, and many coatings were formulated below the existing VOC content limits, there is potential for VOC limit decreases in some coating categories. Furthermore, staff concluded that a prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc can take effect relatively quickly due to the relatively low levels of pCBtF and t-BAc and availability of lower-VOC coatings that do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc.

Marine and Pleasure Craft Coating Manufacturer pCBtF and t-BAc Survey

During development for PAR 1106, in August 2025, staff conducted a survey of marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturers to further understand the extent of pCBtF and t-BAc usage in coating formulations sold within the South Coast AQMD. Staff used the survey results to evaluate VOC content limits, VOC emissions, and possible prohibition timelines for coatings containing pCBtF and/or t-BAc. The following table lists the main survey questions.

Table 2-1: August 2025 Coating Manufacturer Survey Questions

	Requested Information
1.	Company name, contact person, and an email address
2.	Product name and code
3.	Product category and application type (marine or pleasure craft)
4.	VOC content (regulatory and actual)
5.	Percent content by weight of pCBtF and t-BAc
6.	Annual volume sold of each reported product

In total, less than five marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturers responded to the survey. The following summarizes the main findings of the survey:

- Seven total coating categories and subcategories reported;
- 39 percent of the reported coatings contain pCBtF;
- 14 percent of the reported coatings contain t-BAc;
- Three percent of the reported coatings contain both pCBtF and t-BAc;
- 44 percent of the reported coatings do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc;
- All but one of the reported coatings are solvent-based;
- Products in four of the seven reported coating categories contain pCBtF;
- Products in two of the seven reported coating categories contain t-BAc;
- Three of the seven reported coating categories as a whole do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc;

- Reported pCBtF and t-BAc contents ranged from approximately one to ten percent by weight, depending on coating category and formulation;
- The remaining categories were not reported in the survey.

Based on survey data submitted, pCBtF is used in the following three coating categories:

- Antifoulant coatings (formulated for application to Non-Aluminum substrates)
- Finish Primer Surfacers (included in Any Other Coating Type category for Marine use)
- High Gloss Topcoats

Based on survey data submitted, t-BAc is used in the following three coating categories:

- Antifoulant coatings (formulated for application to Non-Aluminum substrates)
- Antifoulant coatings (formulated for application to Aluminum substrates)
- Finish Primer Surfacers (included in Any Other Coating Type category for Marine use)

These categories represent most of the reported product sales and form the basis for staff's evaluation of reformulation feasibility under PAR 1106.

The following tables display the manufacturer-reported coating categories in Tables 1 and 2 of Rule 1106, and indicate which coating categories were reported to contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc. Please note, since t-BAc is not considered as an exempt solvent for marine and pleasure craft coatings in Rule 1106, any t-BAc that is used or in the reported coatings would be included in the VOC content of the coating. Thus, replacing t-BAc with a similar solvent would not impact the overall VOC content of the coating.

Table 2-2: Marine Coatings Survey Data Summary

Coating Category	VOC Content Limits (Less Water and Exempts)		Survey Response Data		
	Baked (g/L)	Air Dried (g/L)	Reported (Y/N)	pCBtF Reported	t-BAc Reported
Antenna Coating		340	N		
Antifoulant Coatings:					
Aluminum Substrates		560	Y		✓
Other Substrates		400	Y	✓	✓
Inorganic Zinc Coating		340	N		
Low Activation Interior Coating		420	N		
Mist Coating		610	N		
Navigational Aids Coating		340	N		
Nonskid Coating		340	N		
Organic Zinc Coating		340	N		
Pretreatment Wash Primer	420	420	N		
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coating		340	N		
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum		610	N		
Special Marking Coating		420	N		
Specialty Coatings:			N		
Heat Resistant Coating	360	420	N		
High Temperature Coating		500	N		
Tack Coating		610	N		
Topcoats:					
Extreme High Gloss Coating	420	490	N		
High Gloss Coating	275	340	Y	✓	
Undersea Weapons Systems Coating	275	340	N		
Any Other Coating Type	275	340	Y	✓	

Table 2-3~~2-3~~: Pleasure Craft Coatings Survey Data Summary

Coating Category	Survey Response Data			
	VOC Content Limit (g/L)	Reported (Y/N)	pCBtF Reported	t-BAc Reported
Antifoulant Coatings:				
Aluminum Substrates	560	Y		✓
Other Substrates	330	Y	✓	✓
Clear Wood Coatings:				
Sealers	550	N		
Varnishes	490	Y		
Primers:				
Finish Primer Surfacer	420	Y	✓	✓
High Build Primer Surfacer	340	Y		
Marine Deck Sealant Primer	760	Y		
Pretreatment Wash Primer	780	N		
Teak Primer	775	N		
Topcoats:				
Extreme High Gloss Coating	490	N		
High Gloss Coating	420	Y	✓	
Any Other Coating Type	420	N		

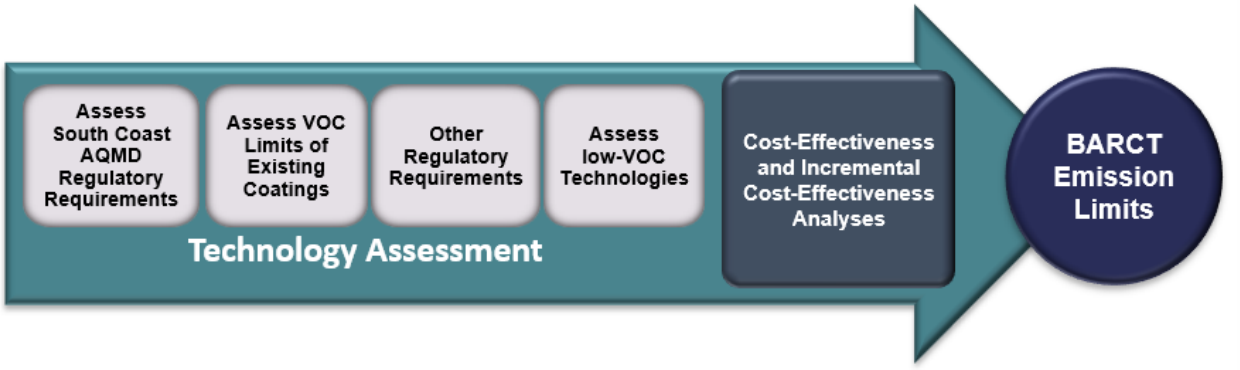
BARCT Assessments Approach

In addition to the pCBtF and t-BAc phase out, staff identified several coatings where there is potential for VOC limit reductions, which require a best available retrofit control technology (BARCT) assessment. The purpose of a BARCT assessment is to assess potential VOC control options to establish future-effective emission limits for each marine and pleasure craft coating category. Under Health and Safety Code Section 40406, BARCT is defined 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 BARCT assessment follows a framework through the rule development process and includes public participation. Figure 2-1 shows the overall BARCT assessment approach.

Figure 2-1: BARCT Assessment Approach



21**Technology Assessment**

Staff conducted a BARCT assessment to evaluate the marine coating categories that are proposed to have a VOC limit reduction. This consists of four steps: the assessment of South Coast AQMD requirements, a complete assessment of emission limits of existing coatings, review of other regulatory requirements, and assessment of available VOC control technologies. The purpose of the BARCT assessment focuses on establishing that the proposed limits are achievable given coatings currently on the market and with reformulation timelines. Here, staff focused on three coating categories identified as having potential for lower VOC limits: 1) Antifoulant Coatings, 2) Primer/Finishers, and 3) Wood Coatings. The assessment also considers the categorization and subcategorization of the coatings. The BARCT assessment will be detailed below for each applicable coating category.



Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

As the final step of the BARCT assessment, the South Coast AQMD conducts cost-effectiveness analyses that result in the reduction of criteria pollutants (NOx, SOx, VOC, PM, and CO). The analysis is used as a measure of relative effectiveness of a proposal. It is generally used to compare and rank rules, control measures, or alternative means of emission controls relating to the cost of purchasing, installing, and operating control equipment to achieve the projected emission reductions. The major components of the cost-effectiveness analysis are the initial capital investments, recurring cost, discount rate, present value factor, emission reductions, and equipment life.

- Initial Capital Investments: Increased capital investment is the increased cost to transition to lower-VOC coating formulations or, more simply, the cost difference between the higher- and lower-VOC coatings. Due to the availability of existing lower-VOC coatings, staff anticipates that marine and pleasure craft coating operations will transition from higher- to lower-VOC coatings. Therefore, the analysis will identify the initial capital investment between the existing higher- and lower-VOC coatings by evaluating the cost difference per gallon of coating multiplied by the annual gallons of coating used for each coating category.

- Recurring Cost: Recurring cost is the associated annual cost over the lifetime of the control technology, such as recurring operation and maintenance costs. Since the proposed amended rule does not require changes to coating equipment or affect coating service life staff does not anticipate any difference in recurring costs associated with using higher VOC coatings compared with the lower VOC coatings. Therefore, staff will assume zero recurring cost associated with the transition from higher to lower VOC products.
- Discount rate: The discount rate uses a real interest rate of four percent to calculate the present value factor. The discount rate should not be confused with an interest rate, which represents the percentage charged or earned on money over time. The discount rate is used to determine the present value of future cash flows and takes into account the average real interest rate in the U.S. over the last thirty years and its fluctuation over time. For this evaluation, the discount rate will be zero because there are no recurring annual costs associated with using higher VOC coatings compared with the lower VOC coatings.
- Present Value Factor (PVF): The formula, as described below, is a function of the time of the coating and discount rate used. For this evaluation, the PVF will be zero because there are no recurring annual costs associated with using higher VOC coatings compared with the lower VOC coatings.
- Emission Reduction: Emission reduction is the total VOC reduction from the higher VOC limit to the lower VOC limit over the lifetime of the coating. The emission reduction will be realized once the operator switches to the lower VOC coatings.
- Equipment life: Equipment life is the timeframe at which the cost difference between the higher VOC coatings and lower VOC coatings and emission reductions are evaluated. For this evaluation, staff is considering annual costs with no recurring costs, so the cost effectiveness will be based on annual emission reductions.

The cost-effectiveness for PAR 1106 was completed using the discounted cash flow method, as explained in the next section.

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

The DCF method converts all present and future costs required to comply with the proposed rule, to present value. Conceptually, it is as if calculating the number of funds that would be needed at the beginning of the initial year to finance the initial capital investments and would be set aside to pay off the annual costs as they occur in the future. The funds that are set aside are assumed to be invested and generates a rate of return at the discount rate chosen. The final cost-effective measure is derived by dividing the present value of total costs by the total emissions reduced over the equipment life or timeframe. The following equation is used for calculating cost-effectiveness with DCF:

$$Cost - effectiveness = \frac{Initial\ Capital\ Investments\ +\ (Annual\ O\&M\ Costs\ \times\ PVF)}{Annual\ Emission\ Reductions\ \times\ Years\ of\ Equipment\ Life}$$

Where:

$$PVF = \frac{(1+r)^N - 1}{r * (1+r)^{(N-1)}}$$

Where

r = real interest rate (discount rate); and
N = years of equipment life.

The present-value factor (PVF) converts a constant stream of payments made for N years into its single present-value equivalent.

Based on the assumptions stated earlier, there are no anticipated changes in annual recurring costs for the transition to a lower VOC coating; therefore, the cost-effectiveness equation can be simplified to the following equation.

Simplified cost effectiveness calculation for coating reformulations:

$$Cost - effectiveness = \frac{\text{~~Annual~~}Initial\ Capital\ Investments}{Annual\ Emission\ Reductions}$$

The annual capital investment in the above equation is the cost difference between the higher VOC coating and the lower VOC coating based on current price for similar sized containers. The annual emission reduction is the emission reductions from transitioning from the higher VOC coating to the lower VOC coating based on the estimated annual volume reported or sold for the specific coating category. The annual volumes are estimated based on the emission inventory estimates in the section.

Finally, Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6(a)(3) states that an incremental cost-effectiveness assessment shall be performed on one or more identified potential control options that meet emission reduction objectives. To determine the incremental cost-effectiveness under this paragraph, South Coast AQMD calculates the difference in the dollar costs divided by the difference in the emission reduction potentials between each progressively more stringent potential control option as compared to the next less expensive control option. Once the BARCT assessment is complete and VOC limits are established, staff considers incrementally more stringent options to demonstrate that the VOC limit represents the "maximum degree of reduction achievable by each class or category." The equation for incremental cost-effectiveness is as follows:

$$\text{I} - CE\left(\$/_{tons\ VOC\ reduced}\right) = \frac{Incremental\ Difference\ in\ Cost\ (Present\ Worth\ Value)}{Incremental\ Difference\ in\ Emission\ Reductions\ (Lifetime\ Reductions)}$$

Summary of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

To determine cost-effectiveness for the proposed lower VOC limits for the three categories, cost information and estimates for existing coatings were obtained. Staff conducted online searches and met with multiple coating manufacturers, vendors, distributors, and stakeholders to gather cost data and estimates for various types of coatings. The cost difference between the higher VOC and lower VOC products will be used in the cost-effectiveness analysis. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board established a cost screening threshold of $36,000 per ton of VOC removed in the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan. That value increases with the Consumer Price Index and is currently $42,675 in 2025 dollars per ton of VOC emissions reduced.

Emission Inventory

To estimate the VOC emissions inventory for PAR 1106, staff reviewed the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Emissions Inventory Categories (EIC) codes related to marine and pleasure craft coating operations within South Coast AQMD included in the emission inventory for facilities within South Coast AQMD. Three SIC facility types were evaluated: boat building and repairing facilities, marina boatyard facilities, and boat dealership facilities. EIC codes are associated with emissions from marine coatings and related process solvents. The facilities evaluated are primarily engaged in building and repairing boats, operating marinas, performing incidental repairs, and transportation. Staff then ran a query of Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) SIP inventory for compliance year 2025 using the SIC and EIC codes. Based on the evaluation, PAR 1106 area sources account for approximately 0.142 tons per day. Manufacturer survey data indicates that both pCBtF and t-BAc are commonly used in marine and pleasure craft coating formulation, and that pCBtF is relied on, though not heavily relative to other coating industries, to meet current VOC content limits in a number of coating categories. Less than five coating manufacturers responded to the distributed survey, in which a total of 95 products were reported. Approximately half of the reported coatings contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc, with a large majority of the volume of coatings sold for use within South Coast AQMD containing pCBtF. However, the concentration of pCBtF in the coatings was relatively low (less than 10 percent). Based on the data submitted in the surveys, the following six categories reported had the highest usage volumes: 1) antifoulants for aluminum substrates, 2) antifoulant coatings for aluminum and non-aluminum substrates, 3) finish primers surfacers, 4) high-build primer surfacers, 5) high gloss topcoats, and 6) clear wood varnish. Total volume reported was approximately 11,500 gallons which equates to approximately 17.7 tons per year or 0.0485 tons per day, with antifoulants coatings accounting for approximately 60 percent of all marine and pleasure craft coatings. A comparison of the emissions from the survey and SIP inventory indicates that the volumes of coatings reported in the survey were 33 percent underreported of the total SIP baseline of 0.142 tons per day. As a result, staff adjusted the reported volumes in the survey by a factor of three to reflect actual potential VOC emissions from marine and pleasure crafts. The six categories reported accounted for approximately 95 percent of the total volume whereas the remaining coating categories only accounted for 5 percent or approximately 1,600 pounds of VOC.

Table 2-4: Coating Category Percentage of Total Emissions and Adjusted Estimated VOC Annual Emissions

Category	Coating Category Percentage of Total VOC Emissions	Adjusted Estimated VOC Annual Emissions (lbs)
Aluminum Antifoulant	5	~1,800
Non-Aluminum Antifoulant	55	~18,000
Finish Primer/Surfacer	20	~8,000
High-Build Primer/Surfacer	6	~1,900
High-Gloss Topcoat	3	~1,000
Clear Wood Varnish	4	~1,200
Other Coating Categories	5	~1,600

Proposed Emission Reductions

As part of the BARCT assessment, staff will evaluate the cost-effectiveness for coatings that will be consolidated into similar categories which will either maintain the lower VOC limit of the categories being combined or be subject to a lower proposed BARCT limit based on similar coating types currently available on the market. For marine coatings, staff is proposing to align the limits with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations to ensure the marine coating VOC limits in PAR 1106 align with RACT requirements. Aligning VOC limits with RACT will not require a cost-effectiveness analysis since those VOC limits are currently achievable with available coatings. For all other categories where the limits are proposed to be lowered, staff will conduct a cost-effectiveness analysis by comparing the cost of the higher VOC coating with the cost of the lower VOC coating. In addition, any marine or pleasure craft coating category reliant on pCBtF or t-BAc will be analyzed for potential cost impacts due to reformulation efforts due to the prohibition and phase-out of pCBtF or t-BAc. There are currently 10 categories that will be consolidated into five categories, with two categories for marine coatings and eight categories for pleasure crafts. The following table summarizes the category consolidation and associated limits along with whether the coating contains pCBtF or t-BAc based on the manufacturer submitted survey.

Table 2-5: Consolidated Categories and Limits

Original Coating Category	Consolidated Coating Category	VOC Content Limits (g/L)		Contains pCBtF or t-BAc
		Original VOC Limit	Proposed BARCT Limit	
Marine Coatings				
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	Antifoulant	560	400 (RACT)	N/A*
Extreme High Gloss	High Gloss	420(baked)/ 490(air)	275(baked)/ 340 (air)	N/A*
Pleasure Craft Coatings				
Aluminum Substrate	Antifoulant	560	330	Y
Extreme High Gloss	High Gloss	490	420	N/A*
Finish Primer/Surfacer	Primer	420	275	Y
High Build Primer/Surfacer	Primer	340	275	N
Marine Deck Sealant Primer	Wood Sealers	760	275	N
Teak Primer	Wood Sealers	775	275	N/A*
Sealers	Wood Sealers	550	275	N/A*
Varnishes	Wood Topcoats	490	275	N

*Not reported in the manufacturer survey.

Antifoulant Coatings

Rule 1106 subcategorizes antifoulant coatings, for both marine and pleasure craft application, based on the substrate they are formulated to be applied to: aluminum or non-aluminum substrates. Staff received coating manufacturer survey data for both substrate formulations. All reported antifoulant coatings formulated for non-aluminum substrates were reported for pleasure craft application and all contain either pCBtF or t-BAc. The applicable pleasure craft VOC limit for these coatings is 330 g/L. The reported coatings contain VOC ranging from 300 to 330 g/L and

appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable pleasure craft VOC limit. All reported antifoulant coatings formulated for aluminum substrates were also reported for pleasure craft application. None of the reported coatings contain pCBtF; however, a number did contain t-BAc which is considered a VOC for these coatings. The current VOC limit for both marine and pleasure craft application is 560 g/L and the reported coatings contain VOC ranging from 374 to 379 g/L. Antifoulant coatings formulated for aluminum substrates were given a high VOC limit in the past due to greater solvent needs at the time resulting from zinc-containing resin systems needed to adhere to aluminum substrates. However, resin system and formulation advances since then allow for the development of antifoulant coatings that are suitable for application to a wider range of multiple substrate materials, including aluminum, while complying with the more stringent VOC limit applicable to non-aluminum antifoulant coatings. Reported antifoulant coatings formulated for aluminum substrates do not appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit. Antifoulants account for approximately 60 percent of the total VOC emissions at approximately 20,000 pounds of VOC per year, ~~which is~~ equivalent to approximately 60 percent of the total volume of marine and pleasure craft coatings sold in South Coast. Aluminum substrate-based antifoulants account for less than 5 percent of all antifoulants sold with total emissions of approximately 1,800 pounds of VOC per year.

As stated in Chapter 1, because ~~our region~~the South Coast Air Basin is designated as an extreme nonattainment area ~~of~~for certain air quality standards, South Coast AQMD must adopt limits that represent RACT/RACM. The marine coatings CTG represents RACT and does not include a higher VOC limit for antifoulant coatings applied to aluminum substrates; therefore, Rule 1106 cannot include a higher VOC limit. Staff is proposing to collapse the two antifoulant coating subcategories into one category, removing the aluminum-substrate antifoulant coating subcategory which currently has a higher VOC limit. Aluminum-substrate antifoulant coatings with higher VOC content will be allowed until a future effective date of January 1, 2031, to align with the pCBtF phase out date, with sell-through and use-through periods allowed for coatings manufactured prior to that date. This will allow time for the coatings to be reformulated without pCBtF and transition to the lower VOC limit.

Staff is also proposing to add a category for non-biocide foulant deterrent coatings, with a VOC limit aligned with the CTG for both marine vessels and pleasure craft titled Thermoplastic Foulant Deterrent Coatings. The marine coating industry expressed interest in moving away from biocide-containing antifoulant coatings to protect marine life and water quality. The VOC limit for the new subcategory aligns with the CTG, and therefore represents RACT. Further, ~~, and~~ the slightly higher VOC limit for this new subcategory within pleasure craft and marine structure coatings, ~~than~~ as compared to the proposed limit for traditional, biocide-containing antifoulant coatings, will help the industry to transition to coatings more protective of marine life and improve water quality.

Removing the aluminum antifoulant category for marine coatings is needed to demonstrate RACT and align with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operation.

However, staff will need to demonstrate that lowering the VOC limits for aluminum antifoulants formulated for pleasure craft to align it with non-aluminum antifoulants represents BARCT.

BARCT Assessment for Pleasure Craft Antifoulant Coatings

Assess South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Staff reviewed existing South Coast AQMD VOC coating regulations for similar categories and to assess potential technology transfer. Antifoulant coatings are unique coatings; there are no applicable coatings that can compare to marine coatings applied to the bottom-side of a boat to prevent growth of algae or other marine organisms. The only comparable categories are the other substrate types of antifoulant coatings in Rule 1106. As demonstrated in Table 2-6; the VOC limits range from 560 – 330 g/L with the 330 g/L limit being for pleasure crafts that are not uniquely formulated for aluminum substrates. Based on staff's evaluation, nothing precludes the non-aluminum antifoulant from being applied to aluminum pleasure craft. At the federal level, the marine coatings CTG does not include a higher limit for aluminum substrates.~~;~~ T~~t~~herefore, antifoulant coatings for aluminum vessels do not necessarily need a higher VOC limit to properly function.

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

The manufacturer-submitted survey data was used to evaluate existing VOC levels for each coating category. Based on the survey, the reported antifoulants for aluminum coatings contain VOC ranging from 374 to 379 g/L and do not appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit. The VOC content is well below the 560 g/L VOC limit currently in the rule. The following table summarizes the VOC levels of the reported coatings.

Table 2-6:VOC Levels of Reported Pleasure Craft Antifoulant Coatings

Category	VOC limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Coating VOC Range Reported (g/L-Regulatory)
Aluminum	560	374 - 379
Non-Aluminum	330	300 - 330

The table highlights that existing coatings are below proposed 400 g/L VOC content limit for marine coatings and the proposed 330 g/L VOC content limit for pleasure craft coatings, thus indicating that regardless of substrate type, lower VOC antifoulant coatings are readily available or can be formulated to meet the proposed limit of 330 g/L. Staff found no real differences between marine antifoulants and pleasure craft antifoulants in the market.

Other Regulatory Requirements

Other Regulatory Requirements

This step of the BARCT assessment identifies and compares other regulatory requirements for the same source type or category. The evaluation ensures that the proposed requirements are consistent with, conform to, or are more stringent than existing standards. The assessment evaluated California air districts that have similar marine coatings rules and the U.S. EPA Marine

Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations. The comparison includes both marine and pleasure craft coatings.; Hhowever, the BARCT assessment is only for reducing the VOC limit for aluminum antifoulant coatings applied to pleasure craft coatings. For marine coatings, staff is merely consolidating the categories into one category while retaining the lower VOC limit of 400 g/L. Reducing the VOC limit for aluminum antifoulant coatings for marine vessels is based on RACT.

Table 2-7: Other Antifoulant Coating Limits

Category	South Coast AQMD Rule 1106 (g/L)	CTG (g/L)	Bay Area AQMD – Rule 43 (g/L)	San Diego County APCD – Rule 67.18 (g/L)	San Joaquin Valley APCD – Rule 4603 (g/L)	Ventura County APCD[1] (g/L)
Antifoulant Marine Coatings						
Aluminum	560	400	400	N/A	N/A	560
Non-Aluminum	400	400	400	400	N/A	400
Antifoulant Pleasure Craft Coatings						
Aluminum	560	N/A	N/A	N/A	560	560
Non-Aluminum	330	N/A	N/A	N/A	330	330

1. Rule 74.24 - Marine Coating Operations and Rule 74.24.1 - Pleasure Craft Coating and Commercial Boatyard Operations.

The table shows that ~~many~~ some other air districts include a higher VOC limit for aluminum antifoulant coatings.; Hhowever, San Diego County APCD does not include a higher VOC limit for those coatings. San Diego County has a significant number of marine and pleasure craft coating operations, demonstrating the lower VOC limit is technically feasible.



Assess Low-VOC Technologies

The next step of the BARCT assessment is researching commercially available low VOC control technologies and seeking information on any emerging VOC control technology. As part of this assessment, staff met with several of the major marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturers to discuss the status and development of low VOC products. Manufacturers currently offer lower VOC antifoulant coatings that are formulated for a wide variety of substrates, including aluminum. During individual meetings, marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturers said they prefer to formulate antifoulant coatings that can be used on a wide variety of substrates, instead of more narrowly for aluminum substrate-based vessels. The following table lists VOC content of several antifoulant coatings and their associated substrates. The information in the table was compiled from the manufacturer survey and staff's research.

Table 2-8: Low VOC Antifoulant Coatings Currently Available

Antifoulant Coating	Substrates	VOC Content (g/L)
Sea Hawk Islands 44 TF[1]	Non-Aluminum	308-316
Pettit Black Widow[1]	Non-Aluminum	330
Pettit Odyssey HD	Non-Aluminum	327
Pettit Odyssey Triton[1]	Non-Aluminum	330
Pettit Trinidad	Non-Aluminum	324-330
Pettit Vivid[1]	Non-Aluminum	327-330
Pettit Colorkote	Aluminum	338-342
Interlux Micron CSC	Non-Aluminum	370
Interlux Trilux 33	Aluminum	390
Interlux Ultra	Non-Aluminum	327
Sea Hawk Cukote[1]	Non-Aluminum	330
Sea Hawk Smart Solution[1]	Aluminum	328

1. Formulated for application to non-aluminum substrates, but safe to apply to aluminum substrates with proper primer.

The table demonstrates it is technically feasible for antifoulant coatings, formulated for multiple substrates, to meet the proposed limits of 400 g/L and 330 g/L.

Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Analyses

Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

The lower VOC antifoulant coatings identified are all existing products offered for sale. To determine the cost effectiveness, staff evaluated the cost of the higher VOC antifoulant coatings formulated for aluminum only compared to the lower VOC antifoulant coatings formulated for any substrate. Staff evaluated the respective unit cost of various antifoulant coatings formulated for application to aluminum and non-aluminum substrates. Staff found commercially available antifoulant coatings that were formulated primarily for non-aluminum substrates but are also safe to be applied to aluminum substrates as long as the proper primers are applied beforehand. This is consistent with manufacturer feedback received during discussions held during the rule development process.

Staff also found the coatings that are suitable for application to aluminum substrates have an average cost of $390 per gallon, while those that are only suitable for application to non-aluminum substrates to have an average cost of $325 per gallon. The following table lists antifoulant coatings and typical cost based on a one-gallon container size~~;~~ with several coatings classified as safe for both aluminum and non-aluminum substrates which are denoted below. The corresponding price

per gallon is provided to evaluate the potential cost impacts associated with transitioning to lower VOC formulations. Staff determined that the lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in increased costs to end-user as the costs for lower VOC products were nearly equivalent or slightly lower in cost than the higher VOC formulations. Therefore, consolidating the antifoulant category into a single category while retaining the lower VOC limit of 330 g/L pleasure craft coatings is cost-effective. An incremental cost-effectiveness was not conducted because staff could not identify additional stringent low VOC technologies for pleasure craft antifoulant coatings.

Table 2-9: Cost Comparison Summary

Coating	Substrate	VOC Content (g/L)	Cost ($/gal)
Sea Hawk Islands 44 TF	Non-Aluminum	308-316	$425
Pettit Black Widow[1]	Non-Aluminum	330	$410
Pettit Odyssey HD	Non-Aluminum	327	$300
Pettit Odyssey Triton[1]	Non-Aluminum	330	$460
Pettit Trinidad	Non-Aluminum	324-330	$300
Pettit Vivid[1]	Non-Aluminum	327-330	$370
Pettit Colorkote	Aluminum	338-342	$410
Interlux Micron CSC	Non-Aluminum	370	$350
Interlux Trilux 33	Aluminum	390	$390
Interlux Ultra	Non-Aluminum	327	$260
Sea Hawk Cukote	Non-Aluminum	330	$310
Sea Hawk Smart Solution	Aluminum	328	$295

1. Formulated for application to non-aluminum substrates, but safe to apply to aluminum substrates with proper primer.

The following table summarizes the RACT and BARCT assessment for antifoulant coatings:

Table 2-10: Antifoulant Coating Summary and Proposed Limits

Category	Current VOC Limit (g/L-Coatings)		Proposed VOC Limits (g/L-Coatings)	
	Pleasure Craft	Marine Vessels	Pleasure Craft	Marine Vessels
Aluminum	560	560	BARCT	RACT
Non-Aluminum	330	400	330	400

The proposed VOC content limit of 400 g/L for marine antifoulant coatings is based on RACT which is currently being achieved, and replacement products are commercially available. Since staff is maintaining the lower of the two limits which aligns with U.S. EPA's CTG for marine operations, a cost-effectiveness evaluation for the lower VOC limit of 400 g/L marine antifoulant coatings is not required. However, for pleasure craft antifoulant coatings, staff evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the proposed lower 330 g/L VOC limit. The average cost of an antifoulant coating formulated only for aluminum substrates was approximately $390 per gallon, and a more general antifoulant coating formulated for multiple substrates, including aluminum, is approximately $325 per gallon. This equates to a cost savings of $65 per gallon of coating for the reformulated lower-VOC general antifoulant coating. Since the cost of the general antifoulant coatings are equivalent or less, staff determined that it is cost-effective to lower the VOC limit to 330 g/L. The estimates emission reduction for the category is 1.4 pounds per day. Therefore, staff determined the proposed VOC content limit of 330 g/L for the consolidated antifoulant pleasure craft coating category to be cost-effective at a cost of $0 per ton of VOC emissions reduced.

Since some antifoulant coatings contain pCBtF in their formulations, staff anticipates the manufacturer will need to reformulate their coatings and any potential reformulation costs will be passed onto end-users and increase product prices by approximately ten percent. The average unit price for aluminum-substrate formulate antifoulants would increase the cost by approximately forty dollars per gallon. Since many of the cost of low VOC antifoulant coatings identified are below the cost of the higher VOC antifoulants, the price impact should be equivalent to current prices. The reformulation cost is discussed later in the reformulation section.

Similar to the proposal for marine aluminum antifoulant coatings, pleasure craft aluminum-substrate antifoulant coatings with a higher VOC content will be allowed until a future effective date of January 1, 2031, to align with the pCBtF phase out date, with an additional one year sell-through and use-through periods allowed for coatings manufactured prior to the prohibition effective date, to allow time for the coatings to transition to the lower limit.

Primers

Primers are applied for the purpose of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion for subsequent coatings, a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections. Primers can be applied to both the top side and bottom side of a vessel. Finish primer surfacers were reported in the coating manufacturer survey for both marine and pleasure craft application. Rule 1106 currently subcategorizes primer surfacers for pleasure craft application into finish primer surfacers and high-build primer surfacers, which only differ in definition based on the applied wet film thickness. Because finish primer surfacers and high-build primer surfacers have differing VOC content limits, enforcement of these limits would require measurement of applied *wet* film thickness which poses a significant enforcement challenge. Furthermore, staff confirmed that many technical data sheets for primer surfacers marketed for pleasure craft use recommend ranges of applied wet film thickness that span both defined thickness ranges. Therefore, staff no longer finds the distinction between the coating subcategories to be valid. Almost all reported finish primer surfacers contain pCBtF, and a small number contain t-BAc. The average VOC content of the reported finish primer surfacers for marine vessel application was 250 g/L. Rule 1106 currently does not have an established coating category or subcategories for primers for marine application. Therefore, all primers used for marine application fall under the "All Other Coating Type" category and are subject to a VOC content

limit of 340 g/L. Finish primer surfacers used for pleasure craft application have a VOC content limit of 420 g/L. High build primer surfacers used for pleasure craft application also have a VOC content limit of 340 g/L. Based on the survey responses received, it is unclear whether finish primer surfacers rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limits and to what extent.~~;~~ H~~h~~owever, pCBtF is commonly used in finish primer surfacer formulations. High build primer surfacers were only reported in the coating manufacturer survey for pleasure craft application. None of the reported primers contain pCBtF or t-BAc. Based on manufacturer reported survey data, primers account for approximately 26 percent of the total VOC emissions.

Staff is proposing to add a marine coating category for "Primers" with a VOC limit consistent with the "All Other Coating Type" VOC limit of 340 g/L. This new category would be for clarification purposes and intended to reduce confusion regarding applicable VOC limits by end users. Staff is also proposing to collapse the pleasure craft coating subcategories "Finish Primer Surfacers" and "High Build Primer Surfacers" into a more general "Primer" category. The difference between finish surfacer primers and high build surface primers is that the former is applied at less than 10 mils and the latter at greater than 10 mils. Based on the survey data and online searches, marine and pleasure craft primers application instructions do not specify applying less than or greater than 10 mils. The distinction no longer appears valid. Staff is proposing to collapse the categories into a new category for Primers with a VOC limit of 340 g/L.



Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Staff reviewed existing South Coast AQMD VOC coating regulations for similar categories and to assess potential technology transfer. Primer surfacers are commonly used across various industries and serve similar purposes. The following table lists comparable primer coating categories in different rules which include similar primer categories.

Table 2-11: Other South Coast AQMD VOC Limits for Primers

Rule Number	Name	Category	VOC limit (g/L-Coating)
1106	Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings	Finish primer surfacers	420
		High build primer surfacers	340
1124	Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations	General Primers	350
1151	Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operation	Primer Sealers and Primer Surfacers	250
		Epoxy Primers	340

The majority of marine and pleasure craft primers are epoxy formulations, making the epoxy primer category in Rule 1151 the most similar to those in Rule 1106. A comparison of other South Coast AQMD rules also shows the 420 g/L VOC limit to be an outlier.

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

The manufacturer-submitted survey data was used to evaluate existing VOC levels for each coating category. Based on the survey, the reported primers for pleasure craft application contain VOC ranging from 298 to 486 g/L and appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limits. The 486 g/L coating reported in the manufacturer survey may be incorrect since it is higher than the Rule 1106 VOC limit for primers; staff is following up with the manufacturer to verify.

Table 2-12: VOC Levels of Existing Pleasure Craft Primers

Category	VOC limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Coating VOC Range Reported (g/L-Regulatory)
Finish Primer Surfacer	420	330 - 486
High-Build Primer Surfacer	340	298 -422

The survey data indicates that there are existing finish primer surfacers that meet the lower VOC limit of the high build primer surfacer category.

Other Regulatory Requirements

Other Regulatory Requirements

The assessment evaluated California air districts that have similar marine and pleasure craft coatings rules, and the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations. The comparison includes both marine and pleasure craft coatings; however, the BARCT assessment is only for reducing the VOC limit of finish primer surfacers applied to pleasure craft vessels. The following table shows a comparison of the VOC limit for primers.

Table 2-13: Other Primer Surfacer Limits

Category	South Coast AQMD Rule 1106 (g/L)	CTG	Bay Area AQMD – Rule 43 (g/L)	San Diego County APCD – Rule 67.18 (g/L)	San Joaquin Valley APCD – Rule 4603 (g/L)	Ventura County APCD[1] (g/L)
Marine						
Finish Primer Surfacer	275 (Baked)/ 340 (Air Dry)[2]	340	340	340	N/A	340
High-Build Primer Surfacer	275 (Baked)/ 340 (Air Dry)[2]	340	340	340	N/A	340
Pleasure Craft						
Finish Primer Surfacer	420	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	420
High-Build Primer Surfacer	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	340	340

1. Rule 74.24 - Marine Coating Operations and Rule 74.24.1 - Pleasure Craft Coating and Commercial Boatyard Operations.
2. VOC Limits listed are for Any Other Coating type as Rule 1106 currently does not include a VOC limit for primers.

The comparison shows that for other jurisdictions with rules that limit the VOC emissions of Finish Primer Surfacer used for pleasure craft, those limits align with Rule 1106. However, primers used for marine vessels (Finish Primer Surfacer and High-Build Primer Surfacer) have similar properties and performance requirements and other jurisdictions' VOC limits for primers used on marine vessels align with the proposed 340 g/L VOC limit for primers.



Assess Low-VOC Technologies

The next step is to research the commercially available low VOC control technologies and seek information on any emerging VOC control technology. As part of this assessment, staff met with several of the major marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturers to discuss the status and development of low VOC products. Manufacturers stated that there are no fundamental formulation needs or differences with respect to VOC content between what are currently categorized as high-build primer surfacers and finish primer surfacers. Staff confirmed the following finish primer surfacers that meet the lower VOC content limit of 340 g/L without the use of pCBtF to be commercially available.

Table 2-14: Low VOC Finish Primer Surfacers Currently Available

Finish Primer Surfacer	VOC Content (g/L)
Axalta 18513S Epoxy Primer	323
Cardinal 7760-GRE15955 Epoxy Primer	334
Cardinal 7M60-10 Epoxy Primer	335



Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

The lower VOC finish primer surfacers identified are all existing products being offered for sale and currently available. To determine the cost effectiveness, staff assessed the cost of the higher VOC finish primer surfacers and compared to the lower VOC finish primer surfacers. The products in the following table are representative of primer surfacers regulated under Rule 1106. The corresponding price per gallon is provided to evaluate the potential cost impacts associated with transitioning to lower VOC formulations.

Table 2-15: Cost Comparison Summary

Primer Name	Type	Price ($/gal)	VOC Content (g/L)
Pettit Rustlok 6980	Finish	$160	475
Pettit Aluma Protect 4400	Finish	$150	486
Pettit EZ Prime 6149	High-Build	$130	422
Pettit Protect 4800	High-Build	$150	304
Interlux Interprotect HS YPA401	High-Build	$160	289

Staff found that the cost for the identified primers that meet the proposed VOC content limit of 340 g/L without pCBtF or t-BAc were similar in cost to the primer surfacers complying with the current VOC limit 420 g/L. The costs in the table above are rounded to the nearest whole dollar and the actual cost difference between them is less than five dollars.~~;~~ T~~t~~he actual cost for the lower VOC product was slightly cheaper, resulting in cost savings. The lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in a significant impact to the end-user costs. Since ~~the lower~~the lower VOC primer options meet the proposed 340 g/L limit, are commercially available,~~.~~ and are sold at slightly lower cost of approximately five dollars less, staff determined that the proposed 340 g/L limit for all pleasure craft primers to be cost-effective. An incremental cost-effectiveness was not conducted because staff could not identify additional stringent low VOC technologies for pleasure craft finish primer surfacer coatings.

The proposed VOC content limit of 340 g/L for the subsumed primer coating category is technologically feasible based on the BARCT assessment conducted. Staff is proposing a future effective date of January 1, 2029, to allow time for the market to adjust and/or reformulate coatings to comply with the proposed VOC content limit. Based on online research, staff found the average price per gallon of the higher-VOC containing finish primer surfacers to be approximately $160, and the average price per gallon of the lower-VOC containing high-build primer surfacers to be about $155 per gallon. The estimated emission reduction for the primer category is 17 pounds per day. Therefore, staff determined the proposed VOC content limits of 340 g/L for the subsumed primer coating category to be cost-effective at a cost of $0 per ton of VOC emissions reduced.

High-Gloss and Extreme High-Gloss Coatings

High-gloss coatings are generally applied to the top side of a vessel and are used to protect the substrate in a marine environment and for aesthetic purposes. High-gloss coatings are a subcategory of Topcoats in Rule 1106, for both marine and pleasure craft coatings, along with Extreme High-Gloss coatings. High-Gloss coatings were reported in the coating manufacturer survey for both marine and pleasure craft application, while no extreme high-gloss coatings were reported. These coatings differ by a measure of reflectance, with extreme high-gloss coatings having a greater reflectance than high-gloss coatings. The current pleasure craft coating VOC limits for these coatings are 490 g/L and 420 g/L for extreme high-gloss coatings and high-gloss coatings respectively. The reported coatings contain VOC ranging from 369 to 412 g/L and do *not* appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limits. The current marine coating VOC limits for these coatings are 340 g/L and 490 g/L for high-gloss coatings and extreme high-gloss coatings respectively. The reported high-gloss coatings for marine vessel application contain an average VOC content of 340 g/L and appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit.

As previously stated, because our region is designated as an extreme nonattainment area of air quality standards, South Coast AQMD must adopt limits that represent RACT/RACM. The marine CTG represents RACT and does not include a higher VOC limit for extreme high-gloss coatings. Therefore, Rule 1106 cannot include a higher VOC limit. Staff is proposing to collapse the two coating subcategories into one category, removing the extreme high-gloss coating subcategory which currently has a higher VOC limit. Extreme high-gloss coatings with higher VOC content will be allowed until a future effective date of January 1, 2029, with sell-through and use-through periods allowed for coatings manufactured prior to that date; this will allow time for the coatings to be reformulated without pCBtF and transition to the lower VOC limit.

Removing the extreme high-gloss coating category for marine coatings is needed to demonstrate RACT and align with the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations. However, staff will need to demonstrate that lowering the VOC limits for extreme high-gloss coatings formulated for pleasure craft application to align it with high-gloss coatings represents BARCT, as evidenced in the sections below.

Assess South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Staff reviewed existing South Coast AQMD VOC coating regulations for similar categories and to assess potential technology transfer. High-gloss and extreme high-gloss topcoats are commonly used across various industries and serve similar purposes. The following table lists comparable gloss coating categories in different rules which include similar coating categories:

Table 2-16: Other South Coast AQMD VOC Limits for Gloss Coatings

Rule Number	Name	Category	VOC limit (g/L-Coating)
1106	Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings	High-Gloss Coatings	340 & 420
		Extreme High-Gloss Coatings	490
1107	Coating of Metal Parts and Products	Extreme High-Gloss Coatings	340
1151	Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operation	Clear Coatings	250

The proposed limits for gloss coatings would also align Rule 1106 with similar categories in other rules. A comparison of other South Coast AQMD rules also shows the 490 g/L VOC limit to be an outlier.

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

The manufacturer-submitted survey data was used to evaluate existing VOC levels for each coating category. Based on the survey, the reported high-gloss coatings for marine vessel application contain an average VOC content of 340 g/L and appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit, while reported high-gloss coatings for pleasure craft application contain VOC ranging from 369 to 412 g/L and do *not* appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limits. Extreme h~~H~~igh-g~~G~~loss products were not reported in the survey or identified in online searches. No extreme high-gloss coatings were reported in the coating manufacturer survey. However, staff confirmed that there are existing extreme high-gloss coatings that are commercially available that meet the lower VOC limit for high-gloss pleasure craft coatings. Therefore, the category is proposed to be removed from PAR 1106 and combined with the High-Gloss Category.

Table 2-17: VOC Levels of Existing Pleasure Craft Gloss Topcoats

Category	VOC limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Coating VOC Range Reported (g/L)
Extreme High-Gloss Coating	490	N/A
High--Gloss Coating	420	369 - 412

The survey data indicates that extreme high-gloss coatings may not have been sold for use within South Coast AQMD during the previous calendar year. However, staff confirmed that extreme high-gloss coatings are commercially available for use within South Coast AQMD. See the following table for product information:

Table 2-18: VOC Levels of Existing Pleasure Craft Extreme High-Gloss Topcoats

Coating	Category	VOC limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Coating VOC Range Reported (g/L)	pCBtF and/or t-BAc?
Pro-Line 4600	Extreme High Gloss Coating	490	<420	N/N

The confirmed commercially available extreme high-gloss coating indicates that there are existing extreme high-gloss coatings that meet the lower VOC limit of the high-gloss coating category.



Other Regulatory Requirements

This step of the BARCT assessment identifies and compares other regulatory requirements for the same source type or category. The evaluation ensures that the proposed requirements are consistent with, conform to, or are more stringent than existing standards. The assessment evaluated California Air Districts that have similar marine and pleasure craft coatings rules, and the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations. The comparison includes both marine and pleasure craft coatings; however, the BARCT assessment is only for reducing the VOC limit for high-gloss topcoats applied to pleasure craft vessels. Consolidating the higher VOC limit for extreme high-gloss topcoats with high--gloss coating for marine coatings is based on RACT.

Table 2-19: Other Gloss Topcoat Limits

Category	South Coast AQMD Rule 1106 (g/L)	CTG	Bay Area AQMD – Rule 45 (g/L)	San Diego County APCD – Rule 67.18 (g/L)	San Joaquin Valley APCD – Rule 4603 (g/L)	Ventura County APCD[1] (g/L)
Marine						
Extreme High-Gloss Coating	420 (Baked)/ 490 (Air dry)	N/A	490	N/A	N/A	N/A
High-Gloss Coating	275 (Baked)/ 340 (Air Dry)	420	340	420	N/A	420
Pleasure Craft						
Extreme High-Gloss Coating	490	N/A	N/A	N/A	490	490
High-Gloss Coating	420	N/A	N/A	N/A	420	420

1. Rule 74.24 - Marine Coating Operations and Rule 74.24.1 - Pleasure Craft Coating and Commercial Boatyard Operations.



Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

The lower VOC gloss topcoats identified all are existing products being offered for sale and currently available. To determine the cost effectiveness, staff evaluated the cost of extreme high- gloss transitioning to the lower VOC limit of high--gloss coatings. However, extreme high-gloss coatings serve the same purpose as high gloss coatings but with a higher VOC limit. The U.S. EPA CTG does not include a higher VOC limit carve out for extreme high--gloss coatings applied to marine vessels, therefore staff is proposing to consolidate the extreme high--gloss with the high--gloss coating into a single high--gloss category while maintaining the lower 340 g/L limit of the two limits for the consolidated category. Staff is also proposing to also remove the higher VOC carve out for extreme high--gloss coatings applied to pleasure craft and maintain the lower high--gloss coating limit of 420 g/L.

High--gloss coatings were reported in the coating manufacturer survey for both marine and pleasure craft applications. Those reported for marine application all contain pCBtF and appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit of 340 g/L. Those reported for

pleasure craft application do not contain pCBtF and therefore do not appear to rely on pCBtF to comply with the applicable VOC content limit of 420 g/L.

The following table shows representative gloss topcoats regulated under Rule 1106. The corresponding price per gallon is provided to evaluate the potential cost impacts associated with transitioning to lower VOC formulations. Staff determined that the lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in significant increases to end-user costs.

Table 2-20: Cost Comparison Summary

Gloss Topcoat Name	Type	Price ($/gal)	VOC Content (g/L)
Pettit EZpoxy	High-Gloss Coating	$200	369-412
Interlux Yacht Enamel	High-Gloss Coating	$120	412
Pettit EZBilge	High-Gloss Coating	$150	388
Pro-Line 4600	Extreme High-Gloss Coating	$120	<420

Staff found that the cost for the identified gloss topcoats that meet the proposed pleasure craft coating VOC content limit of 420 g/L without pCBtF or t-BAc were similar in cost to the extreme high-gloss coating complying with the current VOC limit of 420 g/L. The costs in the table above are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Notably, the cost of the extreme high-gloss coating that complies with the proposed lower VOC limit is slightly cheaper. The lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in a significant impact to the end-user costs. Since the lower VOC extreme high-gloss coating meets the proposed 420 g/L limit and is commercially available and at slightly lower cost, staff determined that the proposed 420 g/L limit for all pleasure craft gloss topcoats to be cost-effective. An incremental cost-effectiveness analysis was not conducted because staff could not identify additional stringent low VOC technologies for pleasure craft gloss topcoats.

Based on the BARCT assessment conducted, staff confirmed that the proposed VOC content limit of 340 g/L and 420 g/L for the subsumed high-gloss coating category is technologically feasible, with a future effective date of January 1, 2029. Reformulated coatings were assumed to comply at the new proposed limit of 340 g/L for marine coatings and 420 g/L for pleasure craft coatings. However, staff identified comparable high-gloss products with VOC contents at or below the proposed limit. Staff does not anticipate any impacts to emissions as staff is not aware of any existing, commercially available extreme high-gloss coatings sold for use in South Coast AQMD. An incremental cost-effectiveness was not conducted because staff could not identify additional stringent low VOC technologies for pleasure craft high-gloss coatings.

The proposed removal of the higher VOC content limit for extreme high-gloss coatings applied to marine vessels is based on RACT which is currently being achieved and replacement products are commercially available. Staff is just maintaining the lower of the two limits which aligns with U.S. EPA's CTG for marine operations; therefore, a cost-effectiveness analysis for the lower VOC limit of marine extreme high-gloss coatings is not required. However, for the pleasure craft extreme

high-gloss coatings, staff evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the proposed lower 420 g/L VOC limit. The average cost of extreme high-gloss coating for application to pleasure craft was approximately $120 per gallon, and high-gloss coatings is approximately $160 per gallon. This equates to a cost savings of $40 per gallon of coating for the lower VOC extreme high-gloss coating. Since the cost of the gloss topcoats are equivalent or less, staff determined that it is cost-effective to lower VOC limit to 420 g/L. The estimates emission reduction for the category is 0.81 pounds per day. Therefore, staff determined the proposed VOC content limits of 420 g/L for the subsumed high-gloss coating category to be cost-effective at a cost of $0 per ton of VOC emissions reduced.

Since some gloss topcoats contain pCBtF in their formulations, staff anticipates the manufacturer will need to reformulate their coatings and any potential reformulation costs will be passed onto end-users and increase product prices by approximately ten percent. The average unit price for extreme high-gloss coatings would increase the cost by approximately twelve dollars per gallon. Since the extreme high-gloss coating identified is below the cost of the high-gloss coatings, the price impacts and resulting higher unit price should be equivalent or similar to current prices of gloss topcoats. The reformulation cost is discussed later in the reformulation section.

Similar to the proposal for other subsumed coating categories, extreme high-gloss coatings with a higher VOC content will be allowed until a future effective date of January 1, 2029, with an additional one year sell-through and two year use-through periods allowed for coatings manufactured prior to the prohibition effective date, to allow time for the coatings to transition to the lower limits.

Clear Wood Coatings

Clear wood coatings are used to provide a transparent or translucent film on wood substrates. Varnishes are a type of wood coating that can be clear or pigmented and are applied for aesthetic purposes and protect against water, heat, abrasion, and UV damage. Marine deck sealant primers are used to enhance the bonding surface for sealants applied to wooden marine decks. Teak primers are used specifically on teak wood, which are intended to enhance the bonding surface for sealants applied to wooden marine decks. No teak primers were reported in the coating manufacturer survey responses received. In the manufacturer survey, all wood coatings were reported as clear wood varnishes and marine deck sealant primers for pleasure craft applications. Marine deck sealant primers accounted for less than one percent of all wood coatings reported in the survey, with clear wood varnishes accounting for the majority of reported wood related coatings. In addition, none of the reported clear wood varnishes or marine deck sealant primers reported contain pCBtF or t-BAc, and clear marine varnishes did not contain VOC greater than 420 g/L which is below the VOC content limit of 490 g/L. Similarly, the reported VOC content for marine deck sealant primer is 35 g/L, well below the applicable VOC content limit of 760 g/L. No products for the clear wood sealers category were reported in the manufacturer survey. Since the reported wood coatings do not appear to rely on pCBtF or t-BAc to comply with the applicable VOC content limits, there appears to be potential for a VOC content limit reduction. Staff is proposing to restructure and align the clear wood coating category with similar wood coating categories in other South Coast AQMD rules, such as Rule 1136 – Wood Coating Operations and Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings. Both Rule 1136 and Rule 1113 limit clear wood topcoats coatings and clear wood sealers to a maximum VOC content of 275 g/L. As part of the restructuring, staff is also proposing to

lower the VOC limit for wood sealers and varnishes in Rule 1106 from 550 /L and 490 g/L to 275 g/L.

Staff is proposing to restructure the clear wood coatings category by subcategorizing into four new proposed subcategories: clear wood sealers, pigmented wood sealers, clear wood topcoats, and pigmented wood topcoats. Rule 1106 sealers and varnishes are defined as topcoats and would fall under the topcoat subcategory based on whether it is clear or pigmented, with a new subcategory included to address wood primers/sealers. Coating manufacturers have requested that South Coast AQMD align VOC limits for different substrates across rules for ease of reformulation. Aligning the VOC limits also removes the potential for rule circumvention where marine varnishes are used for architectural applications.



Assessment of South Coast AQMD Regulatory Requirements

Staff reviewed existing South Coast AQMD VOC coating regulations for similar categories and to assess potential technology transfer. Clear Wood Coatings and Varnishes are commonly used across various industries and serve similar purposes. The following table lists comparable gloss coating categories in different rules which include similar coating categories:

Table 2-21: Other South Coast AQMD VOC Limits for Wood Topcoats

Rule Number	Name	Category	VOC limit (g/L-Coating)
1136	Wood Products and Coatings	Clear Topcoats	275
1113	Architectural Coatings	Clear Topcoats	275

The proposed limits for the newly restructured Wood Sealers and Topcoats coating category are consistent with similar categories in other rules and would align Rule 1106 with similar categories in other rules. A comparison of other South Coast AQMD rules shows Rule 1106's current VOC limits to be outliers.



Assess VOC Limits of Existing Coatings

The manufacturer-submitted survey data was used to evaluate existing VOC levels for each coating category. Based on the survey, the reported Clear Wood Topcoats coatings for pleasure craft application contain an average VOC content of 401 g/L. While ~~limited~~few products are under the proposed limit of 275 g/L, similar wood coatings in Rules 1136 and 1113 are ~~found to be~~ under the proposed limit. The proposed alternative MIR limit for Clear Topcoats would also provide flexibility when reformulating to the proposed limit of 275 g/L. A similar process was done for the remaining Wood Coating categories: Pigmented Wood Topcoats, Clear Wood Sealers and Pigmented Wood Sealers.

Staff conducted an online search of Marine Deck Sealant Primers and similar wood coating types from Rule 1136 and Rule 1113. Staff found the following products:

Table 2-22: Marine Wood Coatings and Similar Wood Coating from Other South Coast AQMD Rules VOC and Exempts Content

Coating	VOC Content (g/L-Regulatory)	Contains pCBtF	Contains t-BAc
Awlgrip Awlwood Clear Primer	500	No	No
Awlgrip 545 Epoxy Primer	519	No	No
Sea Hawk Tuff Stuff Low VOC Primer	280	Yes	No
Pettit Protect High-Build Epoxy Primer	340	No	No
Rust-Oleum Marine Wood & Fiberglass Primer	457	No	No
Pacific Polymers Deck-Thane Primer	59	No	No
Interlux Primekote Epoxy Primer	407	No	No
McCloskey Man O_War Marine Spar Varnish Semi-Gloss	212	No	No
Bona Mega ONE Extra Matte	120	No	No
Cabot Gold	229	No	No
DuraSeal Fast Dry Sanding Sealer	63	No	No
Luster Lac Water White Lacquer Sanding Sealer	275	No	No
Finisher's Choice Clear Lacquer Sealer	203	No	No

Many of the current marine and pleasure craft coatings are higher than the proposed limit of 275 g/L; however, similar coatings for wood substrates subject to Rule 1136 and Rule 1113 are formulated at or below the proposed limit of 275 g/L. Manufacturers will likely have to reformulate to meet the lower proposed limits of 275 g/L and to remove the pCBtF. However, they are currently reformulating to phase out of pCBtF for Rule 1136 and soon will have to reformulate Rule 1113 wood coatings and requested consistency amongst rules with similar coating types. The cost-effectiveness will be based on expected reformulation cost.

Other Regulatory Requirements

Other Regulatory Requirements

Staff reviewed the VOC limits for Clear Wood Coatings and Varnishes in other California air district marine and pleasure craft rules and found that most limits in other air districts are lower than the current VOC limit of 550 g/L for wood sealers and 490 g/L for wood topcoats. In the larger air districts, many of the wood coatings fall under the default category with a VOC limit of 340 g/L which is higher than the proposed limit of 275 g/L. However, wood sealers and topcoats subject to Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings can comply with the 275 g/L VOC content limit.

Table 2-23: Wood Coating VOC Limits

Air District	Rule	Category	Limit (g/L-Regulatory)
Bay Area Air District	8 – 43 – Surface Preparation and coating of Marine Vessels	Default	340 (Air Dry)
San Diego County APCD	Rule 67.18 - Marine Coating Operations	Default	340 (Air Dry)
South Coast AQMD	1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft	Clear Wood Coatings Sealers	550
		Varnishes	490
	1113 – Architectural Coatings	Wood Coatings	275
	Rule 1136 – Wood Coatings	Clear and Pigmented Topcoats and Primers	275

The VOC limits for wood coatings in Rule 1106 are high outliers. Due to technology transfer, staff believe the lower-VOC wood coating technology and formulations can be applied to Rule 1106 wood coatings.



Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

To determine the cost effectiveness, staff evaluated the cost of the higher VOC woods sealers and topcoats and compared to the lower VOC counterparts to determine cost-effectiveness of similar wood coating categories. Staff determined the cost by using the submitted manufacturer surveys and reviewing available product data sheets of similar wood coating categories in South Coast AQMD rules. Staff adjusted sales volume according to estimated use at marina boat yards throughout South Coast. The adjustment to sales volume was also determined using the VOC emission baseline for the category in Rule 1106.

The following products represent wood coatings regulated under other South Coast AQMD rules that serve similar applications. The corresponding price per gallon is provided to evaluate the potential cost impacts associated with transitioning to lower VOC formulations. Staff determined that the lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in increase in costs. Many of the similar coatings from Rule 1136 and Rule 1113 were lower in cost than those specially labeled for marine applications. The cost of similar lower VOC wood substrate coatings were approximately $50 to $60 cheaper than their marine counterparts. Staff identified one marine wood varnish or topcoat

coating that was reported under Rule 1113 that had a VOC limit below the proposed 275 g/L limit.; Tthat marine wood coating was also lower in cost than higher-VOC marine and pleasure craft wood coatings. Therefore, it is technically feasible and cost-effective to achieve the proposed limit of 275 g/L. However, since some identified wood coatings for marine and pleasure craft applications do not currently comply with proposed 275 g/L VOC limit, some manufacturers will need to undergo some reformulation efforts. Staff acknowledge that reformulation activities may increase the cost of the final reformulated product. For the purpose of the cost effectiveness analysis and, based on manufacturer feedback, staff assumed a ten percent increase in the price per gallon to the current 1106 products to account for reformulation costs.

Table 2-24: Clear Wood Coatings Products Comparative Analysis

Product	Comparable 1106 Coating Category	Applicable South Coast AQMD Rule	VOC Content (g/L)	Average Price per Gallon
McCloskey Man O_War Marine Spar Varnish Semi-Gloss	Clear Wood Topcoats	1113	212	$150
Bona Mega ONE Extra Matte	Clear Wood Topcoats	1113	120	$90
Cabot Gold	Clear Wood Topcoats	1113	229	$65
DuraSeal Fast Dry Sanding Sealer	Clear Wood Sealers	1113	63	$59
Luster Lac Water White Lacquer Sanding Sealer	Clear Wood Sealers	1136	275	$50
Finisher's Choice Clear Lacquer Sealer	Clear Wood Sealers	1136	203	$133

Staff estimated the cost-effectiveness for the coating categories subject to lower VOC content limits by comparing the sales-weighted average cost and VOC content of reported coatings with estimated values for reformulated compliant coatings. The estimated reformulation cost assumes the ten percent increase in product cost, while compliant coatings were assumed to be reformulated to the VOC content limit of 275 g/L. As shown in the following tables, the estimated cost-effectiveness for reformulating clear and pigmented wood sealers and wood topcoats is approximately $32,001 per ton and $40,936 per ton of VOC reduced, respectively.

Table 2-25: Estimated Cost per Ton of VOC Reduced – Clear and Pigmented Wood Sealers

Coating Category	Wood Sealers
Average Cost of Reported Coatings (per gal)	$168
Average Cost of Reformulated Coating (per gal)	$185
Sales Weighted Average VOC of Current	401 g/L
Estimated Weighted Average VOC of Compliant	275 g/L
Estimated Emissions Reductions (pounds per day)	0.80
Cost per ton	**$32,001**

Table 2-26: Estimated Cost per Ton of VOC Reduced – Clear and Pigmented Wood Topcoats

Coating Category	Wood Topcoats
Average Cost of Reported Coatings (per gal)	$215
Average Cost of Reformulated Coating (per gal)	$237
Sales Weighted Average VOC of Current	399 g/L
Estimated Weighted Average VOC of Compliant	275 g/L
Estimated Emissions Reductions (pounds per day)	3.78
Cost per ton	**$40,936**

Based on the technical assessment, it was determined that transitioning wood sealers from a VOC content limit of 550 g/L and wood topcoats from 490 g/L to 275 g/L is cost-effective and technically feasible. The cost-effectiveness for both categories are well below the cost-effectiveness threshold of $42,675 in 2025 dollars per ton of VOC emissions reduced. An incremental cost-effectiveness was not conducted because staff did not identify more stringent VOC technology.

The South Coast AQMD is in extreme nonattainment and cannot have VOC limits higher than other California air districts. Further, having higher VOC limits in Rule 1106 and Rule 1113 leads to rule circumvention where a homeowner or contractor can purchase high-VOC wood coatings from a marine shop to use on their home. Manufacturers have also asked to align the VOC limits whenever possible. As such, staff recommends aligning the VOC limits in Rule 1106 with Rule 1113 and include the alternative Product Weighted Maximum Incremental Reactivity VOC limits that were recently adopted for Rule 1136. The following table lists the proposed PW-MIR limits for the restructured wood sealers and topcoats category.

Table 2-27: Proposed Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits

Coating Category	g O_3/g Product
Wood Coatings	
Clear Wood Sealers	0.53
Pigmented Wood Sealers	0.60
Clear Wood Topcoats	0.53
Pigmented Wood Topcoats	0.46

Any Other Coatings

Both Tables 1 and 2 in Rule 1106 contain a "catch-all" coating category for any coatings used that meet either the definition of a marine coating or a pleasure craft coating, but do not meet the definition of any of the defined coating categories of either table. This category also serves the purpose of limiting emissions from any commercially available coatings that staff may not be aware of, that meet the definition of marine and/or pleasure craft coating and are subject to Rule 1106, but do not meet the definition of any established marine and/or pleasure craft coating category. The catch-all category for marine coatings in Table 1 has a VOC content limit of 340 g/L while the pleasure craft counterpart in Table 2 has a VOC content limit of 420 g/L.

Staff did not identify any reported coatings that would continue to fall under a catch-all category in the proposed amendments to Rule 1106. Further, staff has not identified any technical justification for having a higher "catch-all" VOC limit for pleasure craft coatings than marine coatings. Therefore, staff is proposing to align the "catch-all" VOC limits for both marine and pleasure craft coatings to 340 g/L.

Summary of Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

Many marine and pleasure craft coatings that meet the proposed VOC limits identified by staff generally have a lower cost or are equivalent in cost to existing coatings that meet the current limits. As a result, the cost-effectiveness for antifoulants, primers, and wood sealers and topcoats are cost-effective and below the cost-effectiveness threshold of $42,675 in 2025 dollars. For categories where the VOC limits are being aligned with U.S. EPA's CTG or other air district with lower VOC limits for the same category, a cost-effective analysis was not conducted since those coatings should be commercially available for purchase. However, staff ~~does~~ acknowledges that there will be some reformulation efforts needed to meet the proposed lower VOC limits. As such,~~;~~ staff will provide additional time to address the reformulation efforts. The reformulation process will have some associated cost which can potentially be passed on to the end user in the form of a price increase for the respective coating.~~;~~ ~~staff~~ an estimated~~s~~ ~~the increase to be approximately~~ 10 percent increase of the current coating price per container. On the other hand, because traditional solvents are generally cheaper than pCBtF and t-BAc, reformulating marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings without pCBtF or t-BAc is expected to result in a recurring cost savings for the manufacturers, which will offset, in whole or in part, the upfront reformulation costs.

The overall emission reduction expected for PAR 1106 is approximately 23.9 pounds per day. Staff ~~does not~~ anticipates ~~a~~minimal VOC emissions increase ~~or impact~~ from raising the VOC limit for the pretreatment wash primer category, estimated at less than a pound of VOC per day as~~. No~~ no pretreatment wash primers were reported in the manufacturer submitted survey. The VOC limit was raised to align with other recently adopted South Coast AQMD rules and U.S. EPA CTG for the coating category. Raising the VOC limit also ensures pCBtF and t-BAc free formulations are not introduced into the region. A summary of the cost-effectiveness and expected emissions impact is shown in the following table.

Table 2-28: Cost-Effectiveness Summary and Emissions Impact

Category	Current VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Proposed VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Cost-Effectiveness ($ per ton)[2]	Emissions Impact (pounds per day)
Antifoulant Coatings (Marine)	560	400	RACT	0
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coatings (Pleasure Craft)	560	330	$0	(1.47)
Primers (Pleasure Craft)	340/420	340	$0	(17.11)
Extreme High Gloss Coating (Marine)	490	340	$0	(0.80)
Extreme High Gloss Coating (Pleasure Craft)	490	420	$0	0
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	550	275	$32,001	(0.8)
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	490	275	$40,936	(3.78)
Any Other Coating Type[1] (Pleasure Craft)	420	340	$0	0
Overall Emission Reduction	23.9 pounds per day			

1. Staff not aware of any pleasure craft coating which fall into category "Any Other Coating Type"
2. Cost effectiveness is based on cost of low-VOC coatings versus high-VOC coatings. For each category evaluated, Staff identified ~~the~~ lower-VOC coatings that are currently available for purchase and ~~were~~also lower in cost; therefore, staff zeroed out the costs. Staff is considering formulations costs for the phase out of pCBtF which is evaluated below.

Reformulation Costs Associated with Transitioning from pCBtF and t-BAc

Reformulating coatings to phase out pCBtF and t-BAc is expected to require manufacturer resources primarily associated with research and development, formulation adjustments, product

testing, validation, and qualification activities. These costs may include both initial reformulation efforts and follow-up adjustments as products are optimized to meet performance specifications and compliance requirements. Similar to other South Coast AQMD VOC rules that phased out pCBtF and t-BAc, reformulation costs are expected to vary depending on coating category, existing formulations, and the extent to which pCBtF and t-BAc are currently used. Survey responses indicated that t-BAc is used in antifoulant coatings and finish primer surfacers applied to pleasure craft, while pCBtF was reported in high-gloss coatings and finish primer surfacers for marine vessel application, as well as finish primer surfacers applied to pleasure craft and antifoulant coatings formulated for non-aluminum substrates applied to pleasure craft.

For the cost assessment and impacts of reformulation, based on manufacturer feedback, staff estimated that reformulation activities would increase final product costs by ten percent. Reformulated coatings were assumed to comply with the new proposed VOC limits for their respective categories; however, staff identified many comparable products with VOC contents at or below the proposed limits. The difficulty and cost of reformulations are anticipated to differ among coating categories.

Furthermore, based on manufacturer feedback, reformulation time and cost may be lower when working towards complying with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits. The additional formulation flexibility provided by the PW-MIR compliance option, combined with the lower cost of traditional solvents compared to pCBtF, could substantially reduce or offset potential increases in products costs. Proposed category consolidation provisions are also expected to reduce and simplify reformulation efforts for manufacturers and simplify rule implementation for similar coating categories.

Based on prior experience with VOC rule amendments, staff anticipate that compliance costs associated with PAR 1106 will be incurred primarily by coating manufacturers, most of which are located outside the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, and that these costs will be recovered over time through product sales. Staff estimated the cost impacts for each subject coating category by comparing the average sales cost and VOC content of reported coatings with estimated cost for reformulated compliant coatings which assumes a 10 percent increase in product cost. Despite these reformulation costs, staff identified several lower-VOC products that comply with the proposed lower VOC limits and are comparable in performance to products currently complying with the higher VOC limits. In addition, the costs of the lower VOC comparable products are typically lower than the higher VOC products, therefore, staff expects the overall reformulation cost associated with PAR 1106 to have minimal overall impacts. Furthermore, based on manufacturer feedback, reformulation time and cost may be lower when working towards complying with the alternative PW-MIR VOC limits. The additional formulation flexibility provided by the PW-MIR compliance option, combined with the lower cost of traditional solvents compared to pCBtF, could substantially reduce or offset potential increases in products costs. The lower VOC formulations are not expected to result in significant increases to the end-user costs.

In general, coatings formulated with relatively low concentrations of pCBtF or t-BAc are expected to require less reformulation efforts and lower associated costs than coatings containing larger quantities of these solvents. Staff also expects that reformulation costs may decrease over time as manufacturers gain experience transitioning away from pCBtF and t-BAc and take advantage of

economies of scale. Additionally, transitioning from pCBtF to lower-cost solvents can yield long-term cost savings, particularly in high-solvent formulations. The following Table summarizes the estimated cost impacts from reformulation.

Table 2-29: Estimated Reformulation Cost Increase Per Gallon by Category

Category	pCBtF or t-BAc Percentage Reported in Survey	Percentage of Marine Coatings	pCBtF or t-BAc Reformulation Needed	Estimated Reformulation Cost Increase per Gallon ($/gal)
Antifoulant Coatings (Marine)	N/A	Not Reported	YES	N/A*
Aluminum substrate Antifoulant Coatings (Pleasure Craft)	~5.8-6.5%	~12%	YES	$40
Primers (Pleasure Craft)	~3-22%	~5%	YES	$13
High Gloss Coating (Marine)	~11%	~4%	YES	$13
High Gloss Coating (Pleasure Craft)	0%	~1%	NO	$0
Clear/Pigmented Wood Sealers	N/A	N/A	NO	$17
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	0%	<1%	YES	$22
Average Overall Estimated Reformulation Cost Increase per Gallon				**$17.5**

Additionally, PAR 1106 includes sell-through and use-through allowances for products that contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc that were manufactured prior to the prohibition effective date. The sell-through and use-through provisions are expected to minimize stranded inventory concerns and allow manufacturers, distributors, and end users sufficient time to transition to coatings that do not contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc. This will also help minimize cost impacts to the end-user.

Marine and Pleasure Craft Coating pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition and Phase Out Timeline

The use of pCBtF in marine and pleasure craft coatings is common.~~;~~ H~~h~~owever, its use is to a considerably lesser extent compared to other industries and coatings regulated under separate but

similar South Coast AQMD rules. t-BAc is not exempted under South Coast AQMD Rule 102 nor is it exempted in Rule 1106. The U.S. EPA does exempt t-BAc, and the VOC content limits in Rule 1106 are largely aligned with those in the U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG. Therefore, the use of t-BAc in marine and pleasure craft coatings is also relatively common.

During staff meetings with marine and pleasure craft coating industry stakeholders, manufacturers indicated they rely on pCBtF to a certain extent to meet certain U.S. EPA Marine Coatings CTG and Rule 1106 VOC limits and there is currently no suitable drop-in replacement solvent. Therefore, staff is proposing a phase-out approach for the usage of pCBtF and t-BAc in marine and pleasure craft coatings that includes sell-through and use-through periods for marine and pleasure craft coatings to provide sufficient time for coating manufacturers to develop suitable replacement products that will meet the lower future limits without the use of pCBtF and t-BAc. The prohibition timeline will also prevent stranded assets associated with existing product inventory already in the supply chain.

Based on coating manufacturer survey data received and evaluation of commercially available coatings, as well as similar coating categories in other South Coast AQMD rules, staff has proposed varying prohibition timelines for different coating categories. The varying timelines are intended to accommodate category-specific needs and reformulation challenges and take into account varying extents of reliance on pCBtF and t-BAc.

Staff is proposing a separate, extended pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition timeline for antifoulant coatings to address the reformulation time needed to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc, and to accommodate for any additional time needed to obtain external regulatory approval for reformulated products. Antifoulant coatings contain biocides, which require EPA certification, a process that can add an additional 12 – 24 months. Due to that extra certification process, staff is proposing a longer phase out schedule than for other marine or pleasure craft coatings.

Staff is also proposing a separate, extended pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition timeline for wood coatings and colorants. Though the reported wood coatings do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc, the reported coatings were formulated to comply with higher VOC content limits compared to similar coating categories in other South Coast AQMD rules. Based on past rule developments taken to prohibit and phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc, staff acknowledges that current commercially available wood coatings formulated to comply with VOC limits of 275 g/L or lower rely on pCBtF to do so. After discussions with coating manufacturers, staff determined the proposed prohibition timeline to be sufficient in allowing enough time for these coatings to be reformulated to meet the VOC content limit of 275 g/L without the use of pCBtF. The proposed timeline is also consistent with the pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition timelines for similar coatings in other South Coast AQMD rules.

Staff is also proposing a separate, expedited pCBtF and t-BAc prohibition timeline for all primers, for both marine and pleasure craft application. Because reported primer surfacers either do not contain pCBtF or t-BAc or do not appear to be heavily reliant on pCBtF to comply with the current applicable VOC content limit, staff believes these coatings can more quickly transition away from pCBtF and t-BAc. After discussions with coating manufacturers, staff determined the proposed prohibition timeline to be sufficient in allowing enough time for these coatings to be reformulated.

Reformulating coatings to phase out toxic exempt solvents and comply with the proposed VOC limits is expected to require manufacturer resources primarily associated with research and development, formulation adjustments, product testing, validation, and qualification activities. These costs may include both initial reformulation efforts and follow-up adjustments as products are optimized to meet performance specifications and compliance requirements. Similar to other South Coast AQMD VOC rules that phased out pCBtF and t-BAc, reformulation costs are expected to vary depending on coating category, existing formulations, and the extent to which pCBtF and t-BAc are currently used. Survey responses indicated that t-BAc is used in antifoulant coatings and finish primer surfacers applied to pleasure craft, while pCBtF was reported in high-gloss coatings and finish primer surfacers for marine vessel application, as well as finish primer surfacers applied to pleasure craft and antifoulant coatings formulated for non-aluminum substrates applied to pleasure craft.

For the cost-effectiveness analysis, staff estimated that reformulation activities would increase final product costs by ten percent. For emissions calculations, reformulated coatings were assumed to comply with the new proposed VOC limits; however, staff identified comparable products with VOC contents below the proposed limits.

The cost of reformulation is dependent on the coating category and will differ based on availability of comparable products with low VOC content. In general, coatings that are heavily reliant on pCBtF or t-BAc for compliance will require greater reformulation efforts and typically need a longer timeline to transition. Coatings that are formulated with low concentrations of pCBtF and t-BAc generally require less time to reformulate which helps minimize overall cost.

Proposed category consolidation provisions are also expected to reduce overall compliance burden. PAR 1106 consolidates several existing coating categories into broader categories while providing sell-through and use-through allowances for products manufactured to comply with the original category limits. These consolidations are intended to simplify rule implementation, reduce the number of unique formulations manufacturers must maintain, and provide manufacturers with additional formulation flexibility while continuing to achieve VOC emission reductions. The sell-through and use-through provisions are also expected to minimize stranded inventory concerns and allow manufacturers, distributors, and end users sufficient time to transition.

The sell-through and use-through end dates apply to any marine and pleasure craft coating that is manufactured prior to the proposed prohibition effective date(s) in the following table.

Table 2-30: Summary of pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timeline

Category	Prohibition Effective Date	Sell-Through End Date	Use-Through End Date
Antifoulant Coatings	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032	January 1, 2033
Colorants and Wood Coatings	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032
Primers	June 1, 2027	June 1, 2028	June 1, 2029
All Other Coating Categories	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	January 1, 2030

CHAPTER 3: SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE STRUCTURE
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1106

Introduction

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1106 is to phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in marine and pleasure craft coatings, as directed by the South Coast AQMD's Stationary Source Committee, due to toxicity concerns.

In addition to the prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc, staff is also proposing to revise the pleasure craft coating title to include marine structures. This revision is intended to clarify rule applicability and maintain alignment with the U.S. EPA CTG with regard to marine coatings, which is not applicable to docks and offshore oil and gas drilling platforms.

Staff is proposing the following amendments to Rule 1106. The proposed amendments primarily pertain to the prohibition of pCBtF and t-BAc use in the regulated products, revised coating categories and associated VOC content limits, introduction of alternative reactivity-based limits, and lowering of volumetric usage limits for touch up repair. Other amendments are for rule clarification or streamlining. The proposed revised rule structure and key provisions are discussed in the following sections.

Proposed Amended Rule Structure

(a) Purpose
(b) Applicability
(c) Definitions
(d) Requirements
(e) Alternative Compliance Options
(f) Prohibition of Possession, Specification and Sale
(g) Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements
(h) Test Methods
(i) Rule 442 Applicability
(j) Exemptions

Proposed Amended Rule 1106

Purpose [Subdivision (a)]

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of VOCs and toxic emissions from marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings.

Staff added the reduction of toxic emissions to the purpose subdivision of Rule 1106 to be consistent with the primary purpose of the rule amendment. This addition to the purpose aligns with other recently adopted South Coast AQMD VOC rules that regulate emissions from coatings and are focused on prohibiting the use of pCBtF and t-BAc. No significant revisions were made to this subdivision.

Applicability [Subdivision (b)]

PAR 1106 applies to any person that supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coating, or colorant, and any associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any person who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any marine coating, pleasure

craft coating, or marine structure coating, and any associated solvent within the South Coast AQMD.

Staff capitalized defined terms as proper nouns to indicate that definitions for the associated terms can be found in subdivision (c). Revisions were made to the definitions in subdivision (c) and reflected in subdivision (b) to help clarify the interpretation of Marine Coating and what the term "exposure" signifies when applying to a vessel or structure due to potential overlap with other coatings rule such as coatings used in architectural applications or on metal surfaces. Three new definitions were added and modifications of two existing definitions in subdivision (c) are needed to help clarify and align with the original intent of the rule applicability. In subdivision (c), the definitions~~,~~ of Vessel, Marine Vessel, Marine Structure, Marine Structure Coatings, and Appurtenance were added, and the definitions of Pleasure Craft, and Marine Coatings were modified to align with the five newly added definitions. The change helps clarify when a coating becomes subject to Rule 1106, Rule 1113, or Rule 1107, and helps prevent any rule circumvention. The proposed changes clarify that when a coating is applied to vessels and their appurtenances, docks, navigational aids, buoys, or offshore platforms, it becomes subject to the limits and prohibitions of Rule 1106. Though bridges, elevated piers, coastal homes, and permanently docked ships are near or adjacent to the marine or freshwater environments, coatings used on these structures would not be subject to Rule 1106 and would be considered architectural coatings subject to Rule 1113 since they are stationary structures; this also better aligns with other air districts that do not include structures such as piers in their marine coating rules.

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 1106 for a complete list of definitions. New definitions were added to align with the consolidation of several coating categories and clarify applicability. Consolidated categories are discussed later in subdivision (d).

The following are new and modified definitions for PAR 1106. For all definitions, refer to the preliminary draft of PAR 1106 released with the Staff Report. Accordingly, the following definitions will be added:

APPURTENANCE in paragraph (c)(5), which means:

> *"a fixed, structural, or semi-permanent attachment or accessory that extends beyond the hull or superstructure of a Vessel. Temporary equipment, including but not limited to, fishing nets, trailers, or portable generators, are not Appurtenances."*

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER or CAS RN in paragraph (c)(7), which means:

> *"a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service to a single chemical substance to ensure unambiguous identification."*

CLEAR WOOD SEALER~~S~~ in paragraph (c)(8), which means:

> *"Coatings containing Resins, but not opaque pigments, which seals wood prior to application of the subsequent Coatings."*

CLEAR WOOD TOPCOATS in paragraph (c)(9), which means:

> *"a final Coating which contains Resins, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or semi-transparent solid protective film."*

COATING in paragraph (c)(10), which means:

> *"a material that is applied to a surface and forms a film in order to beautify, preserve, repair, or protect such a surface."*

COLORANT in paragraph (c)(11), which means:

> *"a solution of dyes or suspension of pigments sold or supplied as a separate component that an owner or operator of a Facility mixes with Marine Coatings or Pleasure Craft or Marine Structure Coatings on site."*

EXECUTIVE OFFICER in paragraph (c)(13), which means:

> *"is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms."*

EXTREME HIGH GLOSS COATING in paragraph (c)(15), which means:

> *"any Coating that registers a gloss of 95 units or greater on a 60 degree (°) meter according to ASTM Test Method D-523 – Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss (ASTM Test Method D-523)."*

LOW SOLIDS COATING in paragraph (c)(25), which means:

> *"a Coating containing one pound or less 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."*

MARINE COATING in paragraph (c)(26), which means:

> *"any Coating applied or intended for application to Marine Vessels, and their Appurtenances, Navigational Aids, or dredges."*

MARINE DECK SEALANT PRIMER in paragraph (c)(27), which means:

> *"any Primer intended to be applied to a substrate, prior to the application of a sealant, to enhance the bonding surface, which is formulated and labeled to be applied to wooden marine decks."*

MARINE STRUCTURE in paragraph (c)(28), which means:

> *"a dock or offshore platform."*

MARINE STRUCTURE COATING in paragraph (c)(29), which means:

"any coating, applied or intended for application to a Marine Structure."

MARINE VESSEL in paragraph (c)(30), which means:

"any Vessel that is not a Pleasure Craft."

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 gram of ozone per gram of VOC (g O_3/g VOC). MIR for individual VOCs are specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 94700 and 94701."

NAVIGATIONAL AID in paragraph (c)(33), which means:

"any external device, marker, or guidance equipment, such as a buoy or other U.S. Coast Guard waterway marker, that is used to aid in nautical navigation."

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS COATING in paragraph (c)(34), which means:

"any Coating applied to a Navigational Aid that is recoated and returned to the water for navigational use."

PERSON in paragraph (c)(37), which means:

"is as defined in Rule 102."

PIGMENTED WOOD SEALER in paragraph (c)(38), which means:

"an opaque Coating which contains Resins and colored pigments formulated to provide a firm bond, level the wood surface, or seal the wood surface, which is applied prior to a Topcoat."

PIGMENTED WOOD TOPCOAT in paragraph (c)(39), which means:

"a final opaque or semi-transparent Coating which contains Resins and colored pigments and is formulated to hide or beautify the wood surface and form a solid protective film."

PLEASURE CRAFT in paragraph (c)(40), which means:

"are Vessels manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or are leased, rented, or chartered to a Person or business for recreational purposes. Pleasure Craft are also Vessels operated in amusement theme parks solely for the purpose of an amusement park attraction."

PLEASURE CRAFT COATING in paragraph (c)(41), which means:

> *"any coating, applied or intended for application to Pleasure Crafts and their Appurtenances."*

PRIMER in paragraph (c)(43), which means:

> *"any coating specifically formulated, labeled, and applied for the purpose of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion for subsequent Coatings, a moisture barrier, or promotes a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections."*

PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PW-MIR) in paragraph (c)(44), which means:

> *"the sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a Coating or 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)."*

RESIN in paragraph (c)(46), which means:

> *"a non-volatile polymeric organic material which forms the surface film of a Coating."*

SEALANT FOR WIRE-SPRAYED ALUMINUM in paragraph (c)(47), which means:

> *"a Coating formulated, labeled, and applied to seal pores, voids, and cracks in Wire-Sprayed Aluminum Coatings."*

SOUTH COAST AQMD TEST METHOD in paragraph (c)(50), which means:

> *"a test method included in the manual "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples", which can be found on the South Coast AQMD website and are referenced in subdivision (h)."*

TEAK PRIMER in paragraph (c)(53) was moved to subparagraph (d)(6)(E), which means:

> *"a Coating applied to teak wood or previously oiled teak wood decks in order to improve the adhesion of a seam sealer."*

THERMOPLASTIC FOUL DETERRENT COATING in paragraph (c)(54), which means:

> *"a Coating formulated with a Thermoplastic Resin, applied to the underwater portion of Vessels to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms without the use of chemical substances such as pesticides or biocides."*

THERMOPLASTIC RESIN in paragraph (c)(~~54~~55), which means:

> *"a polymer that cures through solvent evaporation and not chemical reaction."*

~~THERMOPLASTIC FOUL DETERRENT COATING in paragraph (c)(55), which means:~~

~~*"a Coating formulated with a Thermoplastic Resin, applied to the underwater portion of Vessels to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms without the use of chemical substances such as pesticides or biocides."*~~

TRANSFER EFFICIENCY in paragraph (c)(57), which means:

"the ratio of the weight or volume of Coating solids that adheres to the object to the total weight or volume, respectively, of Coating solids used in the application process, expressed as a percentage."

VESSEL in paragraph (c)(~~59~~60), which means:

"any watercraft exposed to a marine or freshwater environment, including but not limited to, ships, boats, submersibles, or submarines.

WIRE SPRAYED ALUMINUM COATING in paragraph (c)(~~61~~62), which means:

"a protective molten aluminum coating made by melting and atomizing aluminum wire that is applied to steel substrates to protect from corrosion."

WOOD COATING in paragraph (c)(~~62~~63), which means:

"any Coating applied to wood substrates. For the purpose of this rule Wood Coatings includes Clear Wood Sealers, Clear Wood Topcoats, Pigmented Wood Sealers, and Pigmented Wood Topcoats".

Requirements [Subdivision (d)]

This subdivision contains the provisions for any person that applies any marine coating, pleasure craft coating, or marine structure coating as part of an operation associated with the manufacture, finishing, refinishing, or maintenance of marine vessels or pleasure craft, their appurtenances, and/or marine structures, and for any person who sells, offers for sale, markets, blends, distributes, packages, repackages, or supplies marine, pleasure craft, or marine structure coatings.

Paragraph (d)(1) - PAR 1106 Marine Coatings VOC Content Limits

PAR 1106 establishes VOC content limits for marine coatings by category, as summarized in PAR 1106 Table 1 – Table of Standards for Marine Coatings. The following table provides a summary of the proposed VOC content limits.

Staff is proposing to collapse the antifoulant coating subcategories into a single antifoulant coating category, with a VOC content limit of 400 g/L, the lower limit of the two current subcategories. Doing so would bring the antifoulant coating category and associated VOC content limit in line with the U.S. EPA Control Technique Guidelines (CTG), which does not contain the current substrate-based subcategories, and prevent the rule from being less stringent than the U.S. EPA CTG. The consolidated antifoulant category is also now reclassified as a subcategory of Fouling Deterrent Coatings. Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating is a new subcategory to the Fouling Deterrent Coatings category.

Staff is also proposing to add a primer marine coating category and subcategories into PAR 1106 Table 1. Currently, primers intended for marine application fall under the "Any Other Coating Type" category, while primers intended for pleasure craft application have an established pleasure craft coating category in Table 2 of the rule with differing VOC content limits than the "Any Other Coating Type" category in Table 1. Therefore, the addition of a primer marine coating category and subcategories would reduce confusion regarding applicable VOC content limits for primers.

Pretreatment Wash Primers would become a primer subcategory in Table 1 and the VOC content limit will be increased to 780 g/L similar to the VOC limit for pleasure craft in Table 2 of the rule. Pretreatment Wash Primers are low-solids coatings that are heavily reliant on exempt compounds to comply with the existing VOC limit of 420 g/L. Additionally, an alternative PW-MIR limit of 1.80 is provided in Table 4 to provide formulation flexibility. The volume used annually for the category is low and cannot be disclosed due to confidentiality related to the limited number of manufacturers reporting in the survey.

The Topcoat subcategories will be consolidated into a single category in Table 1 for Marine Coating applications while maintaining the lower VOC limit of 340 g/L. The consolidated category will be named "High-Gloss Coating". This change is to align with U.S. EPA's CTG which does not include a category for "Extreme High-Gloss Coating." Similarly, for pleasure craft coatings in Table 2, the Topcoat subcategories will also be consolidated into a single category while retaining the lower limit of 420 g/L. The future effective date of the limit will be January 1, 2029, providing time for coating manufacturers to reformulate. The proposed date is based on industry feedback that a three-year period is needed for product reformulation. The 340 g/L effective date can be found in Table 5 – Former Coating Categories and Schedule in the proposed rule.

Based on the future effective phase out dates, marine coatings will be prohibited from containing pCBtF or t-BAc.

Table 3-1: Summary of Marine Coating VOC Content Limits

Marine Coating Category	Regulatory VOC Content Limits (g/L Coating)	
	Baked Coatings	Air Dried Coatings
Antenna Coating		340
Fouling Deterrent Coatings:		
Antifoulant Coating		400
Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating		400
Inorganic Zinc Coating		340
Low Activation Interior Coating		420
Mist Coating		610
Navigational Aids Coating		340
Nonskid Coating		340
Organic Zinc Coating		340
Undercoaters:		
Primer	275	340
Pretreatment Wash Primer	420	780
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coating		340
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum Coatings		610
Special Marking Coating		420
Specialty Coatings:		
Heat Resistant Coating	360	420
High Temperature Coating		500
Tack Coating		610
Topcoats:		
High Gloss Coating	275	340
Undersea Weapons Systems Coating	275	340
Any Other Coating Type	275	340

Staff moved the restrictions on the possession, sale, and use of marine coatings that contain VOC in excess of applicable limits, from subdivision (e) to paragraph (d)(1), preceding Table 1, to be consistent with recently amended VOC rule formatting and to streamline the rule language.

Paragraph (d)(2) – PAR 1106 Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating VOC Content Limits

PAR 1106 establishes VOC content limits for pleasure craft and marine structure coatings by category, as summarized in PAR 1106 Table 2 – Table of Standards for Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings.

Similar to Table 1 for Marine Coatings, staff is proposing to collapse the antifoulant coating subcategories into a single antifoulant coating category, with a VOC content limit of 330 g/L, the lower limit of the two current subcategories. The consolidated antifoulant category is also now reclassified as a subcategory of Fouling Deterrent Coatings. Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating is a new subcategory to the Fouling Deterrent Coatings category to reflect the newest type of antifoulant coating coming into the market.

Similar to Table 1, staff is also proposing to convert the pleasure craft and marine structure coating Primer category into a subcategory of a new Undercoaters category. Pretreatment wash primers would also become a Primer subcategory and provide an alternative PW-MIR limit of 1.80 which can be found in Table 4 of the rule; the alternative limit will provide formulation flexibility to manufacturers. The volume used annually for the category is low and not disclosed due to confidentiality related to the limited number of manufacturers reporting in the survey. Additionally, Marine Deck Primers and Teak Primers are now classified as part of the updated Wood Coatings category in Table 2 of the rule. Wood Coatings are now classified as either clear or pigmented and as an undercoat (sealer) or topcoat. Marine Deck Primers and Teak Primers are two types of coatings traditionally used as an undercoat or sealer on wood substrates, so if it pigmented, it would fall under the subcategory of Pigmented Wood Sealers. Similarly, existing Sealers and Varnishes would be consolidated with the new clear or pigmented Sealers and Topcoats subcategories. The categorization depends on if the coatings are pigmented or non-pigmented, and Coatings will be categorized as Sealers if they are specified to be applied to bare wood, requiring a subsequent coat, or as a Topcoat if they are specified to be the final coating on a wood substrate. This proposed change aligns with the wood coating categories found in Rule 1136 – Wood Coating Operations.

Table 3-2~~3 2~~: Summary of Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating VOC Content Limits

Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coating Category	Regulatory VOC Content Limits (g/L Coating)	
	Current Limit	Limit Effective 1/1/2029
Fouling Deterrent Coatings:		
Antifoulant Coating	330	
Thermoplastic Foul Deterrent Coating	400	
Wood Coatings:		
Clear Wood Sealer	550	275
Pigmented Wood Sealer	550	275
Clear Wood Topcoat	490	275
Pigmented Wood Topcoat	490	275
Undercoaters:		
Primer	340	
Pretreatment Wash Primer	780	
Topcoats:		
High Gloss Coating	420	
Any Other Coating Type	420	340

Staff moved the restrictions on the possession, sale, and use of pleasure craft and marine structure coatings that contain VOC in excess of applicable limits, from subdivision (e) to paragraph (d)(2), preceding Table 2, to be consistent with recently amended VOC rule formatting and to streamline the rule language.

Paragraph (d)(3) – PAR 1106 Low-Solids Coatings VOC Content Limit

Staff moved the restrictions on the possession, sale, and use of low-solids marine and pleasure craft coatings that contain VOC in excess of applicable limits, from subdivision (e) to paragraph (d)(3), preceding Table 3, to be consistent with recently amended VOC rule formatting and to streamline the rule language.

Paragraph (d)(4) – Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits

To help facilitate the transition away from toxic solvents and provide formulation flexibility for challenging categories, an alternative reactivity-based PW-MIR limit is being provided to manufacturers of marine, ~~and~~ pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings. The alternative PW-MIR limits in Table 4 of the rule become effective upon rule adoption and manufacturers may elect to comply with the PW-MIR limits rather than the VOC content limits in Table 1 or Table 2 of the rule. The alternative PW-MIR limits provided in Table 4 of the rule are consistent with the alternative PW-MIR limits for similar categories in other South Coast AQMD rules.

Table 3-3: Alternative PW-MIR VOC Content Limits

Coating Category	Current Limit
Pretreatment Wash Primers	1.80
Wood Coatings:	
Clear Wood Sealer	0.53
Pigmented Wood Sealer	0.60
Clear Wood Topcoat	0.53
Pigmented Wood Topcoat	0.46

Paragraph (d)(5) – Sell-Through and Use-Through Provisions for Future Effective VOC Limit Reductions

This provision allows coatings that are subject to a future effective VOC content limit lower than the current applicable limit to continue to be sold and used for respective periods of 12 and 24 months after the applicable future effective date, as long as they were manufactured prior to the applicable future effective date.

Paragraph (d)(6) – Subsumed Coating Categories

This provision specifies marine, ~~and~~ pleasure craft, and marine structure coating categories that were consolidated into new categories, and that they may continue to be possessed, stored at a worksite, applied or solicited for use in the South Coast AQMD if it has a VOC content of less than or equal to the applicable Current Regulatory VOC Content Limit (g/L-Coating) in Table 3-4 below.

Paragraph (d)(7) – Sell through and Use Through Provisions for Subsumed Coating Categories

This provision allows coatings that were consolidated into new categories, and which are now subject to a lower VOC content limit in Table 1 or Table 2, to be sold for up to 12 months and used up to 24 months after the applicable effective date. The coatings can be sold at the higher original VOC limit prior to consolidation and cannot be higher than the original VOC limit. This provision contains an added table for additional clarity, which lists each coating being proposed to be consolidated, its former applicable VOC content limit and the period during which that VOC content limit will remain effective, the proposed new consolidated coating category, sell-through and use-through periods, and the date on which the proposed VOC content limits for the consolidated coating category would become effective.

Table 3-4: Former Coating Categories and Schedule

Former Coating Category	Consolidated Coating Category	Former VOC Limit Effective Until January 1, 2029 (g/L-Coating)[1]	Sell-Through End Date[2]	Use-Through End Date[2]	Consolidated Category VOC Limit Effective on and after January 1, 2029 (g/L-Coating)[2]
Marine Coatings					
Antifoulant Coatings for Aluminum Substrates	Antifoulant Coatings	560	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	400
Extreme High Gloss Coating	High Gloss Coating	420			340
Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings					
Antifoulant Coatings for Aluminum Substrates	Antifoulant Coatings	560	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	330
Extreme High Gloss Coating	High Gloss Coating	490			420
Finish Primer/ Surfacer	Primers	420			340
Marine Deck Sealant Primer	Clear or Pigmented Wood Sealers	760			275
Teak Primer		775			
Sealers		550			
Varnishes	Clear or Pigmented Wood Topcoats	490			275

Paragraph (d)(8) – Most Restrictive VOC Limit

This subdivision specifies that if a marine coating meets the definition of, is recommended for use, or is suitable for use for more than one marine coating category, then the more restrictive VOC content limit in Table 1 shall apply. The subdivision also specifies that if a pleasure craft or marine structure coating meets the definition of, is recommended for use, or is suitable for use for more than one pleasure craft and marine structure coating category, then the more restrictive VOC content limit in Table 2 shall apply.

Paragraph (d)(9) – Application Equipment Transfer Efficiency

Staff reformatted the coating application transfer equipment requirements to be consistent with recently amended VOC rule formatting and streamline the rule language.

Alternative Compliance Options [Subdivision (e)]

This subdivision contains the provisions for any person that chooses to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and/or (d)(6) by using an approved alternative emission control plan.

This subdivision also outlines and specifies the requirements for any supplier, seller, or offeror of marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coatings to any facility using an approved alternative emission control plan pursuant to requirements in Rule 108 – Alternative Emissions Control Plan.

Prohibition of Possession, Specification and Sale [Subdivision (f)]

This subdivision contains the prohibitions that no person shall apply, possess, solicit the use or application of, supply, sell, offer for sale, market, blend, package, repackage or distribute marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coatings, or colorants for use within the South Coast AQMD that contain toxic chemicals or compounds that can be detrimental to human health.

Paragraph (f)(1) – ~~Exempt~~Prohibited Compounds

Paragraph (f)(1) was restructured to streamline the rule and group all provisions that include prohibitions together in the same subdivision.

Original paragraph (d)(7) prohibits the manufacturing of regulated products for use in South Coast AQMD in which cadmium, nickel, lead, or hexavalent chromium is introduced as a pigment or as an agent to impart any property or characteristic of a marine or pleasure craft coating, while paragraph (d)(6) prohibits the use of any marine or pleasure craft coating that contain any Group II exempt compounds other than VMS.

The original paragraphs (d)(6) and (d)(7) of Rule 1106 have been restructured, combined, and respectively relocated to paragraph (f)(1) and (f)(3) of PAR 1106. The amended language includes a prohibition for VMS, but at a higher concentration limit of 0.1 percent to account for potential trace levels of VMS in certain coatings. VMS are found in small, but non-negligible, amounts in some silicone-based coatings. Staff is not aware of any coatings subject to Rule 1106 that are currently formulated with VMS; therefore, the prohibition will go into effect upon rule adoption.

-The prohibition of the manufacturing, supplying, selling, marketing, blending, distribution, packaging, and repackaging of coatings and colorants in which cadmium, nickel, lead, or

hexavalent chromium is introduced as a pigment or as an agent to impart any property or characteristic of a marine coating, pleasure craft and marine structure coating, or colorant intended for use within South Coast AQMD was moved to its own paragraph.

In addition, PAR 1106 prohibits the use of marine and pleasure craft coatings that contain pCBtF or t-BAc, with an upper concentration limit of 0.01 weight percent effective on the prohibition dates listed in Table 3-5 below for the respective categories.

Paragraph (f)(2) – Sell-Through and Use-Through Provision

Paragraph (f)(2) clarifies the periods in which marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coatings, and colorants that contain pCBtF or t-BAc, and that were manufactured prior to the applicable prohibition effective date listed in Table 3-5, can continue to be sold and used. The sell-through and use-through periods are intended to prevent stranded assets of coatings that are already in the supply chain on the prohibition effective date, and allow time to transition and reformulate away from pCBtF and t-BAc.

Manufacturers can continue to sell and use marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coatings, and colorants containing pCBtF and t-BAc manufactured prior to the applicable prohibition effective date within the South Coast AQMD until the applicable sell-through and use through end date listed.

The following table provides a summary of the proposed prohibition effective date and sell-though and use-through dates.

Table 3-5: pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timelines

Category	Prohibition Effective Date	Sell-Through End Date	Use-Through End Date
Antifoulant Coatings	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032	January 1, 2033
Colorants and Wood Coatings	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032
Primers	June 1, 2027	June 1, 2028	June 1, 2029
All Other Coating Categories	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	January 1, 2030

PAR 1106 includes a longer phase-out period for antifoulant coatings for both marine and pleasure craft application to allow for any additional time that may be needed to obtain any potential new pesticide registration required by the U.S. EPA and California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Paragraph (f)(3) – Carcinogenic Materials

Paragraph (f)(3) prohibits the manufacturing, supplying, selling, marketing, blending, distribution, packaging, and repackaging of coatings and colorants in which cadmium, nickel, lead, or hexavalent chromium is introduced as a pigment or as an agent to impart any property or characteristic of a marine coating, pleasure craft coating, marine structure coating, or colorant intended for use within South Coast AQMD. These prohibitions were moved to their own standalone paragraph.

Administrative and Recordkeeping Requirements [Subdivision (g)]

Subdivision (g) outlines recordkeeping requirements pursuant to Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions for any person who supplies for use or uses marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, or marine structure coatings within South Coast AQMD.

Staff added basic recordkeeping criteria for rule enforceability purposes. The added criteria ~~is~~are not required in Rule 109 daily recordkeeping requirements and would therefore close a regulatory gap.

Subdivision (g) also outlines proposed labeling requirements pursuant to Rule 443.1 – Labeling of Materials Containing Organic Solvents added for manufacturers of marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings for use within South Coast AQMD. Staff added additional basic labeling requirements for rule enforceability purposes.

Paragraph (g)(1) – Recordkeeping Requirements

Paragraph (g)(1) specifies the information and documentation to be maintained for each marine coating, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coating, and colorant used.

Staff added basic recordkeeping criteria for rule enforceability purposes. The added criteria ~~is~~are not required in Rule 109 daily recordkeeping requirements and would therefore close a regulatory gap.

The documents must be made available upon request and maintained for two years with the following information: p~~P~~roduct name and manufacturer, applicable coating category, whether the product is intended for Marine or Pleasure Craft use, or both, or Marine Structure use, and purchase records.

Subparagraphs (g)(2)(A) and (g)(2)(B) – Labeling Requirements

Subparagraphs (g)(2)(A) and (g)(2)(B) specify the information required to be included on product labels for marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, ~~-~~marine structure coatings, and colorants sold for use within South Coast AQMD. Information required to be included on product labels includes product manufacture date and product VOC content. This ensures that product information necessary for compliance determination is readily available.

Clause (g)(2)(A)(iii) – PW-MIR Labeling Requirements

Clause (g)(2)(A)(iii) requires any manufacturer of a pretreatment wash primer or wood coating who elects to comply with the PW-MIR limit in paragraph (d)(4) in lieu of the applicable mass limit in grams of VOC per liter in Tables 1 and 2, shall display the PW-MIR VOC content on the product label.

Test Methods [Subdivision (h)]

This provision specifies the approved test methods for determining the VOC content of marine coatings,– pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings, their amounts of exempt perfluorocarbon compounds, gloss determination, viscosity determination, and transfer efficiency of alternative application methods, as well as the acid content of pretreatment wash primers.

Minor changes to the subdivision include restructuring and re-numbering for streamlining purposes, and the correction of a referenced test method name.

Staff removed former paragraph (h)(4), which specified how the metal and silicone content of metallic/iridescent coatings should be determined. Because the metallic heat-resistant coating category was removed during the 2023 amendment to Rule 1106, there is no current provision in the rule that relies on metal and/or silicone content.

Staff added a paragraph outlining the required approval for equivalent test methods to those listed in subdivision (h), and a paragraph outlining the required test method for determining the measured gloss of a coating.

Paragraph (h)(6) – Gloss Determination

Paragraph (h)(6) specifies the approved test methods for determining the measured gloss of marine coatings,- pleasure craft coatings, and/or -marine structure coatings. The test method is to clarify how a manufacturer would demonstrate their coating meets the definition of extreme high gloss coating or high gloss coating.

Paragraph (h)(7) – Viscosity Determination

Paragraph (h)(7) specifies the approved test methods for determining the viscosity of marine coatings, -pleasure craft coatings, and/or- marine structure coatings. The test method is to clarify how a manufacturer would demonstrate their coating qualified for the transfer efficiency requirement in paragraph (j)(3).

Paragraph (h)(8) – Solids Determination

Paragraph (h)(8) specifies the approved test method for determining the weight percent solids content of a marine coating, pleasure craft coating, and/or– marine structure coating. The test method is to clarify how a manufacturer would demonstrate their coating meets the definition of a low-solids coating.

Paragraph (h)(10) – Equivalent Test Methods

Paragraph (h)(10) specifies the regulatory bodies whose approval is required in addition to the South Coast AQMD Executive Officer before the use of any equivalent test method to those listed in subdivision (h).

Rule 442 Applicability [Subdivision (i)]

Subdivision (i) specifies that any marine coating, pleasure craft coatings, or marine structure coating that is exempt pursuant to subdivision (j) 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 amend a reference that changed.

Exemptions [Subdivision (j)]

This subdivision provides conditional exemptions to various provisions of PAR 1106. Staff reformatted and streamlined existing exemptions to be consistent with formatting of other recently adopted rules and proposed additional conditional exemptions to various provisions of PAR 1106.

Subparagraph (j)(2)(B) – Spot Repairs

Subparagraph (j)(2)(B) specifies any marine coating, pleasure craft coating, or marine structure coating that is supplied, sold, offered for sale, marketed, manufactured, blended, packaged, or repackaged for use within the South Coast AQMD in half-pint or smaller containers used to cover minor imperfections or mechanical damage incurred prior to initial use is not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6). The purpose of this exemption is to replace the current exemption which exempts any volume of touch-up coatings used, as previously defined, and provide a narrower exemption that only applies to small amounts of marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings used for small surface areas of coating application.

Subparagraph (j)(2)(C) – Research and Development Exemption

Subparagraph (j)(2)(C) specifies that the provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) do not apply to laboratories that apply materials to test specimens for purposes of research, development, quality control, or testing related to production operations. This exemption was added to address industry concerns related to ongoing research activities.

Subparagraph (j)(4)(B) – Unsaturated Polyester Resin or Fiberglass Coatings

Subparagraph (j)(4)(B) specifies that the provisions of PAR 1106 do not apply to unsaturated polyester resin or fiberglass coatings. These coatings are subject to Rule 1162 – Polyester Resin Operations. These coatings are currently exempted by the defined terms of marine coating and pleasure craft coating.

Subparagraph (j)(4)(C) – Coatings Applied to Piers, Bridges, and Permanently Docked Vessels

Subparagraph (j)(4)(C) specifies that the provisions of PAR 1106 do not apply to coatings applied to piers and bridges. These coatings are subject to Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings. Staff

removed language including coatings applied to piers and bridges from the definition of marine coating for clarity and consistency with the U.S. EPA CTG and past South Coast AQMD compliance advisories issued by staff.

Subparagraph (j)(4)(C) also specifies that the provisions of PAR 1106 do not apply to coatings applied to the above-waterline portions of permanently docked vessels that are serving as a stationary business. These coatings are subject to Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings. To clarify, this exemption shall not apply to any fouling deterrent coatings, as defined, or any additional associated coatings necessary to apply a fouling deterrent coating. Staff added this exemption for clarity and consistency with other California air district rules.

Paragraph (j)(5) – Prohibition of Possession and Repackaging Exemption

Paragraph (j)(5) clarifies that the prohibitions of possessing and repackaging marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings in paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(6) do not apply to coatings that are shipped into the South Coast AQMD solely for temporary storage, reformulation or repackaging for sale and use outside the District, and are clearly labeled for use outside South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. This clarification addresses concerns regarding the treatment of in-transit materials.

CHAPTER 4: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

EMISSIONS IMPACT
COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Emission Impacts

To estimate the VOC emissions inventory for PAR 1106, staff relied on the manufacturer submitted survey and reviewed the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and Emissions Inventory Categories (EIC) codes related to marine and pleasure craft coating operations within South Coast AQMD and included in the emission inventory for facilities within South Coast AQMD. Three SIC facility types were evaluated: boat building and repairing facilities, marina boatyard facilities, and boat dealership facilities, while the EIC codes used are associated with emissions from marine coatings and related process solvents. The facilities evaluated are primarily engaged in building and repairing boats, operating marinas, performing incidental repairs, and transportation. Staff then ran a query of Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) SIP inventory for compliance year 2025 using the SIC and EIC codes. A comparison of the emissions reported from the survey and SIP inventory indicates that the volumes of coatings reported in the survey only accounted for approximately 33 percent of the total SIP baseline of 0.142 tons per day. ~~Based on the evaluation, PAR 1106 area sources account for approximately 0.142 tons per day~~. To adjust for the potentially underreported coating volumes, staff adjusted the manufacturer survey emissions by a factor of three to help obtain a more accurate emissions reductions estimate. The following table shows the estimated emissions for each marine coating category and percentage of Total VOC emissions.

Table 4-1: Coating Category Percentage of Total Emissions and Adjusted Estimated VOC Annual Emissions

Category	Coating Category Percentage of Total VOC Emissions	Adjusted Estimated VOC Annual Emissions (lbs)
Aluminum	5	~1,800
Non-Aluminum	55	~18,000
Finish Primer/Surfacer	20	~8,000
High-Build Primer/Surfacer	6	~1,900
High-Gloss Topcoat	3	~1,000
Clear Wood Varnish	4	~1,200
Other Coating Categories	5	~1,600

Control Technology

Compliance with PAR 1106 is expected to be met through manufacturers reformulating regulated products by substituting certain chemicals with other chemicals that contain less VOCs and less or no toxic compounds. Coating manufacturers will have flexibility to use any compliant

alternative reformulation to meet the VOC content limits in PAR 1106. Some end-users may comply with the rule using alternative options such as control devices (e.g., emission collection systems or thermal oxidizer). The latter options may be cost prohibitive for most facilities, so it is anticipated that most will comply with existing and proposed new VOC limits with existing products or commercially available replacement products.

Emission Reductions

Staff is proposing updated VOC content limits for two existing marine coating categories, one proposed new marine coating category, eight existing pleasure craft coatings categories, and one proposed new pleasure craft coating category. This is based on the technology assessment, which includes staff discussions with stakeholders and analyzing the South Coast AQMD marine and pleasure craft coating manufacturer survey data as well as product data sheets. Staff is proposing an effective date of January 1, 2029, for all updated VOC content limits to provide the necessary time to reformulate these coatings to meet the proposed updated VOC content limits. The estimated emission reductions for PAR 1106 are approximately 23.9 pounds per day. Staff does not anticipate a VOC emissions increase or impact from raising the VOC limit for the pretreatment wash primer category. No pretreatment wash primers were reported in the manufacturer submitted survey. The VOC limit was raised to align with other recently adopted South Coast AQMD rules and U.S. EPA CTG for the coating category. The raising of the VOC limit also ensures pCBtF and t-BAc formulations are not introduced into the region. The following table highlights the proposed emission reductions or impacts from the proposed restructuring and changes to the VOC content limits and coating category consolidation.

Table 4-2: Emissions Impact and Reduction

Category	Current VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Proposed VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Emission Impact (pounds per day)
Antifoulant Coatings (Marine)	560	400	0
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coatings (Pleasure Craft)	560	330	(1.47)
Primers (Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure)	420/760	340	(17.11)
Extreme High-Gloss Coating (Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure)	490	420	(0.80)
Extreme High-Gloss Coating (Marine)	490	340	0
Clear/Pigmented Wood Sealers	550	275	(0.8)
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	490	275	(3.78)
Pretreatment Wash Primers (Marine)	420	780	0
Any Other Coating Type (Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure)	420	340	0
Overall Emission Reduction	**23.9 pounds per day**		

Cost-Effectiveness and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

Cost-Effectiveness

Staff gathered costs from various sources which included meetings with manufacturers, online research, and product surveys. Certain coating categories such as the wood coatings will have their

limits changed to align with the VOC limits and alternative MIR limits for similar wood coating categories in Rule 1136. For categories where costs are not available, staff assumed a ten percent increase in cost to account for reformulation costs. This difference in cost is used in the cost-effectiveness analysis.

Table 4-3: Reformulation Unit Cost of Updated Categories for Marine and Pleasure Craft and Marine Structure Coatings

Category	Current VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Proposed VOC Limit (g/L-Regulatory)	Cost-Effectiveness ($ per ton)	Reformulation Cost Increase Per Gallon ($/gal)
Antifoulant Coatings (Marine)	560	400	RACT	Currently Available
Antifoulant Coatings (Pleasure Craft)	560	330	$0	$20
Primers (Pleasure Craft)	420/760	340	$0	$7-10
Extreme High-Gloss Coating (Marine)	490	340	$0	$0
Extreme High-Gloss Coating (Pleasure Craft)	490	420	$0	$9-10
Clear/Pigmented Wood Sealers	550	275	$0	$8-11
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	490	275	$0	$11-14
Any Other Coating Type (Pleasure Craft)	420	340	$0	N/A[1]

1. Staff is not aware of any pleasure craft coating within the "Any Other Coating Type" category

Despite these reformulation costs, staff identified lower -VOC products that comply with the proposed lower VOC limits and are comparable in performance to products currently complying with existing VOC limits. In addition, the costs of the lower VOC comparable products are typically lower than the higher VOC products, therefore, staff expects the overall reformulation cost associated with PAR 1106 to have minimal impacts.

Incremental Cost-Effectiveness

An incremental cost effectiveness is not conducted for PAR 1106 because no other feasible VOC control technology was identified. For Rule 1106 coatings operations, the only feasible pathway to lower VOC emissions is through manufacturer reformulation and staff did not identify multiple VOC limits that are feasible. Many of the marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings, due to the size the vessel or surface being coated, are applied by a hand roller and in the open air. Similarly, upstream controls such as thermal oxidizers or carbon adsorbers are not feasible for many marine, pleasure craft, or marine structure coating operations since most –vessels or structures do not fit in a spray booth. Any control technology relying on VOC destruction requires high flow rates and a large fuel supply, which are not technically feasible due to operation or location of application.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

Introduction

On March 17, 1989, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Governing Board adopted a resolution which requires an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with adopting and amending rules and regulations. In addition, Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 require a socioeconomic impact assessment for proposed and amended rules resulting in significant impacts to air quality or emission limitations. Thus, this Socioeconomic Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Health and Safety Code and South Coast AQMD Governing Board requirements. Lastly, Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 requires an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or "all feasible measures" requirements relating to emissions of ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), VOC, and their precursors.

PAR 1106 is designed to partially implement the 2022 AQMP control measure CTS-01 – Further Emission Reductions from Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants by:

- Providing a timeline for the prohibition and phase-out of pCBtF and t-BAc from marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings; and
- Reducing VOC emissions, where feasible.

Legislative Mandates

The legal mandates directly related to the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of PAR 1106 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;
- Range of probable costs, including those to industry;
- Availability and cost-effectiveness of alternatives to the rule;
- Emission reduction potential;
- Necessity of adopting, amending, or repealing the rule in order to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards; and
- Impact on employment and the regional economy.

However, as explained in more detail later in this assessment and as summarized in Table 4-6, the estimated annual cost of implementing PAR 1106 is anticipated to be less than one million dollars on an annual basis. When the average annual compliance cost of a project is less than one million dollars, job impacts of a proposed project to be implemented within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction cannot be forecasted because there is not enough data to produce reliable estimates on a macroeconomic scale. For this reason, a job impact analysis was not conducted for PAR 1106.

Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5 requires the South Coast AQMD Governing Board to: 1) actively consider the socioeconomic impacts of regulations; 2) make a good faith effort to minimize adverse socioeconomic impacts; and 3) include small business impacts. To satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5, the socioeconomic impact assessment should include the following information:

- Type of industries or business affected, including small businesses; and
- Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business, including small business.

In addition, to satisfy the requirements in Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6, the scope of the analysis should include an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for a proposed rule or amendment which imposes BARCT or “all feasible measures” requirements relating to emissions of ozone, CO, SOx, NOx, VOC, and their precursors. Because pCBtF and t-BAc are toxics and not criteria pollutants or their precursors, an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 is not required for the proposed phase out pCBtF and t-

BAc, and thus, has not been prepared. Additionally, since more stringent VOC technologies have not been identified, an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis relative to the proposed lowering of the VOC limits in PAR 1106 has not been conducted.

Affected Facilities and Industries

PAR 1106 is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses or distributes any marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coating, and any associated solvent used with a marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coating for use within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. PAR 1106 is also applicable to any person who uses, stores at a worksite, or solicits the application of related coatings and solvents within the jurisdiction. Most manufacturers are located outside of California and South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. The supply chains of marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coatings are least affected because they generally have small proportions of related products and are able to transfer compliance costs to end users via price pass through. As such, this section focuses on the types of facilities that would utilize marine, pleasure craft, and/or marine structure coatings, including but not limited to, shipyards, docks, boatyards, marinas, and repair and refinishing facilities. Implementation of PAR 1106 would potentially affect approximately 37 facilities within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction with 22 facilities in Los Angeles County, 11 facilities in Orange County, two facilities in Riverside County, and two in San Bernardino County. Table 4-4 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 (27.03%) of those facilities belongs to the Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing industry (NAICS 3364-3369), followed by 10.81% for the sectors of Repair and Maintenance, Amusement, gambling, and recreation, and State and Local Government (NAICS 811, 713, and 92).

Table 4-4: Distribution of Affected Facilities Across Industries

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
3364-3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	10	27.03%
811	Repair and maintenance	4	10.81%
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation	4	10.81%
92	State and Local Government	4	10.81%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3	8.11%
42	Wholesale trade	3	8.11%
23	Construction	2	5.41%
487-488	Scenic and sightseeing transportation; Support activities for transportation	1	2.70%
3361-3363	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	1	2.70%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	1	2.70%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	2.70%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	1	2.70%

NAICS	Industry Name	Number of Facilities	Percentage of Facilities
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	1	2.70%
NA*	NA*	1	2.70%
Total		**37**	**100%**

*Facilities that could not be identified under a specific NAICS have been labeled NA.

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.[2] Many of the facilities affected by PAR 1106 are classified within the sectors of Boat Building (NAICS 336612). According to the small business definition of the U.S. Small Business Administration, the facilities in this sector which have fewer than 1,000 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 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 34 of the 37 affected facilities. It is important to note that although the employment and revenue data for some facilities are unknown or missing, the current data relied upon to conduct this small business analysis represents the most thorough and accurate information obtainable as of the date of publication. Table 4-5 presents the number of affected facilities that may qualify as small businesses, based on each of the four small business definitions. Among the 34 facilities with available employment and revenue data, up to 29 facilities may qualify as small

[2] U.S. Small Business Administration, 2023 Small Business Size Standards, https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-sizestandards, accessed March 7, 2025.

businesses under the definition of South Coast AQMD Small Business Assistance Office. Also, five facilities have reported their annual VOC and/or NOx emissions to the South Coast AQMD in 2025 and only one facility may qualify as a small business based on the 1990 CAAA definition.

Table 4-5: : Number of Small Businesses Under Various Definitions

Small Business Definition	Number of Small Businesses
South Coast AQMD Rule 102	9
South Coast AQMD Small Business Assistance Office	29
U.S. Small Business Administration	26
1990 CAAA	1

Compliance Costs

PAR 1106 would phase out coatings formulated with pCBtF and/or t-BAc in marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coating operations and lower current VOC limits when applicable. Because most coating manufacturers are located outside of California and the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction, the cost impact of PAR 1106 is mainly through the price change of marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings sold in South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction before and after PAR 1106 is adopted.

The price change of marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings is determined by the difference in costs of the reformulated coatings with lower VOC emissions and no pCBtF and t-BAc after PAR 1106 is adopted and existing comparable coatings currently in use. When reformulation is needed to either phase out pCBtF and/or t-BAc, or lower VOC emissions to meet the proposed lower VOC limits in PAR 1106, manufacturers will be able to pass the reformulation costs to end users in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction via higher sales prices of the reformulated coatings. Note that the proposed alternative PW-MIR VOC limit in PAR 1106 provides manufacturers with more flexibility that potentially lowers their reformulation costs and could even preclude the need for reformulation. For example, if the manufacturer of an existing marine, pleasure craft, or marine structure coating can demonstrate compliance with the applicable lowered VOC limits in PAR 1106 via the alternative PW-MIR VOC limit, then reformulation will not be necessary and no change in the sales price of the existing marine, pleasure craft, or marine structure coating will be necessary.

On the other hand, because traditional solvents are generally cheaper than pCBtF and t-BAc, reformulating marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings without pCBtF or t-BAc is expected to result in a recurring cost savings for the manufacturers, which ~~may~~ will offset, in whole or in part, the upfront reformulation costs. In addition, many existing coatings for these categories, except for clear/pigmented wood sealers and topcoats, have been identified with relatively low VOC contents that are capable of meeting the proposed VOC emission limits in PAR 1106, but with equivalent or lower sales prices within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. Thus, electing to use the existing comparable coatings with equivalent or lower prices may potentially lead to a cost savings.

The cost-effectiveness and cost impacts of implementing PAR 1106 have been evaluated by each coating category and the estimates are based on expected price change of related coatings sold in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction before and after implementing PAR 1106. In addition, the evaluation of cost impacts is based on the estimated cost-effectiveness and anticipated VOC emissions per year.

For the antifoulant coatings, primers, high gloss coatings, and some other pleasure craft and marine structure coatings that are currently available and rely on the PW-MIR VOC limit to demonstrate compliance with PAR 1106, a cost savings is expected. The cost savings is estimated to ~~which will~~ be equivalent to or ~~even~~ greater than the potential any pass-through costs associated with reformulation, leading to $0 per ton cost-effectiveness and minimal to no compliance costs. The facilities, however, are expected to purchase the least expensive coating for their operations.

For the categories of clear/pigmented wood sealers and topcoats, there are no readily available comparable products in the market that meet the lower VOC limits ~~but also~~ with lower prices. Thus, reformulation of clear/pigmented wood sealers and topcoats to phase out pCBtF and/or t-BAc is expected to be needed for these categories to comply with the lower VOC limits in PAR 1106. The cost-effectiveness associated with reformulation is estimated at $32,001 per ton for clear/pigmented wood sealers and $40,936 per ton for topcoats, respectively.

Table 4-6 presents the annual cost estimates to facilities for products reformulated by manufacturers ~~projects that the amendment would~~to ~~lower~~ reduce the VOC emissions ~~from~~ in clear/pigmented wood sealers and topcoats by 0.146 and 0.690 tons per year in the jurisdiction, respectively. With that, compliance costs related to those two categories are estimated to be $32,001 x 0.146 = $4,672.15 and $40,936 x 0.690 = $28,245.84, respectively.

Table 4-6: Annual Cost ~~of~~to Facilities When Manufacturers Transition~~ing~~ to Lower VOC Limits

Coating Category	Cost-Effectiveness ($/ton)	VOC Emission Reductions (tons per year)	Annual Cost
Clear/Pigmented Wood Sealers	$32,001	0.146	$4,672.15
Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats	$40,936	0.690	$28,245.84
All other Categories	$0	3.537	$0
	Total	**4.373**	**$32,917.99**

**Notes*:

1. The ~~annual cost~~ Cost Effectiveness is calculated by dividing the annual cost ~~multiplying the Cost-Effectiveness~~ by the VOC Emission Reductions.
2. The VOC emission reductions of tons per year are calculated by multiplying the emission reductions of 0.8, 3.78, and 19.38 pounds per day, respectively, by 365 then dividing by 2,000.

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).[3] However, when the average annual compliance cost of a proposed project is less than $1 MM, the model cannot reliably forecast job impacts and other economic variables of the proposed project implemented within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction because there is not enough data to produce reliable estimates on a macroeconomic scale.

Since implementation of PAR 1106 is anticipated to have an annual compliance cost that is less than $1 MM, a socioeconomic impact analysis of job impacts using the REMI model has not been conducted.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1106) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). 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,

[3] Regional Economic Modeling Inc. (REMI). Policy Insight® for the South Coast Area (70-sector model). Version 3. 2023.

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 Public Hearing, this written analysis, and the rulemaking record. The draft findings are as follows:

Necessity – PAR 1106 is needed to phase out two exempt compounds, pCBtF and t-BAc, to address their toxic risk and to achieve VOC emissions reductions as proposed in 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, 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, 40725 through 40728.5, 40920.6, and 41508.

Clarity - PAR 1106 is written and displayed so that the meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by it.

Consistency - PAR 1106 is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or federal and state regulations.

Nonduplication - PAR 1106 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 Rule 1106, 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 39002, 40000, 40001, 40406, 40702, 40440(a), 40725 through 40728.5, 40920.6, 41508 and federal Clean Air Act Sections 110, 172, and 182(e).

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 and existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules and air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable to VOC regulations for marine and pleasure craft coating operations. According to subsection (a), the analysis may be in matrix form. See below.

Rule Element	PAR 1106	U.S. EPA Control Techniques Guidelines: Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	California Air Districts
Applicability	• Any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, markets, manufactures, blends, packages, repackages, possesses, or distributes any Marine, Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure coating,~~,~~ or associated solvent for use within the South Coast AQMD, as well as any person who uses, applies, or solicits the use or application of any Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating, Marine Structure, Marine or Pleasure Craft Coating Component, or associated solvent within the South Coast AQMD	• Shipbuilding and ship repair operations • Any building, repair, repainting, converting, or alteration of ships; ship meaning any marine or freshwater vessel used for military or commercial operations, including self-propelled vessels, those propelled by other craft (barges), and navigational aids (buoys) • Includes all military and Coast Guard vessels, commercial cargo and passenger (cruise) ships, ferries, barges, tankers, container ships, patrol and pilot boats, and dredges • Not applicable to pleasure craft and offshore oil and gas drilling platforms; pleasure craft meaning any marine or freshwater vessel used by individuals for non-commercial, non-military, and recreational purposes that is less than 20 meters in length	• Surface preparation and coating of marine vessels, components and structures intended for exposure to a marine environment, including oil drilling platforms and navigational aids (BAAQMD) • Marine coating operations including the coating of marine and freshwater vessels, oil drilling platforms, navigational aids and component parts; and structures intended for exposure to a marine environment (SDCAPCD)
Requirements	• VOC limits for marine and pleasure craft coatings categories: antifoulant coatings, primers, topcoats and other specialty marine~~-~~, pleasure craft, and ~~-~~marine structure coating categories • Sell through and use through for products on shelf prior to effective date of rule • Minimum transfer efficiency requirements	• VOC limits for marine coatings, including general use coating categories, and specialty coating categories such as antifoulant coatings	• Similar marine coating categories and associated VOC content limits as U.S. EPA CTG • BAAQMD and SDCAPCD do not subcategorize antifoulant coatings based on substrate type
Prohibition	• Prohibition of the manufacturing of marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coatings, , and associated solvents containing pCBtF and t-BAc for use within South Coast AQMD, with compliance dates based on coating category • Prohibition of the manufacturing of marine and pleasure craft coatings that contain VOC in excess of applicable VOC content limits, for use within South Coast AQMD • Prohibition of sale and use of marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, marine structure coatings, marine and pleasure craft coating components, and associated solvents containing	• None	• Prohibition of use of any marine and pleasure craft coatings that such use results in a violation of any provisions of the rule (BAAQMD, SDCAPCD, SJVAPCD)

Rule Element	PAR 1106	U.S. EPA Control Techniques Guidelines: Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	California Air Districts
	pCBtF and t-BAc for use within South Coast AQMD, with compliance dates based on coating category • Prohibition of the manufacturing of marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings that contain VOC in excess of applicable VOC content limits, for use within South Coast AQMD		
Recordkeeping	• Daily or monthly usage, pursuant to Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (Rule 109) • Material data	• Monthly volumetric usage records • Material data	• Daily usage, coating component mix ratios, and material data (BAAQMD, SJVAPCD) • Monthly usage, coating component mix ratios, and material data (SDCAPCD)
Administrative	• Container labeling of VOC content~~, coating category, application type,~~ and date of manufacture	• None	• None (BAAQMD, SDCAPCD) • Container labeling or product data sheets to include VOC content, product name, manufacturer name, and density as supplied (SJVAPCD)
Exemptions	• Exemption for marine, ~~-~~pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings containing less than 50 grams per liter of VOC • Marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings supplied or sold in 0.5 ounces or smaller containers used for spot repairs • Aerosol coating products • Marine and pleasure craft coatings with a viscosity of 650 centipoise or greater as applied • Marine coatings used for vessels intended to submerge to at least 500 feet below the surface of the water, limited to 12 gallons per calendar year and compliance with U.S. EPA CTG • Exemption for possession of in-transit marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings not meant for use within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction • Unsaturated polyester resin or fiberglass coatings • Coatings applied to piers, bridges, and above the waterline portions of permanently	• Low-usage exemption • Aerosol coating products • Unsaturated polyester resin coatings	• Pleasure craft coatings purchased in containers of one gallon or less volume; coatings used in volumes less than 20 gallons in any one calendar year; touch-up operations; antifoulant coatings applied to aluminum substrate hulls; military components (BAAQMD) • Non-commercial marine coating operations performed by individuals at personal residence for purpose of coating own pleasure craft(s); coatings used in volumes less than 20 gallons in any one calendar year; antifoulant coatings applied to aluminum substrates (SDCAPCD)

Rule Element	PAR 1106	U.S. EPA Control Techniques Guidelines: Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	California Air Districts
	docked Vessels serving as a stationary business or structure		

APPENDIX A: RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

Public Workshop Comments

Staff held a Public Workshop on August 28, 2026, to provide a summary of PAR 1106. The following is a summary of the verbal comments received on PAR 1106 and staff's responses.

Commentor #1 Rita Loof – RadTech International

Rita Loof sought clarification regarding estimated emission reductions and the availability of compliant coatings that can achieve the proposed VOC limits. Mrs. Loof also sought clarification regarding the coating technology type and chemistry, specifically if any coatings that staff observed were energy-curable coatings. Additionally, Rita Loof sought clarification regarding the removal of the energy-curable coatings definition, the proposed VOC content limit for pretreatment wash primers, and alternative emission control plans, including if we are going to be allowing an averaging mechanism. Furthermore, Rita Loof requested that staff clarify in the staff report what methodologies are acceptable to determine VOC content of thin film energy-curable materials and that staff provide any information and/or documentation indicating that the U.S. EPA would disapprove a rule from being included in the Sate Implementation Plan (SIP) if it included sole Executive Officer approval, specifically allowing the Executive Officer to approve a test method without also having approval from CARB and the U.S. EPA.

Staff Response to Commentor #1:

Staff clarified that compliant coatings have been identified and observed to achieve the proposed VOC limits, and that the coatings identified were of multiple chemistry types (e.g. solvent-based and water-based).~~;~~ H~~h~~owever, staff did not observe or identify any energy-curable coatings. Staff further clarified that unused definitions are proposed to be removed, and such is standard practice when amending a rule. Additionally, staff explained that pretreatment wash primers are used in very low volume, are heavily reliant on pCBtF to comply with current VOC content limits, and that very few low-VOC compliance pathways for pretreatment wash primers exist without the use of pCBtF due to the nature of the coating. Staff clarified that the alternative emission control plan option is an existing provision in Rule 1106, that an averaging option is not being considered, and that associated filing and processing fees can be found in Rule 306 – Plan Fees. Staff agreed to include information clarifying which methodologies are acceptable to determine the VOC content of thin film energy-curable materials in the proposed rule staff report, which can be found on page A-8 of Appendix A. Regarding the documentation on the U.S. EPA's concern over sole authority, or "unbounded director's discretion," can be found in the U.S. EPA's Final Limited SIP Disapproval of Rule 1118[1], emphasis added, effective on October 24, 2022, which states the following:

> "We proposed a limited approval because we determined that this rule improves the SIP and is largely consistent with the relevant CAA requirements. We simultaneously proposed a limited disapproval because Rule 1118 Section (j) does not satisfy the requirements of CAA section 110 and part D of the Act. As described in our proposal, documents submitted for inclusion into the SIP **should not include unbounded director's discretion that allows the State to approve alternatives** to the applicable SIP without following the SIP revision process described in CAA section 110. **Rule 1118 Section (j) provides the Executive Officer the authority to approve other American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) methods other than those currently included in the rule.** Without further specificity regarding how this authority will be exercised, it could functionally

> allow for a revision of the SIP without complying with the process for SIP revisions required by the CAA. As a result, this undermines the enforceability of the submission, constitutes a SIP deficiency, and conflicts with CAA Section 110. "

Therefore, the language in paragraph (h)(10) that states "Other test methods may be used provided they are determined to be equivalent and approved in writing **by the U.S. EPA, CARB, and the South Coast AQMD Executive Offic**er" must be maintained.

[1]U.S. EPA's Final Limited SIP Disapproval of South Coast AQMD Rule 1118

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

April 14, 2026

Chris Bradley
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Subject: Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

Dear Mr. Bradley,

The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB) is a coalition of business, labor and public policy leaders that works together to develop balanced and effective policy solutions. Some CCEEB member organizations operate facilities in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or "District") where marine and pleasure craft coatings are developed and used and; as such, we are closely following the development of PAR 1106.

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 marine and pleasure craft 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 component requires individual reformulation work.

Comment 1-1

(2) **Colorant Challenge.** A homogeneous colorant is essential to any colored coating system. While progress has been made to primer, basecoat, topcoat, catalyst, thinner, brush additive, reformulating a new colorant without pCBtF or t-BAc presents a unique challenge, and will require additional R&D work and field verification testing.

(3) **Rule 1107 and PAR 1136 Approaches for pCBtF-containing Colorant**. CCEEB has worked with District closely during recent Rule 1107 and PAR 1136 amendment rulemaking. The Amended Rule 1107, in section (e)(3) and (e)(4), provides additional time (until December 5,

Comment 1-2

2030) to prohibit manufacturing of pCBtF-containing colorant, allowing needed time for reformulation. Similarly, PAR 1136 proposes a 5-year extension in Table 3 to prohibit manufacturing of pCBtF-containing colorants. CCEEB suggests District implement a similar policy in PAR 1106 for colorant used in marine and pleasure craft coating products by providing a 5-year extension in the proposed Table 4.

Table 4: pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timeline

Category	Prohibition Effective Date	Sell-Through End Date	Use-Through End Date
Antifoulant Coatings	January 1, 20XX	January 1, 20XX	January 1, 20XX
All Other Coating Categories	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	January 1, 2030
Colorant	[Five *Years after Date of Rule Adoption]*	*[Six Years after Date of Rule Adoption]*	[Seven *Years after Date of Rule Adoption]*

Comment 1-2 (cont.)

(4) **Technology Assessment**. CCEEB appreciates District willingness to consider conducting a technology assessment prior to manufacturing prohibition dates. This will be an important check to ensure the reformulations are complete and successfully field-tested. CCEEB strongly recommends the District adopt technology assessments for all coating rules amendments.

Comment 1-3

CCEEB recognizes the importance of this proposed rule and, along with our members, is committed to work with you to in its development. Please let me know if you would like to meet to discuss our comments in greater detail.

Sincerely,



William J. Quinn
CCEEB Consultant

cc: Sarady Ka
Heather Farr
Michael Krause
Tim Carmichael
Peter Okurowski
Kirstin Kolpitcke
Members, CCEEB SCAP Project

Response to Comment 1-1

Staff acknowledges the challenges associated with reformulating marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coating products and has provided a prohibition schedule that allows time for reformulation, as well as optional reactivity-based VOC limits to provide additional flexibility.

Response to Comment 1-2

Staff acknowledges the comment regarding reformulation challenges specifically for colorants, and included a separate, extended timeline specifically for colorants in Table 6 – pCBtF and t-BAc Prohibition Timelines to ensure adequate time is given to reformulate colorants and phase out the use of pCBtF and t-BAc in these materials.

Response to Comment 1-3

Staff acknowledges the importance of technology check-in to ensure future effective requirements are feasible and effective. Staff will include a provision in the resolution presented for Governing Board's approval that directs staff to conduct a technology check-in after rule adoption and provide an update to the Stationary Source Committee no later than January 1, 2029. This check-in will focus on the progress of reformulation efforts to transition away from pCBtF.

Comment Letter #2



September 9,2026

Re: Public Comments Marine Coatings (Rule 1106) --OPPOSE

Dear Ms. Farr:

RadTech International is the premier trade association in North America for Ultraviolet/Electron Beam/Light Emitting Diode (UV/EB/LED) technology. We speak on behalf of our over 800 members who are involved in a myriad of industry sectors ranging from printing and packaging to nail polish. UV/EB/LED processes are all electric, eliminating the need for add-on control devices thereby preventing emissions of criteria pollutants (Nitrogen Oxides) and Greenhouse Gases. The materials are not formulated with conventional solvents and therefore the emissions of Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) are negligible. The very low VOC content of these materials has rendered the traditional VOC test method (EPA Method 24) unsuitable as the VOC content is within the error margin of the test (plus or minus 20 grams/liter). We do not take any position regarding the District's proposal to phase out tertiary Butyl Acetate and para-chloro benzo trifluoride (tBAc and pCBtF) as our technology does not rely on those chemicals.

Unfortunately, we cannot support the staff proposal for Rules 1106 as we believe it is detrimental to our industry. Our Association participated in the PAR 1106 public workshop and raised concerns which are reiterated herein.

Deletion of Definition of Energy Curable Materials—Definitions (c)

The District should retain the definition of Energy Curable materials. During the workshop, staff attributed the removal of the definition language to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its proposed disapproval of ASTMD7767-11—the only viable method to determine Volatile Organic Content (VOC) from think film energy curable materials. I clarified that the EPA had never actually disapproved the method and that the decision to remove it rested squarely with the SCAQMD. The EPA never questioned the definition of energy curable materials itself and limited the issue to the test method. By eliminating the definition altogether, the district is going far beyond what EPA is requiring. Deleting a definition of energy curable materials will be detrimental to the industry. It will bring uncertainty because the rule is silent on including these products as potential compliance options. In contrast, competing technologies enjoy detailed definitions. This approach is inequitable and puts energy curable technology at a competitive disadvantage.

Comment 2-1

Test Method

According to district documents (Rule 1168 Test Method Guidance, Page 4)

"...at this time, there is no method that can be used for enforcement purposes."

The Guidance document also refers to ASTM D7767-11 "as a tool for manufacturers to determine the VOC content of thin film energy curable products" Our industry developed ASTM D7767-11 because both the EPA and the district told us they had no way of measuring the VOC content from our materials as it was too low to measure. Neither the EPA or the district have provided any other alternatives to the test method and thus, eliminating it as an option puts our members at risk of penalties and fines by regulators, including by the district. The EPA has long recognized our materials as pollution prevention (dating back to 1997) and they meet EPA's Lowest Achievable Emission Rate as well as the district's Best Available Control Technology. We would hope that the district joins arms with our industry to gain EPA approval of the method rather than putting up hurdles which will be detrimental to our Southern California businesses and impede voluntary emission reductions above and beyond those mandated by district rules.

Comment 2-2

Public Records Request related to UV/EB/LED

As mentioned during the public workshop, RadTech requested any and all records the district may have that would support staff's contention in prior rulemakings (such as in the Rule 1136 -Wood Coatings rulemaking) that there are UV materials that contain VOC's and toxics. To date, we have not received the Material Safety Data Sheet or any other document that would support staff's allegations. It is improper for staff to make allegations without basis and especially when those contentions will be used to impose regulations on our industry.

Comment 2-3

We look forward to a collaborative rulemaking process and please do not hesitate to reach out if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Rita M. Loof

Response to Comment 2-1

Staff acknowledges the concern expressed in the comment regarding the removed definition. However, it is standard practice in agency rule development to only define terms used throughout rule language for purposes of clarity. Furthermore, there are no provisions in PAR 1106 that reference the removed definition mentioned in the comment. Therefore, there is no basis for

including the definition. Having a term defined when there are no requirements or mention of it in the rule could cause more confusion.

Response to Comment 2-2

Staff acknowledges the comment regarding the mentioned test method. However, 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, and therefore will not be added to PAR 1106. 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/rules-compliance/compliance/vocs/calculations
>
> 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.

Response to Comment 2-3

Staff provided Ms. Loof the specific SDS requested on August 28th at 8 am, and is currently working to completely fulfill the very broad public records request for every communication, email, and document on the proposed amendments to Rule 1136 over a five month period. The more broad a public records request is, the longer it takes to fulfill.

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 1106 – MARINE AND PLEASURE CRAFT COATINGS**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/search/recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To:	County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:**	South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft 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 1106 limits Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from marine and pleasure craft coatings formulated for use in the marine environment. The primary objective of Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1106 is to partially implement Control Measure CTS-01: Further Emission Reductions From Coatings, Solvents, Adhesives, and Lubricants, of the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan and to phase out the use of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) in marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings due to toxicity concerns. PAR 1106 proposes to: 1) prohibit the sale and use of coatings which contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc above trace levels within the South Coast AQMD with future effective prohibition dates that vary by coating category; 2) prohibit the sale and use of cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxane above trace levels within the South Coast AQMD; 3) prohibit the possession of non-compliant marine coatings, pleasure craft coatings, and marine structure coatings upon rule adoption; 4) include alternative Product Weighted-Maximum Incremental Reactivity (PW-MIR) VOC content limits for pre-treatment wash primers and wood coatings; 5) include recordkeeping and labeling requirements; and 6) update rule structure, add new definitions, remove outdated rule provisions, and make other edits for consistency and clarity. Implementation of PAR 1106 is anticipated to benefit public health and ambient air quality by reducing VOC emissions by 23.9 pounds per day and reducing the risk of exposure to pCBtF and t-BAc among workers, nearby receptors, and the public through the phaseout of these toxic chemicals.

Public Agency Approving Project:	**Agency Carrying Out Project:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	South Coast Air Quality Management District

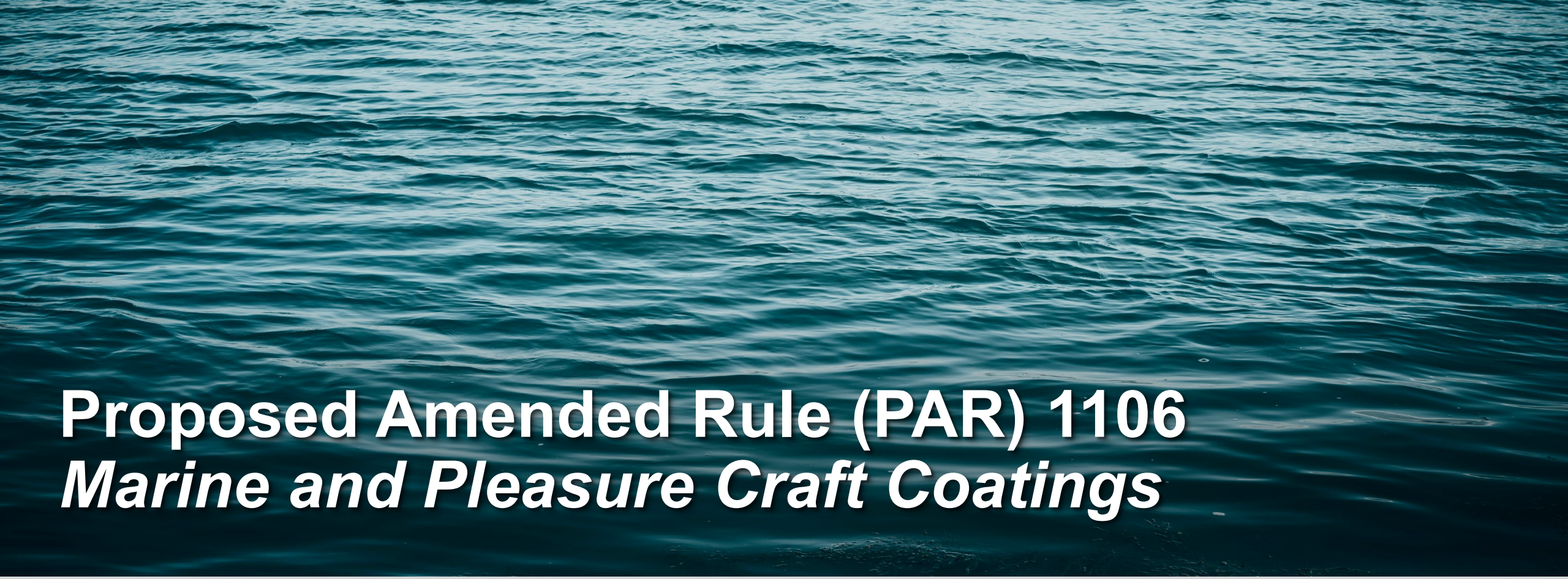
Exempt Status:
CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption

Reasons Why Project Is Exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PAR 1106) pursuant to: 1) CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(k) – General Concepts, the three-step process for deciding which document to prepare for a project subject to CEQA; and 2) CEQA Guidelines Section 15061 – Review for Exemption, procedures for determining if a project is exempt from CEQA. It can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project (PAR 1106) may have a significant adverse effect on the environment because: 1) PAR 1106 will benefit public health and ambient air quality by reducing VOC emissions and the risk of exposure to toxic compounds pCBtF and t-BAc without increasing ozone formation and without the need for physical modifications to existing equipment; 2) compliant formulations of some coating categories that do not contain pCBtF and/or t-BAc are commercially available; 3) additional time is provided for manufacturers to reformulate coatings, if needed; and 4) the sell-through and use-through provisions will prevent stranded assets and the generation of waste by ensuring that manufacturers, distributors, and end users have sufficient time to find suitable replacements. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) Common Sense Exemption.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change): South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: November 6, 2026		
CEQA Contact Person: Sina Taghvaee, Ph.D.	**Phone Number:** (909) 396-2192	**Email:** staghvaee@aqmd.gov
PAR 1106 Contact Person: Christopher Bradley	**Phone Number:** (909) 396-2185	**Email:** cbradley@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 (PAR) 1106
Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

GOVERNING BOARD PRESENTATION
November 6, 2026

ATTACHMENT I

Rule 1106 Background

Adopted in November 1988, latest amendment in 2023

- Establishes Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) limits for coatings applied to marine vessels, pleasure craft, and marine structures
- Manufacturers rely on exempt compounds to meet VOC limits



Proposed Amendments Needed to

- Reduce cancer risk by phasing out two toxic exempt compounds
- Reduce VOC limits for several categories

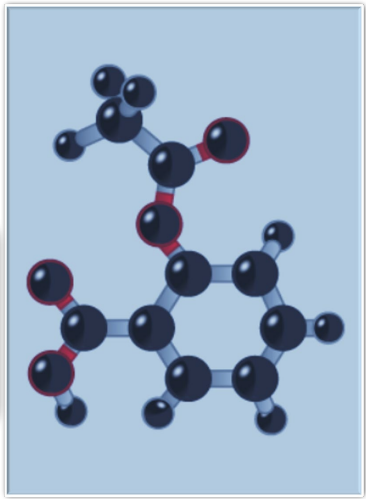
Public Process Began July 2025

- Three working group meetings
- One Public Workshop

Phasing Out pCBtF and t-BAc in Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

Rule currently allows para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (t-BAc) to used as in marine and pleasure craft coatings

- pCBtF used as exempt solvent to meet lower VOC limit
- t-BAc used but is not exempt in Rule 1106



California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determined pCBtF and t-BAc are carcinogenic

- To date, eight South Coast VOC rules have prohibited and phased out pCBtF and t-BAc

Manufacturer survey and data showed pCBtF and t-BAc are used in four out of the seven reported products

Phase Out Approach and Prohibition Schedule for pCBtF and t-BAc

- Establish future-effective prohibition date
- Allow longer timeline for:
  - Coatings that rely heavily on pCBtF or t-BAc
  - Coatings that require additional certifications and testing, e.g., antifoulant coatings

Coating Category	Final Manufacture Date	Sell-Through End Date	Use-Through End Date
Antifoulant Coatings	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032	January 1, 2033
Colorants and Wood Coatings	January 1, 2030	January 1, 2031	January 1, 2032
Primers	June 1, 2027	June 1, 2028	June 1, 2029
All Other Coating Categories	January 1, 2028	January 1, 2029	January 1, 2030

Other Proposed Revisions

Revised coating categories and VOC limits

- Reduce VOC limits to align with U.S. EPA Control Techniques Guidelines, other California Air District rules, and other South Coast AQMD rules
- Raise limit for one small niche category

Proposed Reactivity-based VOC limits for two challenging coating types

- Allow alternative reactivity-based VOC limits for wood coatings and low-volume pretreatment wash primers
  - Wood coatings and pretreatment wash primers rely heavily on pCBtF
  - Limited alternative formulations
  - Approach consistent with recent rule amendments for wood, autobody, and aerospace coatings

Key Issues

Key Issue #1:

- **Removal of "energy curable coatings" definition**

- Standard practice to only define terms used in rule
  - Defining terms not subject to any requirements may cause confusion
- "Energy curable coatings" not referenced in PAR 1106, so no basis to include definition

Key Issue #2:

- **Not including ASTM Test Method D7767-11 "Standard Test Method to Measure Volatiles from Radiation Curable Acrylate Monomers, Oligomers and Blends and Thin Coatings Made from Them"**

- ASTM Method D7767-11 not a U.S. EPA approved test method, cannot be used to enforce SIP approved rule
- No known thin film materials used on marine vessels or pleasure craft
- Information regarding test method included in staff report and on South Coast AQMD website

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Cost impacts associated with lowering VOC limits and prohibiting pCBtF and t-BAc
  - Anticipated price change of marine, pleasure craft, and marine structure coatings sold within South Coast AQMD jurisdiction
- Average annual cost of $32,918 primarily attributed to reformulating:
    - Clear/Pigmented Wood Sealers; and
    - Clear/Pigmented Wood Topcoats



California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)



- PAR 1106 is health protective due to reducing emissions of VOC and toxics by prohibiting use of pCBtF and t-BAc
  - Manufacturers will reformulate products
  - No physical modifications and no significant impacts expected
- PAR 1106 qualifies for an exemption from CEQA
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Staff Recommendations

Determine that PAR 1106 is Exempt from CEQA; and

Amend Rule 1106 – Marine and Pleasure Craft Coatings

Direct Staff to submit PAR 1106 to CARB and U.S. EPA for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan



Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 32

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries, Are Exempt from CEQA; Amend Rule 1180; and Amend Rule 1180.1

SYNOPSIS: Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 require refineries and related facilities to conduct real-time fenceline monitoring for specific compounds and include a fee schedule to fund operation and maintenance of community air monitoring systems by the South Coast AQMD. Proposed Amended Rule 1180 (PAR 1180) and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 (PAR 1180.1) require facilities who intend to close their operations to submit a reclassified air monitoring plan outlining estimated full closure timeline; planned actions during the closure process; and implementation schedule for changes to the fenceline air monitoring system, web-based fenceline data display, and notification program. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 also provide specifications on community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audits during the closure process, and exempt adjacent related facilities from monitoring requirement for a shared property boundary.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, September 18, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
Adopt the attached Resolution:

1. Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and
2. Amending Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

SR:MK:HF:YZ:JV

Background

Rule 1180 – Refinery Fenceline and Community Monitoring was adopted in December 2017 and requires major petroleum refineries to conduct real-time fenceline air monitoring for specified air pollutants at or near property boundaries and include a fee schedule for major petroleum refineries to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems, which are operated by South Coast AQMD staff. Rule 1180 was amended in January 2024 to expand the applicability and enhance notification requirements.

Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries was adopted in January 2024 and requires smaller petroleum refineries, not applicable to Rule 1180, to conduct real-time fenceline air monitoring and fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems.

Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery (Phillips 66 Carson) and Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl (Phillips 66 Wilmington) are subject to Rule 1180. On October 16, 2024, Phillips 66 Company provided notice of its plan to cease operations at the Los Angeles-area refinery. Their Carson and Wilmington facilities ceased crude refining since the fourth quarter of 2025. Rules 1180 and 1180.1 do not include provisions for existing facilities that cease operations.

Proposed Amendments

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 will require facilities who intend to close their operations to submit a Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), outlining intentions to fully close and timeline for completion. Under the proposed amended rules, the RAMP includes descriptions of activities to be done during the full closure process, and descriptions of changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and web-based fenceline data display and notification program, implementation schedule, and plans to continue to comply with the quality assurance project plan for operating equipment during the closure. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 also include specifications on community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audits during the closure process. Further, PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 increase the time provided for public review of the fenceline air monitoring plans and include the same extended public review time for the RAMP.

PAR 1180 provides an exemption from monitoring for the property boundary when two Rule 1180 facilities share the property boundary. This exemption is not provided to petroleum refineries; it only applies to facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries that share a property boundary, e.g., tank farms, hydrogen plants, and the sulfur recovery plant. Further the exemption is only allowed provided there is no public access, such as a roadway, between the adjacent facilities. Additionally, PAR 1180 extends the deadline for petroleum refineries to conduct the next independent audit due to unforeseen delays conducting and finalizing the initial audits.

Public Process

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 were developed through a public process over eight months. Staff held two Working Group Meetings and held one Public Workshop on August 27,

2026. The meetings included a variety of stakeholders such as affected facilities, industry associations, public agencies, environmental groups, and community groups. As part of this rule development process, staff also met with individual stakeholders and conducted a site visit at an affected facility.

Emission Reductions
Implementation of PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not directly result in emission reductions. Fenceline monitoring can provide early notification of fugitive emissions.

Key Issue
Throughout the rulemaking process, staff worked with stakeholders to resolve key issues. Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15306. Further, there is no substantial evidence indicating that any of the exceptions to the categorical exemption, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2, apply to the proposed project. 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 for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment
A socioeconomic impact assessment is not required by Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 and has not been prepared because PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 contain administrative changes that will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and thus, will not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.

AQMP and Legal Mandates
Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40460(a), the South Coast AQMD is required to adopt an AQMP demonstrating compliance with all federal regulations and standards. The South Coast AQMD is required to adopt rules and regulations that carry out the objectives of the AQMP. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are not a control measure of the 2022 AQMP but are needed to implement the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6 that requires petroleum refineries to install and operate fenceline air monitoring systems and to fund air districts to install and operate refinery-related community air monitoring systems. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are needed to provide a clear process for a facility that closes its operation.

Implementation and Resource Impact
Existing staff resources are adequate to implement the proposed amended rules.

Attachments

A. Summary of Proposals
B. Key Issues and Responses
C. Rule Development Process
D. Key Contacts
E. Resolution
F. Proposed Amended Rule 1180
G. Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1
H. Final Staff Report
I. CEQA Notice of Exemption
J. Board Meeting Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities

And

Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

Added Subdivision (n) - RAMP for Full Closure Process

Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP) for Full Closure Process for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1

- Until RAMP is approved or partially approved, comply with all applicable requirements of the rule and their approved and partially approved FAMP
    - When RAMP is approved, comply with approved RAMP and applicable requirements of subdivision (n)
    - When RAMP is partially approved, comply with partially approved components of RAMP and corresponding components of the approved or partially approved fenceline air monitoring plan (FAMP)
- Submit a RAMP within 12 months after notifying in writing of the intent for full closure
- RAMP includes the following as specified under (n)(2):
    - Estimated timeline for full closure commencement and completion; planned actions to achieve full closure; description of local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and orders involved in full closure process; technical justification for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring if applicable
    - For a reclassified facility or refinery with an existing fenceline air monitoring system: description of current fenceline air monitoring system, descriptions of proposed changes to fenceline air monitoring system and web-based fenceline data display and notification program; plans to comply with applicable subdivisions for quality assurance
    - For a reclassified facility or refinery without an existing fenceline air monitoring system: description of proposed changes FAMP submitted and plans to comply with applicable subdivisions for quality assurance
- RAMP review process
    - Approval, partial approval, or disapproval of submitted RAMP
    - Public review period of 30 days before approval or partial approval being granted
    - Plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees
- Community air monitoring fees to be paid through the fiscal year ending on June 30th when the facility or refinery achieves full closure

- Quarterly report as previously required by FAMP in addition to new report including information on emissions sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and monitoring equipment in operation
- Independent audit schedule continues throughout full closure process

Paragraph (d)(3) - Plan Requirements for Change of Ownership or Operator

- PAR 1180
    - For change of ownership or operator, the new owner or operator of the facility shall implement and comply with existing approved or partially approved FAMP
- PAR 1180.1
    - For change of ownership or operator, the new owner or operator of the refinery shall implement and comply with existing approved or partially approved FAMP

Clause (g)(1)(B)(ii) - Further Specification for Partial Approval

- PAR 1180
    - Executive Officer will partially approve a FAMP if any pollutant for fenceline air monitoring is approved
- PAR 1180.1
    - Executive Officer will partially approve a FAMP if any pollutant for fenceline air monitoring is approved

Subparagraph (j)(3)(A) - Independent Audit Schedule for Petroleum Refineries

- PAR 1180
    - Next independent audit for petroleum refineries extended from 2029 to 2030 to account for delay in initial independent audit

Subdivision (o) - Exemptions

- PAR 1180
    - Adjacent related facilities that share a property boundary between the related facilities that have no public access may submit a FAMP that does not include air monitoring equipment along the shared property boundary
    - Reclassified facility with submitted RAMP is exempt from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g), unless they notify discontinuance of full closure process
- PAR 1180.1
    - Reclassified facility with submitted RAMP is exempt from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g), unless they notify discontinuance of full closure process

ATTACHMENT B

KEY ISSUES AND RESPONSES

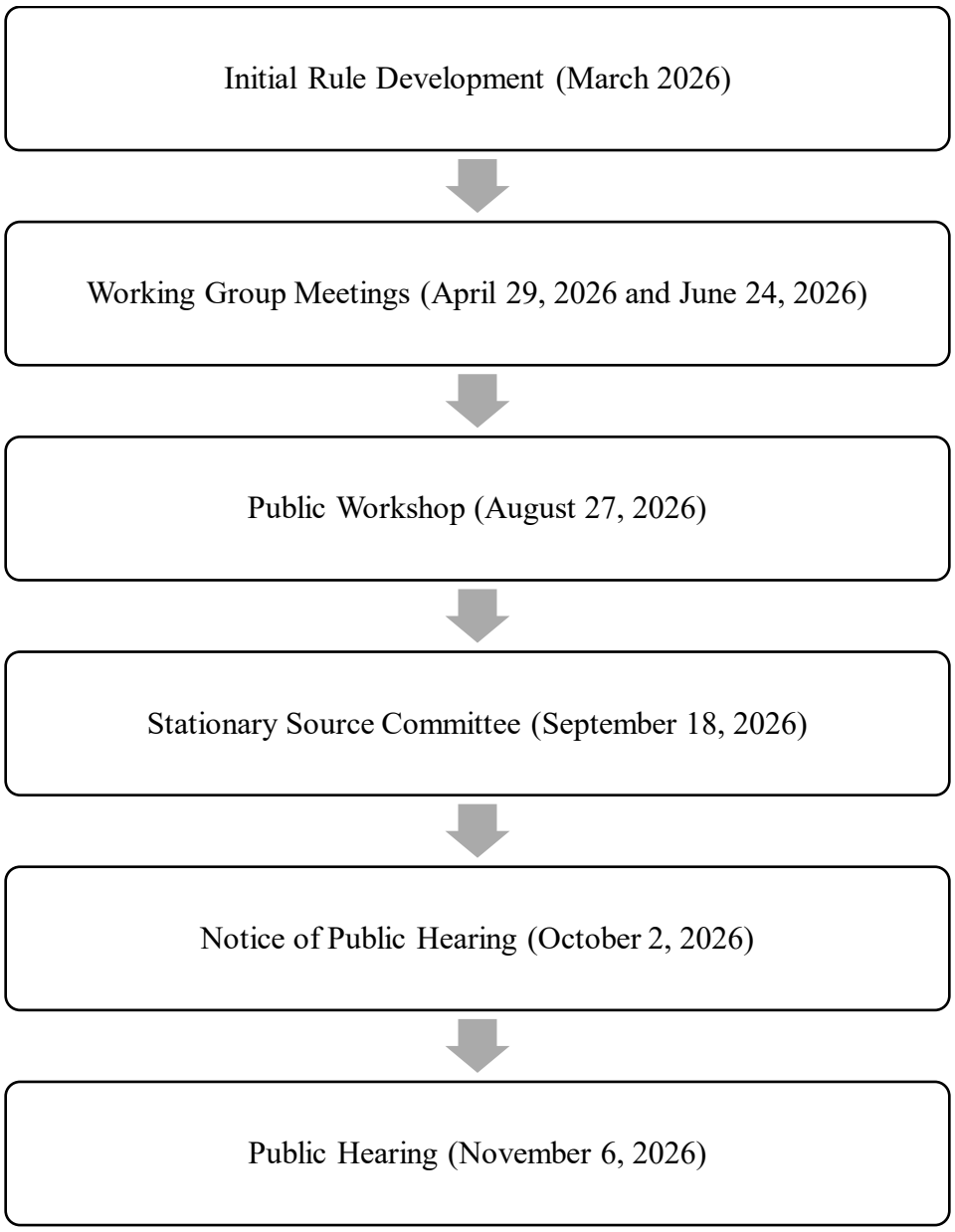
Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities **And** **Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries**
Staff has worked with stakeholders throughout the rule amendment process and is not aware of any remaining key issues

ATTACHMENT C

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities

Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries



Eight (8) months spent in rule development

Two (2) Working Group Meetings

One (1) Public Workshop Meeting

ATTACHMENT D

KEY CONTACTS LIST

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities
And
Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

Air Products and Chemical, Inc.

Air Products Manufacturing, LLC

AltAir Paramount LLC

Atmosfir Optics, Ltd

California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General

Chevron Products Co.

Earthjustice

East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals

LTR dba World Oil Refining

Olympus Terminal

Phillips 66 Company

Rancho LPG Holdings

Sonoma Technology, Inc.

Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC

Torrance Refining Company LLC

Valero (Ultramar Inc)

Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant

Vopak Terminal Los Angeles Inc.

Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA)

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 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries, are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Resolution of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board amending Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities and Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries.

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 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 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 are exempt from CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board finds and determines that the additional requirements in Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 relating to the fenceline air monitoring system when owners/operators fully close any facility are designed to minimize or prevent potential fugitive emissions through minor physical modifications, such as removing fenceline air monitoring equipment per an approved Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan; thus, it can be seen with certainty that implementing the proposed project would not cause a significant adverse effect on the environment. 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 Governing Board finds and determines that the requirements in Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 pertaining to collecting data via recordkeeping, reporting, and specific cause analysis during the full closure process would not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource. Therefore, the proposed project is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 – Information Collection; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that there is no substantial evidence indicating that any of the exceptions to the categorical exemption apply to the proposed project pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 – Exceptions; 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 1180, Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1, and supporting documentation, including but not limited to, the Notice of Exemption, the Final Staff Report, and the Board Letter, were presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board and the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has reviewed and considered this information, and 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 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 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 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 40726 because: (1) adding "or" to the definition of Emergency Standby Engine in Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 for consistency with Rule 1110.2, (2) updating the footnote for Table 2 and Table 3 in Proposed Amended Rule 1180 to clarify that subsequent owner(s) or operator(s) are subject to the rule, and (3) updating the footnote for Table 2 in Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 to clarify that subsequent owner(s) or operator(s), and: (a) the changes do not impact emission reductions, (b) the changes do not affect the number or type 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, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board determines that there is a problem that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 will alleviate by providing clear requirements and a pathway for facilities electing to close their operation to discontinue fenceline air monitoring and no longer be subject to Rule 1180 or 1180.1; 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 1180 and Rule 1180.1 to provide requirements for applicable facilities that elect to close their operation; 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 as well as the federal Clean Air Act; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 are written or displayed so that their meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by them; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or federal or state regulations; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 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 has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 reference the following statutes which the South Coast AQMD hereby implements, interprets, or makes specific: Health and Safety Code Section 39002 (local and state agency responsibilities), Sections 40001(a) (rules to meet air quality standards); 40440(a) (rules to carry out the plan); and 40702 (adoption of rules and regulations); 42705.6 (refinery statute); 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 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 is included in the Final Staff Report; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 do not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and would not result in any significant socioeconomic impacts; therefore, a socioeconomic impact assessment pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5 is not required; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board has determined that the proposed project neither includes new Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) requirements nor a feasible measure pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40914;

therefore, analyses for cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness, consistent with the Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6, are not applicable; and

WHEREAS, the South Coast AQMD staff conducted a Public Workshop regarding Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 on August 27, 2026; and

WHEREAS, a Public Hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the 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 overseeing the development for Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 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

WHEREAS, Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 will not be submitted for inclusion into the State Implementation Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby determine, pursuant to the authority granted by law, that the proposed project (Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. The South Coast AQMD Governing Board does also hereby determine, pursuant to the authority granted by law, that the proposed project is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 – Information Collection. No exceptions to the application of the categorical exemption set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 – Exceptions, apply to the proposed project. 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, that the South Coast AQMD Governing Board does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 as set forth in the attached, and incorporated herein by reference.

DATE:_____ _____

CLERK OF THE BOARDS

ATTACHMENT F

(Adopted December 1, 2017) (Amended January 5, 2024)(Amended [*Date of Rule Adoption*])

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180. FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FOR PETROLEUM REFINERIES AND RELATED FACILITIES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to require Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems and to establish a fee schedule to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems that provide air quality information to the public about levels of various criteria air pollutants, volatile organic compounds, metals, and other air pollutants, at or near the property boundaries of Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities that can impact ~~in~~ nearby communities.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to owners or operators of ~~Petroleum Refineries, Related Facilities~~ Facilities and their successors ~~are subject to the rule~~. Rule 1180 Facilities as of [*Date of Rule Adoption*] are included in Table 2 – ~~Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees for~~ Petroleum Refineries ~~(Table 2)~~ and Table 3 – ~~Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees for~~ Related Facilities ~~(Table 3)~~. This rule also applies to owners or operators of new Facilities that began operation after [*Date of Rule Adoption*]. Petroleum Refineries that were subject to Rule 1180 on January 5, 2024, remain subject to Rule 1180, even if they transition some or all of their operations to refining alternative feedstocks, which are organic material not derived from crude oil product, coal, natural gas, or any other fossil fuel-based material. This rule does not apply to facilities subject to Rule 1180.1 – Other Refinery Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring.

(c) Definitions

(1) COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING SYSTEM is a combination of equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations in communities near a Facility.

(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN is a compliance plan that details the actions a Facility will execute to correct any deficiencies identified in an Independent Audit report.

(3) DATA QUALITY FLAGS are indicators that designate the status, quality, or reliability of the data measured by the Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(4) DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOCs and VOC-contaminated soil or water.

(5) EMERGENCY STANDBY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage or while the primary power supply is under repair.

(6) EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

(4~~6~~7) FACILITY WITH OPERATIONS RELATED TO PETROLEUM REFINERIES (RELATED FACILITY) is any establishment that has operations related to the refinery processes located on properties adjacent to or contiguous with a Petroleum Refinery, including electricity generating facilities, Hydrogen Production Plants, sulfuric acid plants, Sulfur Recovery Plants, and Terminals, which receive more than 50 percent of their product input either directly or indirectly from, or provide more than 50 percent of their product output either directly or indirectly to, any of the Petroleum Refineries subject to this rule in 2022 calendar year.

(8) FACILTY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED FACILITY) is any Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Closure and is in the Full Closure Process.

(~~5~~9) FACILITY is any Petroleum Refinery, ~~or~~ Related Facility, or Reclassified Facility.

(~~6~~10) FENCELINE AIR MONITORING PLAN (FAMP) is a compliance plan that provides detailed information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the affected Facility. The FAMP includes:

(A) The plan for the installation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(D);

(B) The plan to comply with the web-based fenceline data display and notification program specified in subdivision (h); and

(C) The quality assurance project plan that details the project objectives, procedures, and tasks performed to ensure the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is producing reliable data.

(~~7~~11) FENCELINE AIR MONITORING SYSTEM is a combination of equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations at or near the property boundary of a Facility; data systems that process and store historical data; and public web-based fenceline data display and notification systems, where data are displayed and through which public fenceline notifications are issued.

(12) FULL CLOSURE is a complete and final removal of all petroleum refining-related process units at a Reclassified Facility with no future plan to use the Facility as a Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility; Full Closure is when the Reclassified Facility no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for

essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines or Decontamination Systems.

(13) FULL CLOSURE PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Facility notifies the Executive Officer in writing of the intent for Full Closure and ends when Full Closure is achieved.

(~~8~~14) HYDROGEN PRODUCTION PLANT is an establishment that produces hydrogen by steam hydrocarbon reforming, partial oxidation of hydrocarbons, or other processes.

(~~9~~15) INDEPENDENT AUDIT is an assessment conducted by a Qualified Independent Party with relevant technical expertise in Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems that was not involved in the implementation of the FAMP, including the installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance procedures of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System at the Facility being audited.

(~~10~~16) NOTIFICATION THRESHOLD is a level above which Facilities are required to send a fenceline notification.

(~~11~~17) PETROLEUM REFINERY is an establishment, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 2911, that is permitted to process petroleum and primarily produces transportation fuels, including gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel.

(~~12~~18) QUALIFIED INDEPENDENT PARTY is a person, research institution, educational institution, or consulting firm with the relevant technical expertise that is not an employee of a Facility.

(19) RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Facility in the process of Full Closure.

(~~13~~20) REAL-TIME is the actual or near actual time during which air pollutant levels occur at or near the property boundary of a Facility or in a nearby community.

(~~14~~21) RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 FENCELINE AIR MONITORING PLAN GUIDELINES are a written framework to be used by the Executive Officer to evaluate a FAMP.

(~~15~~22) SPECIFIC CAUSE ANALYSIS is an analysis conducted by a Facility to determine the cause of an air pollutant detected above an applicable Notification Threshold, which includes the investigation into the source of the air pollutant.

(~~16~~23) SULFUR RECOVERY PLANT are units within a Petroleum Refinery, or a separate establishment, that recovers elemental sulfur or sulfur compounds from sour or acid gases and/or sour water generated by Petroleum Refineries.

(~~17~~24) TERMINAL is an establishment used to store crude oil, petroleum products, and/or petrochemical products in above-ground storage tanks.

(d) Plan Requirements

(1) The owner or operator of a Facility shall revise an existing FAMP or shall prepare a FAMP pursuant to the schedule in subdivision (e), in accordance with the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines, and provide the following detailed information:

(A) Equipment to be used to continuously monitor, record, and report air pollutant levels for the air pollutants specified in Table 1 – Air Pollutants and Notification Thresholds to be Addressed by FAMPs (Table 1), in Real-Time, at or near the property boundary of the Facility;

(B) A technical justification for not including Real-Time fenceline air monitoring for any of the air pollutants specified in Table 1, consistent with the criteria in the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines;

(C) Equipment to be used to continuously monitor, record, and report wind speed and wind direction, installed in at least one location per Facility, unless adequate coverage has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Executive Officer;

(D) Equipment specifications and Facility maps with locations of fenceline air monitoring equipment;

(E) Procedures for Fenceline Air Monitoring System maintenance and failures. The procedures for system maintenance and failures shall include a plan that describes the maintenance activities necessary to maintain proper performance of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and a plan that addresses system failures. At a minimum, the maintenance and failure plan shall describe the following:

(i) Routine maintenance requirements;

(ii) A planned schedule for routine maintenance;

(iii) Estimated length of time that the Fenceline Air Monitoring System would not be operating during routine maintenance activities; and

(iv) Temporary measurements that would be taken in the event of a system failure or during routine maintenance activities and used until the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is restored to normal operating conditions;

(F) Procedures for implementing the FAMP, including, information pertaining to the installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance and quality control, for the Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(G) Methods for disseminating data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) to the public, local response agencies, and the Executive Officer as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 15 minutes after the data is collected;

(H) Methods for making the most recent five calendar years of electronic historical data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) available within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter for public download in an easily downloadable, accessible, and interpretable electronic format that is approved by the Executive Officer;

(I) Methods for making the most recent five calendar years of electronic historical data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) available to be electronically transmitted to the Executive Officer within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter in a format that is approved by the Executive Officer;

(J) Notification Thresholds for each air pollutant listed in Table 1, unless the air pollutant was excluded in the approved or partially approved FAMP; and

(K) Any other information specified in the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines.

(2) The owner or operator of a Facility may include the use of emerging technologies in a FAMP that is compliant with the requirements of this rule.

(3) If a Facility with an approved FAMP, a partially approved FAMP, or a FAMP under review by the Executive Officer, changes ownership or operators, the new owner or operator of the Facility shall implement and comply with the existing approved or partially approved FAMP or implement the FAMP upon approval.

(e) Plan Submittal Deadlines

(1) At least 12 calendar months prior to commencing operations at a new Facility, the owner or operator of a Facility shall submit to the Executive Officer a written FAMP for establishing and operating a Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(2) No later than ~~seven calendar months after January~~August 5, 2024, the owner or operator of a Facility with an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan (FAMP) shall submit a revised FAMP to include:

(A) Any Related Facility with the same board of directors or parent corporation, that will be included in the Facility's FAMP, if applicable;

(B) Any air pollutant in Table 1 that was not addressed in the Facility's previous FAMP; and

(C) Any requirement in paragraph (d)(1) that was not addressed in the Facility's previous FAMP.

(3) No later than ~~12 calendar months after January 5, 2024~~January 5, 2025, the owner or operator of a Related Facility that does not have the same board of directors or parent corporation as a Facility with an existing FAMP, shall submit to the Executive Officer a written FAMP for establishing and operating a Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(4) The owner or operator of a Facility shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer as follows:

(A) Ten (10) calendar days after the date of any unplanned modification that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately address;

(B) Forty-five (45) calendar days before the date of implementation of any planned modification that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately address;

(C) Sixty (60) calendar days after the date of receiving information that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately measure any air pollutant(s) identified in Table 1 that are emitted from the Facility;

(D) Sixty (60) calendar days from the initial Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction that required a revised FAMP pursuant to paragraph (i)(4);

(E) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Independent Audit is submitted to the Executive Officer if the Independent Audit report indicates there are deficiencies in the FAMP;

(F) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Executive Officer notifies the Facility in writing of deficiencies in the FAMP; ~~and~~or

(G) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Executive Officer provides the Facilities written notice that Real-Time monitoring of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) is feasible.

(f) Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

(1) The owner or operator of a Facility shall complete installation and begin operation of a Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System or modify the operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System in accordance with an approved or partially approved FAMP:

(A) Beginning no later than 15 calendar months after a FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2), or (e)(3) is approved, or partially approved, by the Executive Officer;

(B) No later than six calendar months after the Executive Officer approves, or partially approves, a revised FAMP required pursuant to paragraph (e)(4); and

(C) Prior to commencing operations at a new Facility.

(g) Plan Review Process

(1) The Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of a Facility in writing whether the FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(3), or the revised FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(4), is approved, partially approved, disapproved, or partially disapproved as follows:

(A) The FAMP will be approved if the owner or operator of a Facility submits all of the information in subdivision (d) and the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines and all sections are approved; and

(B) The Executive Officer will partially approve a FAMP if:

(i) ~~the~~The section described in subparagraph (c)(~~6~~10)(A), (c)(~~6~~10)(B), or (c)(~~6~~10)(C), is approved~~.~~; or

(ii) Specific air monitoring equipment for any pollutant(s) listed in Table 1, pursuant to subparagraph (c)(10)(A), is approved.

(2) If the FAMP or revised FAMP is disapproved pursuant to paragraph (g)(1), the owner or operator of a Facility shall submit a revised FAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter.

(3) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised FAMP submitted pursuant to (g)(2) or modify the plan and approve it as modified. If the Facility does not submit the revised FAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan as required in paragraph (g)(2), the Executive Officer will modify the plan and approve it as modified. The owner or operator of a Facility may appeal the FAMP modified by the Executive Officer to the Hearing Board pursuant to Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 – Plans.

(4) The Executive Officer will make the FAMP or revised FAMP that is submitted pursuant to subdivision (d) available for public review no less than ~~14~~30 calendar days prior to approval.

(5) The owner or operator of a Facility shall pay compliance plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of FAMPs and revised FAMPs.

(h) Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

(1) The owner or operator of a Facility shall maintain a web-based fenceline data display and notification program according to the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines to display and store at least five calendar years of the most recent data collected from the Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems, and make, at a minimum, the following information publicly available:

(A) Description of measurement techniques, Notification Thresholds, type of Notification Threshold (health standard-based or information-based), and all instances when an air pollutant was measured above a Notification Threshold;

(B) Effective ~~30 calendar days from January 5, 2024~~ February 5, 2024, for a Facility with an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, or upon commencing operation of a new Fenceline Air Monitoring System for a Facility without an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, Real-Time and historic concentrations, of all air pollutants measured on the Fenceline Air Monitoring System with Data Quality Flags;

(C) Effective ~~30 calendar days from January 5, 2024~~ February 5, 2024, for a Facility with an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, or upon commencing operation of a new Fenceline Air Monitoring System for a Facility without an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, Real-Time and historic wind speed and wind direction data measured on the Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(D) Effective ~~30 calendar days from January 5, 2024~~ February 5, 2024, for a Facility with an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, or upon commencing operation of a new Fenceline Air Monitoring System for a Facility without an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, definition of Data Quality Flags;

(E) The most recently approved, or partially approved, FAMP prominently labeled to indicate the approval status of each section described in subparagraphs (c)(~~6~~10)(A), (c)(~~6~~10)(B), and (c)(~~6~~10)(C);

(F) Report(s) generated from Independent Audit conducted pursuant to subdivision (j);

(G) Specific Cause Analyses as required pursuant to paragraphs (k)(2), (k)((3), and (k)(4);

(H) Quarterly reports as required pursuant to paragraph (k)(5);

(I) Corrective Action Plans as required pursuant to paragraph (j)(4); and

(J) Description of the air pollutants monitored by the Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems, their general health impacts, and a link to the Office of Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Chemical database website.

(2) The web-based fenceline data display and notification program operated by the owner or operator of a Facility shall automatically generate and send a notification as soon as technically feasible, but no later than 15 minutes after, any air pollutant listed in Table 1 is detected at a level that exceeds the applicable Notification Thresholds in the approved, or partially approved, FAMP, regardless of the cause of the air pollutant emissions and shall include:

(A) A unique identification number for each notification generated;

(B) Facility name;

(C) Location, site, date, and time of the exceedance;

(D) Air pollutant name, concentration measured, and the Notification Threshold; and

(E) A link to the OEHHA Air Chemical database website to the specific air pollutant detected above the threshold;

(3) Effective ~~90 calendar days from January 5, 2024~~ April 5, 2024, for a Facility with an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, or upon commencing operation of a new Fenceline Air Monitoring System for a Facility without an existing FAMP on January 5, 2024, the owner or operator of a Facility shall automatically generate and send a follow-up notification as soon as technically feasible, but no later than 15 minutes after, the first occurrence when the measured concentration of the air pollutant exceeds the follow-up Notification Threshold during an exceedance event. The follow-up Notification Threshold shall be determined as:

$$Follow-up\ Notification\ Threshold = Applicable\ Notification\ Threshold \times 2^{X}$$

Where X = 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8

The follow-up notifications shall include:

(A) The corresponding unique identification number;

(B) Facility name;

(C) Location, site, date, and time of the exceedance;

(D) Air pollutant name, concentration measured, and the Notification Threshold; and

(E) A link to the OEHHA Air Chemical database website to the specific air pollutant detected above the threshold;

(4) The owner or operator of a Facility shall send a notification at the conclusion of the exceedance event that required a notification pursuant to (h)(2) after the air pollutant has been continuously detected at a level below the applicable Notification Threshold for a minimum of 30 minutes or two consecutive measurements. The notification shall include:

(A) The corresponding unique identification number;

(B) The maximum concentration of the air pollutant, detected during the period the Notification Threshold was exceeded, using the same averaging time as the Notification Threshold; and

(C) The duration for which the Notification Threshold was exceeded; or

(D) If the fenceline notification was sent in error, the notification shall include an explanation as to the cause of the erroneous fenceline notification.

(5) The web-based fenceline data display and notification program operated by the owner or operator of a Facility shall include a mechanism for the public to:

(A) Opt-in to receive fenceline notifications and to opt-out of fenceline notifications;

(B) Select separate email and/or text message notification options; and

(C) Provide comments or feedback to the Facility and a mechanism for the Facility to respond.

(i) Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

(1) Upon installation and operation of a Fenceline Air Monitoring System as required by subdivision (f), the owner or operator of a Facility shall comply with the following notification requirements:

(A) Calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® to notify the Executive Officer at least 48 hours prior to the planned maintenance or modification of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System described in the FAMP by providing the name of the Facility, the name of the monitor, and the planned date(s) of the occurrence(s); and

(B) Calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® to notify the Executive Officer within two hours of discovering, and no more than eight hours after the start of downtime or malfunction, that the Fenceline Air Monitoring System described in the FAMP subject to subdivision (d) failed to accurately provide Real-Time air monitoring information for more than one hour. The owner or operator shall provide the:

(i) Name of the Facility;

(ii) Part(s) of the impacted Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(iii) Impacted data;

(iv) Date and time of the occurrence; and

(v) Reason for the lapse in collecting and/or reporting the Real-Time air monitoring information.

(2) The owner or operator of the Facility shall submit a written notification to the Executive Officer of any Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction that results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, Real-Time fenceline air monitoring information as required by the approved, or partially approved, FAMP subject to subdivision (d) for 24-hours or longer. The written notification shall be submitted to the Executive Officer within 24 hours of discovery, and no more than 30 hours of the start of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction and shall include the following:

(A) A description of actions being taken to remedy the Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction;

(B) Estimated time needed to restore the Fenceline Air Monitoring System or if already restored, the time the Fenceline Air Monitoring System was returned to normal operating conditions that comply with the approved or partially approved FAMP; and

(C) Temporary fenceline air monitoring measures being implemented until the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is restored to normal operating conditions.

(3) When the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is experiencing a known downtime or malfunction, the owner or operator of a Facility shall indicate the data is unavailable for the missed or inaccurate measurements on their web-based fenceline data display and notification program.

(4) If a Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, Real-Time fenceline air monitoring information for more than 30 consecutive calendar days and the Executive Officer determines and notifies the owner or operator of a Facility that a revised FAMP is required to address the downtime or malfunction, the owner or operator of a Facility shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer, pursuant to the schedule in subparagraph (e)(4)(D).

(j) Independent Audits

(1) The owner or operator of a Facility shall cause an Independent Audit to be conducted and completed according to an audit protocol approved by the Executive Officer.

(2) The Independent Audit shall:

(A) Identify any deficiencies in the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and quality assurance procedures; and

(B) Produce an Independent Audit report that shall be:

(i) Signed by the party that conducted the Independent Audit, certifying under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the audit report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete; and

(ii) Submitted to the Executive Officer and made available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 90 calendar days after the audit has been completed.

(3) The owner or operator of a Facility shall cause an Independent Audit to be performed according to the following schedule:

(A) For a Fenceline Air Monitoring System installed before January 5, 2024, an Independent Audit shall be completed by January 1, ~~2029~~2030, and once every 36 calendar months thereafter;

(B) For a Fenceline Monitoring System installed on or after January 5, 2024, an Independent Audit shall be completed within 12 calendar months after the installation and operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and subsequent Independent Audits shall be completed once every 36 calendar months thereafter; and

(C) A Facility with a Fenceline Monitoring System installed before January 5, 2024, that was required to amend their FAMP to include Related Facilities shall complete the Independent Audits for their Related Facility pursuant to the schedule in subparagraph (j)(3)(A).

(4) Corrective Action Plan

If the Independent Audit report identifies deficiencies in a Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of the Facility shall:

(A) Develop a Corrective Action Plan within three calendar months of the audit report, describing:

(i) All actions that will be taken to address all deficiencies; and

(ii) Any deficiency included in the Independent Audit report that the owner or operator of the Facility is proposing to exempt from corrective action because any corrective action will negatively affect safety;

(B) Submit the Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for review and make it available on the Facility's web-based fenceline data display and notification program within one business day of approval by the Executive Officer;

(C) Perform all corrective action(s) pursuant to the schedule in an approved Corrective Action Plan; and

(D) Maintain a record indicating when the corrective action(s) have been completed.

(5) Corrective Action Plan Approval Process

The Executive Officer shall notify the owner or operator of a Facility in writing whether the Corrective Action Plan submitted pursuant to paragraphs (j)(4) is approved or disapproved.

(A) If the Corrective Action Plan is disapproved, the owner or operator of a Facility shall submit a revised Corrective Action Plan within 14 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter; and

(B) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised Corrective Action Plan or modify the plan and approve it as modified. If the ~~facility~~Facility does not submit the revised Corrective Action Plan within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan as required in subparagraph (j)(5)(A), the Executive Officer will modify the plan and approve it as modified. The owner or operator of a Facility may appeal the Corrective Action Plan modified by the Executive Officer to the Hearing Board pursuant to Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 – Plans.

(6) Follow-up Independent Audit

The owner or operator of a Facility shall:

(A) Cause a party to conduct and complete a follow-up Independent Audit within three calendar months of completing the corrective action(s) pursuant to subparagraph (j)(4)(C) to:

(i) Determine if all of the actions specified in the Corrective Action Plan were completed;

(ii) Determine if the corrective action(s) resolved the deficiencies identified in the Independent Audit report; and

(iii) Produce a follow-up Independent Audit report that shall be:

(~~A~~I) Signed by the party that conducted the follow-up Independent Audit, certifying under penalty of law, based on

information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the follow-up Independent Audit report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete; and

(~~B~~II) Submitted to the Executive Officer and made available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 90 calendar days after the follow-up Independent Audit has been completed;

(B) Develop a Corrective Action Plan pursuant to paragraph (j)(4) that shall be approved pursuant to paragraph (j)(5) if the follow-up Independent Audit report identifies deficiencies in a Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(7) Revised FAMP

The owner or operator of a Facility shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer pursuant to the schedule in subparagraph (e)(4)(E) if the Executive Officer notifies the Facility in writing that the Independent Audit or follow-up Independent Audit indicates deficiencies in the FAMP.

(8) Plan Review Fees

The owner or operator of a Facility shall pay compliance plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of any Corrective Action Plan specified in subdivision (j).

(k) Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

(1) The owner or operator of a Facility shall maintain records of all information required under this rule for at least five calendar years and shall make the information available to the Executive Officer upon request. Records for at least the two most recent calendar years shall be kept onsite.

(2) Specific Cause Analysis

When an air pollutant listed in Table 1 is measured above the Notification Threshold on a Facility Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of any Facility utilizing the Fenceline Air Monitoring System that measured the air pollutant shall:

(A) Initiate a Specific Cause Analysis upon discovery, but no later than 24 hours after discovery, to determine the source(s) of the air pollutant using techniques such as:

(i) Visual inspection;

(ii) Optical gas imaging;

(iii) Leak inspection using EPA Method 21; or

(iv) Other test or monitoring method approved by the Executive Officer;

(B) If the specific cause was determined to be from an on-site source, initiate corrective action(s) to stop the exceedance or prevent a similar exceedance, if needed, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours after identifying the specific cause;

(C) If the specific cause was determined to be from an off-site source, notify the Executive Officer by calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® upon discovery, but no later than 24 hours after discovery of such determination, providing the basis of such determination, and the suspected off-site source(s);

(D) If the specific cause was determined to be from an on-site source, submit a Specific Cause Analysis report to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of identifying the specific cause. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(i) Cause and duration of the air pollutant emissions;

(ii) Determination of the source(s) of air pollutant emissions and methodology used to determine the source;

(iii) Any mitigation and corrective action(s) taken to stop the exceedance or taken to prevent a similar recurrence;

(iv) If a corrective action(s) would take more than 14 calendar days, the reason(s) why; and

(v) Any monitoring data requested by the Executive Officer;

(E) If corrective action(s) is required pursuant to subparagraph (k)(2)(B), the owner or operator of the Facility shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(3) If the owner or operator of a Facility is notified by the Executive Officer to be the off-site source of an air pollutant measurement that exceeds the Notification Threshold, the owner or operator of the Facility shall:

(A) Initiate a Specific Cause Analysis upon notification, but no later than 24 hours after being notified that their Facility is the cause of the air pollutant emissions using techniques in clauses (k)(2)(A)(i) to (k)(2)(A)(iv);

(B) Initiate corrective action(s), if applicable, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours of identifying the specific cause;

(C) Submit a Specific Cause Analysis report to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of identifying the specific cause. The report shall include at a minimum the information in clauses (k)(2)(D)(i) to (k)(2)(D)(v); and

(D) If corrective action(s) is required pursuant to subparagraph (k)(3)(B), the owner or operator of the Facility shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(4) For the purpose of this provision, an air pollutant measured above the applicable Notification Threshold in Table 1 on a Facility Fenceline Air Monitoring System within a seven calendar-day period shall be considered one event. If three events require Specific Cause Analyses within the same calendar year indicate the same cause, or indicate the cause cannot be determined, for the same air pollutant detected above the Notification Threshold by the same monitor of a Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of a Facility shall:

(A) Cause a Qualified Independent Party with relevant technical expertise in refinery operations or Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems to initiate a Specific Cause Analysis, which may include installing additional temporary monitors to identify the source of the air pollutants, within 14 calendar days of the most recent instance when the Notification Threshold was exceeded to determine the specific cause and corrective action(s) that could prevent future emissions;

(B) Cause the Qualified Independent Party to produce a Specific Cause Analysis report, certified under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the Specific Cause Analysis report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete;

(C) Submit a Specific Cause Analysis report, certified by the Qualified Independent Party pursuant to paragraph (k)(4)(B), to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of the Specific Cause Analysis that includes, at a minimum:

(i) Cause and duration of the air pollutant emissions;

(ii) Determination of the source(s) of air pollutant emissions and methodology used to determine the source;

(iii) Any mitigation and corrective action(s) taken to stop the exceedance or taken to prevent a similar recurrence;

(iv) If a corrective action would take more than 14 calendar days, the reason(s) why; and

(v) Any monitoring data requested by the Executive Officer;

(D) Initiate corrective action(s) to stop the exceedance or prevent a similar recurrence, if applicable, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours of the Qualified Independent Party identifying the specific cause; and

(E) If the Specific Cause Analysis conducted by the Qualified Independent Party required corrective action(s), the owner or operator of a Facility shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(5) Quarterly Report

The owner or operator of a Facility with an approved or partially approved FAMP shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter. The report shall be consistent with the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines, in a format approved by the Executive Officer, and at a minimum include a description of:

(A) Summary of the air pollutant concentrations indicating the concentration trend for each air pollutant;

(B) Data processing calculations, such as conversion calculations of instrument signal to pollutant concentration;

(C) Summary of calibration data;

(D) Description of data completeness, accuracy, and precision;

(E) Quality assurance/quality control measures;

(F) Instrument maintenance and performance checks;

(G) Any instance when an air pollutant was measured above a Notification Threshold;

(H) Any instance when a Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction required a notification to Executive Officer pursuant to subdivision (i) or corrective action(s); and

(I) Review and resolve any Data Quality Flags and finalize the data.

(l) Community Air Monitoring Fees

~~(1) No later than January 31, 2025, an owner or operator of a Petroleum Refinery shall pay the applicable installation fee for community air monitoring systems established in Table 2.~~

~~(2) No later than January 31, 2025, for phase one implementation and January 31, 2026, for phase two implementation, an owner or operator of a Related Facility, or for a Petroleum Refinery with Related Facilities with the same board of directors or parent corporation, the owner or operator of the Petroleum Refinery, shall pay the applicable installation fee for community air monitoring systems established in Table 3.~~

(~~3~~1) An owner or operator of a Facility shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring system(s) pursuant to Rule 301–Permitting and Associated Fees.

(~~4~~2) The community air monitoring fees required by paragraph~~s~~ (l)(1)~~, (l)(2), and (l)(3)~~ are in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities.

(m) Compliance

(1) For a Petroleum Refinery with Related Facilities with the same board of directors or parent corporation, compliance with this rule shall be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the Petroleum Refinery.

(2) Once a FAMP is approved or partially approved by the Executive Officer, the owner or operator of a Facility must comply with all portions of the FAMP.

(n) RAMP for Full Closure Process

(1) An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility with any active South Coast AQMD permit shall comply with all applicable requirements of this rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP:

(A) Until the Reclassified Facility is issued an approved RAMP and begins to comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n);

(B) Until the Reclassified Facility is issued a partially approved RAMP, at which time the owner or operator shall comply with:

(I) All approved component(s) of the partially approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n); and

(II) For component(s) not approved in the RAMP, the corresponding component(s) in the approved or partially approved FAMP and all applicable requirements of this rule; or

(C) If the Reclassified Facility with an approved or partially approved RAMP notifies the Executive Officer in writing that they intend to discontinue the Full Closure.

(2) RAMP Requirements

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall submit a RAMP within 12 calendar months after notifying the Executive Officer in writing of intent for Full Closure, at a minimum, including the following:

(A) Estimated date by which Full Closure shall commence;

(B) Estimated date by which Full Closure shall be completed;

(C) Description of all planned actions for the Full Closure and Full Closure Process;

(D) Description of local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and orders involved in the Full Closure and Full Closure Process;

(E) For any information contingent upon local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and order involved in the Full Closure and Full Closure Process, the Reclassified Facility shall provide an approximate timeline in the RAMP by which the information should be made available;

(F) Technical justification for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring if applicable, including:

(i) Compounds not associated with any process at the Facility;

(ii) All associated equipment for the compound that has been removed; or

(iii) Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer;

(G) For a Reclassified Facility with an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System before the RAMP is due:

(i) Description of current Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(ii) For the Fenceline Air Monitoring System:

(I) Description of proposed changes and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(II) Description of the plans to comply with subparagraph (c)(10)(C) and subdivisions (i) and (j) for any air monitoring equipment that is in operation; and

(iii) For the web-based fenceline data display and notification program:

(I) Description of proposed changes and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(II) Description of the plans to comply with subdivision (h);

(H) For a Reclassified Facility without an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System before the RAMP is due:

(i) Description of proposed changes to the FAMP submitted according to subdivision (e) and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(ii) Description of the plans to comply for subparagraph (c)(10)(C) and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) as applicable.

(3) RAMP Review Process

The Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility in writing whether the RAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (n)(2) is approved, partially approved, or disapproved as follows:

(A) The Executive Officer will approve or partially approve a RAMP if:

(i) The owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility submits all applicable information in paragraph (n)(2); and

(ii) There is sufficient technical justification to support the proposed removal of some or all of the specified air monitoring equipment, in accordance with:

(I) Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) and (n)(2)(G) for a RAMP submitted from a Facility with an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System; or

(II) Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) and (n)(2)(H) for a RAMP submitted from a Facility without an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(B) If the RAMP or revised RAMP is disapproved because it does not meet the conditions in subparagraph (n)(3)(A), the owner or operator of a

Reclassified Facility shall submit a revised RAMP after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall be submitted within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan, and include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter;

(C) The Executive Officer will make the RAMP or revised RAMP that is submitted pursuant to paragraph (n)(2) or subparagraph (n)(3)(B) available for public review no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval or partial approval; and

(D) The owner of operator of a Reclassified Facility shall pay compliance plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

(4) Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any Fenceline Air Monitoring System, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved or partially approved RAMP.

(5) Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of a web-based fenceline data display and notification program, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved or partially approved RAMP.

(6) Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring system(s) pursuant to Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees through the fiscal year ending on June 30th, during which the Reclassified Facility achieves Full Closure.

(7) Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis Requirements

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall comply with the following requirements until the Full Closure is achieved:

(A) Comply with all applicable recordkeeping, reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis requirements specified in subdivision (k); and

(B) Upon approval or partial approval of the RAMP, submit a report for each calendar quarter no later than 45 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter, providing the following information:

(i) Emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status; and

(ii) Monitoring equipment in operation.

(8) Independent Audits

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility shall comply with all applicable requirements of subdivision (j) for all equipment and systems in operation during the Full Closure Process.

~~(n)~~(o) Exemptions

(1) An owner or operator of a refinery subject to Rule 1180.1 is exempt from the requirements of this rule.

(2) An owner or operator of a Terminal with total tank storage capacity less than 310,000 barrels is exempt from the requirements of this rule.

(3) An owner or operator of a Facility is exempt from the requirement of operating an existing Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System for 96 hours in a calendar year, provided:

(A) The operation of existing fenceline air monitoring equipment is disrupted by the required installation of new fenceline air monitoring equipment to measure any air pollutant in Table 1 that was not addressed in the Facility's previous FAMP; and

(B) The owner or operator of the facility complies with the notification requirement pursuant to subdivision (i).

(4) An owner or operator of a Related Facility located entirely within the boundary of a Petroleum Refinery is exempt from the requirements of this rule provided the Petroleum Refinery's existing Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems adequately cover the entire Facility's fenceline or property.

(5) An owner or operator of the following Facilities are exempt from monitoring the specified air pollutant from Table 1:

(A) An owner or operator of a Facility is exempt from monitoring hydrogen fluoride if hydrogen fluoride is not used or stored at the Facility;

(B) An owner or operator of a Related Facility is exempt from monitoring black carbon and metal compounds; and

(C) An owner or operator of a Terminal is exempt from monitoring all the air pollutants in Table 1 other than the volatile organic compounds and hydrogen sulfide.

(6) The owners or operators of adjacent Related Facilities that share a property boundary between the Related Facilities, where there is no public access to the shared property boundary, may submit a FAMP that does not include air monitoring equipment along the shared property boundary for compliance with subparagraph (d)(1)(A), so long as there is adequate coverage in each Related Facility's FAMP for any pollutant that could cross the Related Facility boundary.

(7) The owner or operator of a Reclassified Facility with a submitted RAMP is exempt from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g), unless the owner or operator has notified the Executive Officer in writing that they intend to discontinue the Full Closure Process.

Table 1– Air Pollutants and Notification Thresholds to be Addressed by FAMPs

Air Pollutants	Health Standard-Based Notification Threshold*	Information-Based Notification Threshold
Criteria Air Pollutants		
Sulfur Dioxide	75 ppb	N/A
Oxides of Nitrogen	100 ppb	N/A
Particulate Matter		
PM2.5	35 µg/m³ (24-hour avg.)	N/A
PM10	50 µg/m³ (24-hour avg.)	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Total VOCs (Non-Methane Hydrocarbons)	N/A	730 ppb
Formaldehyde	44 ppb	N/A
Acetaldehyde	260 ppb	N/A
Acrolein	1.1 ppb	N/A
1,3 Butadiene	297 ppb	
Naphthalene	N/A	N/A
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons ~~(PAHs)~~	N/A	N/A
Styrene	5,000 ppb	N/A
Benzene	8 ppb	N/A
Toluene	1,300 ppb	N/A
Ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A
Xylenes	5,000 ppb	N/A
Metals		
Cadmium	N/A	N/A
Manganese	0.17 µg/m³ (8-hour avg.)	N/A
Nickel	0.2 µg/m³	N/A
Other Air Pollutants		
Hydrogen Sulfide	30 ppb	N/A
Carbonyl Sulfide	270 ppb	N/A
Ammonia	4,507 ppb	N/A
Black Carbon	N/A	N/A
Hydrogen Cyanide	309 ppb	N/A
Hydrogen Fluoride	289 ppb	N/A

* Notification Thresholds are based on 1-hour averaging time unless otherwise noted.

Table 2 – ~~Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees for~~ Petroleum Refineries*

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	~~No later than January 31, 2025~~
174655	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Carson	~~$753,192~~
800436	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Wilmington	~~$376,596~~
800030	Chevron Products Co.	El Segundo	~~$753,192~~
171109	Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery	Carson	~~$376,596~~
171107	Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl	Wilmington	~~$376,596~~
181667	Torrance Refining Company LLC	Torrance	~~$753,192~~
800026	Valero (Permitted as Ultramar Inc.)	Wilmington	~~$376,596~~

* Facility ID and Facility Name as of [Date of Rule Adoption], any subsequent owner(s) or operator(s) of the above listed Facilities shall be subject to this rule.

Table 3 – ~~Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees for~~ Related Facilities*

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	~~No later than January 31, 2025~~	~~No later than January 31, 2026~~
3417	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	Carson	~~$76,982~~	~~$179,626~~
101656	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	Wilmington	~~$76,982~~	~~$179,626~~
151798	Tesoro Refining and Marketing Co, LLC (Sulfur Recovery Plant)	Carson	~~$76,982~~	~~$179,626~~
800057	Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC)	Carson	~~$103,786~~	~~$242,168~~
174694	Tesoro Logistics, Carson Crude Terminal	Carson	~~$103,786~~	~~$242,168~~

* Facility ID and Facility Name as of [Date of Rule Adoption], any subsequent owner(s) or operator(s) of the above listed Facilities shall be subject to this rule.

ATTACHMENT G

(Adopted January 5, 2024)(Amended [*Date of Rule Adoption*])

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1. FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FOR OTHER REFINERIES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to require Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems and to establish a fee schedule to fund Refinery-related Community Air Monitoring Systems that provide air quality information to the public about levels of various criteria air pollutants, volatile organic compounds, and other air pollutants, at or near the property boundaries of refineries and in nearby communities.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to owners or operators of Refineries and their successors that refine crude oil, Alternative Feedstocks, or both crude oil and Alternative Feedstocks, including, but not limited to, Asphalt Plants ~~including their successors~~. Rule 1180.1 ~~facilities~~ Refineries as of [Date of Rule Adoption] are included in Table 2 – Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees ~~(Table 2)~~. This rule also applies to owners or operators of new Refineries that began operation after [*Date of Rule Adoption*]. This rule does not apply to facilities subject to Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities.

(c) Definitions

(1) ASPHALT PLANT is a facility permitted to process petroleum, that primarily produces asphaltic materials, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 2911.

(2) ALTERNATIVE FEEDSTOCK is any feedstock, intermediate, product or byproduct material containing organic material that is not derived from crude oil product, coal, natural gas, or any other fossil-fuel based organic material.

(3) COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING SYSTEM is a combination of equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations in communities near a Refinery.

(4) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN is a compliance plan that details the actions a Refinery will execute to correct any deficiencies identified in an Independent Audit report.

(5) DATA QUALITY FLAGS are indicators that designate the status, quality, or reliability of the data measured by the Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(6) DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOCs and VOC-contaminated soil or water.

(7) EMERGENCY STANDBY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage or while the primary power supply is under repair.

(8) EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.

(~~6~~9) FENCELINE AIR MONITORING PLAN (FAMP) is a compliance plan that provides detailed information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the affected Refinery. The FAMP includes:

(A) The plan for the installation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(D);

(B) The plan to comply with the web-based fenceline data display and notification program specified in subdivision (h); and

(C) The quality assurance project plan that details the project objectives, procedures, and tasks performed to ensure the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is producing reliable data.

(~~7~~10) FENCELINE AIR MONITORING SYSTEM is a combination of equipment that measures and records air pollutant concentrations at or near the property boundary of a Refinery; data systems that process and store historical data; and public web-based fenceline data display and notification systems, where data are displayed and through which public fenceline notifications are issued.

(11) FULL CLOSURE is a complete and final removal of all refining-related process units at a Reclassified Refinery with no future plan to operate as a Refinery; Full Closure is when the Reclassified Refinery no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines or Decontamination Systems.

(12) FULL CLOSURE PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Refinery notifies the Executive Officer in writing of the intent for Full Closure and ends when Full Closure is achieved.

(~~8~~13) INDEPENDENT AUDIT is an assessment conducted by a Qualified Independent Party with relevant technical expertise in Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems that was not involved in the implementation of the FAMP, including the installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance procedures of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System at the Refinery being audited.

(~~9~~14) NOTIFICATION THRESHOLD is a level above which Refineries are required to send a fenceline notification.

(~~10~~15) QUALIFIED INDEPENDENT PARTY is a person, research institution, educational institution, or consulting firm with the relevant technical expertise that is not an employee of a Refinery.

(~~11~~16) REAL-TIME is the actual or near actual time during which air pollutant levels occur at or near the property boundary of a Refinery or in a nearby community.

(17) RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Refinery in the process of Full Closure.

(~~12~~18) REFINE is to convert crude oil or Alternative Feedstock to produce more usable products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, lubricating oils, asphalt or petrochemical feedstocks, or any other similar product.

(~~13~~19) REFINERY is a facility that is permitted to Refine crude oil as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 2911 and/or a facility that is permitted to Refine Alternative Feedstocks, or a Reclassified Refinery. Refinery does not include petroleum refineries subject to Rule 1180.

(20) REFINERY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED REFINERY) is any Refinery that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Closure and is in the Full Closure Process.

(~~14~~21) RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 FENCELINE AIR MONITORING PLAN GUIDELINES are a written framework to be used by the Executive Officer to evaluate a FAMP.

(~~15~~22) SPECIFIC CAUSE ANALYSIS is an analysis conducted by a Refinery to determine the cause of an air pollutant detected above an applicable Notification Threshold, which includes the investigation into the source of the air pollutant.

(d) Plan Requirements

(1) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall revise an existing FAMP or shall prepare a FAMP pursuant to the schedule in subdivision (e) in accordance with the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines and provide the following detailed information:

(A) Equipment to be used to continuously monitor, record, and report air pollutant levels for the air pollutants specified in Table 1 – Air Pollutants

and Notification Thresholds to be Addressed by FAMPs (Table 1), in Real-Time, at or near the property boundary of the Refinery;

(B) A technical justification for not including Real-Time fenceline air monitoring for any of the air pollutants specified in Table 1, consistent with the criteria in the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines;

(C) Equipment to be used to continuously monitor, record, and report wind speed and wind direction, installed in at least one location per Refinery, unless adequate coverage has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Executive Officer;

(D) Equipment specifications and facility maps with locations of fenceline air monitoring equipment;

(E) Procedures for Fenceline Air Monitoring System maintenance and failures. The procedures for system maintenance and failures shall include a plan that describes the maintenance activities necessary to maintain proper performance of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and a plan that addresses system failures. At a minimum, the maintenance and failure plan shall describe the following:

(i) Routine maintenance requirements;

(ii) A planned schedule for routine maintenance;

(iii) Estimated length of time that the Fenceline Air Monitoring System would not be operating during routine maintenance activities; and

(iv) Temporary measurements that would be taken in the event of a system failure or during routine maintenance activities and used until the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is restored to normal operating conditions;

(F) Procedures for implementing the FAMP, including, information pertaining to the installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance and quality control, for the Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(G) Methods for disseminating data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) to the public, local response agencies, and the Executive Officer as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 15 minutes after the data is collected;

(H) Methods for making the most recent five calendar years of electronic historical data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) available within 60 calendar days after the

conclusion of each quarter for public download in an easily downloadable, accessible, and interpretable electronic format that is approved by the Executive Officer;

(I) Methods for making the most recent five calendar years of electronic historical data collected by the equipment specified in subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(C) available to be electronically transmitted to the Executive Officer within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter in a format that is approved by the Executive Officer;

(J) Notification Thresholds for each air pollutant listed in Table 1, unless the air pollutant was excluded in the approved or partially approved FAMP; and

(K) Any other information specified in the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines.

(2) The owner or operator of a Refinery may include the use of emerging technologies in a FAMP that is compliant with the requirements of this rule.

(3) If a Refinery with an approved FAMP, a partially approved FAMP, or a FAMP under review by the Executive Officer, changes ownership or operators, the new owner or operator of the Refinery shall implement and comply with the existing approved or partially approved FAMP or implement the FAMP upon approval.

(e) Plan Submittal Deadlines

(1) No later than ~~12 calendar months after January 5, 2024~~January 5, 2025, or 12 calendar months prior to commencing operations at a new Refinery, the owner or operator of the Refinery without an existing FAMP shall submit to the Executive Officer a written FAMP for establishing and operating a Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(2) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer as follows:

(A) Ten (10) calendar days after the date of any unplanned modification that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately address;

(B) Forty-five (45) calendar days before the date of implementation of any planned modification that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately address;

(C) Sixty (60) calendar days after the date of receiving information that an approved or partially approved FAMP does not adequately measure any air pollutant(s) identified in Table 1 that are emitted from the Refinery;

(D) Sixty (60) calendar days from the initial Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction that required a revised FAMP pursuant to paragraph (i)(4);

(E) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Independent Audit report is submitted to the Executive Officer if the Independent Audit report indicates there are deficiencies in the FAMP;

(F) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Executive Officer notifies the Refinery in writing of deficiencies in the FAMP; and

(G) Sixty (60) calendar days after the Executive Officer provides the Refineries written notice that Real-Time monitoring of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) is feasible.

(f) Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

(1) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall complete installation and begin operation of Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System or modify the operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System in accordance with an approved or partially approved FAMP:

(A) Beginning no later than 24 calendar months after a FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) is approved, or partially approved, by the Executive Officer;

(B) No later than six calendar months after the Executive Officer approves, or partially approves, a revised FAMP required pursuant to paragraph (e)(2); and

(C) Prior to commencing operations at a new Refinery.

(g) Plan Review Process

(1) The Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of a Refinery in writing whether the FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1), or the revised FAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(2), is approved, partially approved, disapproved, or partially disapproved as follows:

(A) The FAMP will be approved if the owner or operator of a Refinery submits all of the information in subdivision (d) and the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines and all sections are approved; and

(B) The Executive Officer will partially approve a FAMP if:

(i) The section described in subparagraph (c)(~~6~~9)(A), (c)(~~6~~9)(B), or (c)(~~6~~9)(C) is approved~~.~~; or

(ii) Specific air monitoring equipment for any pollutant(s) listed in Table 1, pursuant to in subparagraph (c)(9)(A), is approved.

(2) If the FAMP, or revised FAMP is disapproved pursuant to paragraph (g)(1), the owner or operator of a Refinery shall submit a revised FAMP, within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter.

(3) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised FAMP submitted pursuant to (g)(2) or modify the plan and approve it as modified. If the Refinery does not submit the revised FAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan as required in paragraph (g)(2), the Executive Officer will modify the plan and approve it as modified. The owner or operator of a Refinery may appeal the FAMP modified by the Executive Officer to the Hearing Board pursuant to Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 – Plans.

(4) The Executive Officer will make the FAMP or revised FAMP that is submitted pursuant to subdivision (d) available for public review no less than ~~14~~30 calendar days prior to approval.

(5) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall pay compliance plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of FAMPs and revised FAMPs.

(h) Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

(1) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall maintain a web-based fenceline data display and notification program according to the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines to display and store at least five calendar years of the most recent data collected from the Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems, and make, at a minimum, the following information publicly available:

(A) Description of measurement techniques, Notification Thresholds, type of Notification Threshold (health standard-based or information-based), and all instances when an air pollutant was measured above a Notification Threshold;

(B) Real-Time and historic concentrations of all air pollutants measured on the Fenceline Air Monitoring System with Data Quality Flags;

(C) Real-Time and historic wind speed and wind direction data;

(D) Definition of Data Quality Flags;

(E) The most recently approved, or partially approved, FAMP prominently labeled to indicate the approval status of each section described in subparagraphs (c)(~~6~~9)(A), (c)(~~6~~9)(B), and (c)(~~6~~9)(C);

(F) Report(s) generated from Independent Audit conducted pursuant to subdivision (j);

(G) Specific Cause Analyses as required pursuant to paragraphs (k)(2), (k)(3), and (k)(4);

(H) Quarterly report as required pursuant to paragraph (k)(5);

(I) Corrective Action Plans as required pursuant to paragraph (j)(4); and

(J) Description of the air pollutants monitored by the Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems, their general health impacts, and a link to the Office of Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Chemical database website.

(2) The web-based fenceline data display and notification program operated by the owner or operator of a Refinery shall automatically generate and send a notification as soon as technically feasible, but no later than 15 minutes after, any air pollutant listed in Table 1 is detected at a level that exceeds the applicable Notification Thresholds in the approved, or partially approved, FAMP regardless of the cause of the air pollutant emissions and shall include:

(A) A unique identification number for each notification generated;

(B) Refinery name;

(C) Location, site, date, and time of the exceedance;

(D) Air pollutant name, concentration measured, and the Notification Threshold; and

(E) A link to the OEHHA Air Chemical database website to the specific air pollutant detected above the threshold.

(3) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall automatically generate and send a follow-up notification as soon as technically feasible, but no later than 15 minutes after, the first occurrence when the measured concentration of the air pollutant exceeds the follow-up Notification Threshold during an exceedance event. The follow-up Notification Threshold shall be determined as:

$$Follow-up\ Notification\ Threshold = Applicable\ Notification\ Threshold \times 2^{X}$$

Where X = 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8

The follow-up notifications shall include:

(A) The corresponding unique identification number;

(B) Refinery name;

(C) Location, site, date, and time of the exceedance;

(D) Air pollutant name, concentration measured, and the Notification Threshold; and

(E) A link to the OEHHA Air Chemical database website to the specific air pollutant detected above the threshold.

(4) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall send a notification at the conclusion of the exceedance event that required a notification pursuant to (h)(2) after the air pollutant has been continuously detected at a level below the applicable Notification Threshold for a minimum of 30 minutes, or two consecutive measurements. The notification shall include:

(A) The corresponding unique identification number;

(B) The maximum concentration of the air pollutant, detected during the period the Notification Threshold was exceeded, using the same averaging time as the Notification Threshold; and

(C) The duration for which the Notification Threshold was exceeded; or

(D) If the fenceline notification was sent in error, the notification shall include an explanation as to the cause of the erroneous fenceline notification.

(5) The web-based fenceline data display and notification program operated by the owner or operator of a Refinery shall include a mechanism for the public to:

(A) Opt-in to receive fenceline notifications and to opt-out of fenceline notifications;

(B) Select separate email and/or text message notification options; and

(C) Provide comments or feedback to the Refinery and a mechanism for the Refinery to respond.

(i) Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

(1) Upon installation and operation of a Fenceline Air Monitoring System as required by subdivision (f), the owner or operator of a Refinery shall comply with the following notification requirements:

(A) Calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® to notify the Executive Officer at least 48 hours prior to the planned maintenance or modification of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System described in the FAMP by providing the name of the Refinery, the name of the monitor, and the planned date(s) of the occurrence(s); and

(B) Calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® to notify the Executive Officer within two hours of discovering, and no more than eight hours after the start of downtime or malfunction, that the Fenceline Air Monitoring System described in the FAMP subject to subdivision (d) failed to accurately provide Real-Time air monitoring information for more than one hour. The owner or operator shall provide the:

(i) Name of the Refinery;

(ii) Part(s) of the impacted Fenceline Air Monitoring System;

(iii) Impacted data;

(iv) Date and time of the occurrence; and

(v) Reason for the lapse in collecting and/or reporting the Real-Time air monitoring information.

(2) The owner or operator of the Refinery shall submit a written notification to the Executive Officer of any Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction that results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, Real-Time fenceline air monitoring information as required by the approved, or partially approved, FAMP subject to subdivision (d) for 24-hours or longer. The written notification shall be submitted to the Executive Officer within 24 hours of discovery, and no more than 30 hours of the start of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction and shall include the following:

(A) A description of actions being taken to remedy the Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction;

(B) Estimated time needed to restore the Fenceline Air Monitoring System or if already restored, the time the Fenceline Air Monitoring System was returned to normal operating conditions that comply with the approved or partially approved FAMP; and

(C) Temporary fenceline air monitoring measures being implemented until the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is restored to normal operating conditions.

(3) When the Fenceline Air Monitoring System is experiencing a known downtime or malfunction, the owner or operator of a Refinery shall indicate the data is unavailable for the missed or inaccurate measurements on their web-based fenceline data display and notification program.

(4) If a Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, Real-Time fenceline air monitoring information for more than 30 consecutive calendar days and the Executive Officer determines

and notifies the owner or operator of a Refinery that a revised FAMP is required to address the downtime or malfunction, the owner or operator of a Refinery shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer, pursuant to the schedule in subparagraph (e)(2)(D).

(j) Independent Audits

(1) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall cause an Independent Audit to be conducted and completed according to an audit protocol approved by the Executive Officer.

(2) The Independent Audit shall:

(A) Identify any deficiencies in the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and quality assurance procedures; and

(B) Produce an Independent Audit report that shall be:

(i) Signed by the party that conducted the Independent Audit, certifying under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the audit report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete; and

(ii) Submitted to the Executive Officer and made available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification system within 90 calendar days after the audit has been completed.

(3) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall cause an Independent Audit to be completed within 12 calendar months after the installation and operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and subsequent Independent Audits shall be completed once every 36 calendar months thereafter.

(4) Corrective Action Plan

If the Independent Audit report identifies deficiencies in a Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of the Refinery shall:

(A) Develop a Corrective Action Plan within three calendar months of the audit report, describing:

(i) All actions that will be taken to address all deficiencies; and

(ii) Any deficiency included in the Independent Audit report that the owner or operator of the Refinery is proposing to exempt from corrective action because any corrective action will negatively affect safety;

(B) Submit the Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for review and make it available on the Refinery's web-based fenceline data display and notification program within one business day of approval by the Executive Officer;

(C) Perform all corrective action(s) pursuant to the schedule in an approved Corrective Action Plan; and

(D) Maintain a record indicating when the corrective actions have been completed.

(5) Corrective Action Plan Approval Process

The Executive Officer shall notify the owner or operator of a Refinery in writing whether the Corrective Action Plan submitted pursuant to paragraphs (j)(4) is approved or disapproved.

(A) If the Corrective Action Plan is disapproved, the owner or operator of a Refinery shall submit a revised Corrective Action Plan within 14 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter; and

(B) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised Corrective Action Plan or modify the plan and approve it as modified. If the facility does not submit the revised Corrective Action Plan within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan as required in subparagraph (j)(5)(A), the Executive Officer will modify the plan and approve it as modified. The owner or operator of a Refinery may appeal the Corrective Action Plan modified by the Executive Officer to the Hearing Board pursuant to Rule 216 – Appeals and Rule 221 – Plans.

(6) Follow-up Independent Audit

The owner or operator of a Refinery shall:

(A) Cause a party to conduct and complete a follow-up Independent Audit within three calendar months of completing the corrective action(s) pursuant to subparagraph (j)(4)(C) to:

(i) Determine if all of the actions specified in the Corrective Action Plan were completed;

(ii) Determine if the corrective action(s) resolved the deficiencies identified in the Independent Audit report; and

(iii) Produce a follow-up Independent Audit report that shall be:

(~~A~~I) Signed by the party that conducted the follow-up Independent Audit, certifying under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the follow-up Independent Audit report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete; and

(~~B~~II) Submitted to the Executive Officer and made available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 90 calendar days after the follow-up Independent Audit has been completed;

(B) Develop a Corrective Action Plan pursuant to paragraph (j)(4) that shall be approved pursuant to paragraph (j)(5) if the follow-up Independent Audit report identifies deficiencies in a Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(7) Revised FAMP

The owner or operator of a Refinery shall submit a revised FAMP to the Executive Officer pursuant to the schedule in subparagraph (e)(2)(E) if the Executive Officer notifies the Refinery in writing that the Independent Audit or follow-up Independent Audit indicates deficiencies in the FAMP.

(8) Plan Review Fees

The owner or operator of a Refinery shall pay compliance plan review fees as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of any Corrective Action Plan specified in subdivision (j).

(k) Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

(1) The owner or operator of a Refinery shall maintain records of all information required under this rule for at least five calendar years and shall make the information available to the Executive Officer upon request. Records for at least the two most recent calendar years shall be kept onsite.

(2) Specific Cause Analysis

When an air pollutant listed in Table 1 is measured above the Notification Threshold on a Refinery Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of any Refinery that utilizes the Fenceline Air Monitoring System that measures the air pollutant shall:

(A) Initiate a Specific Cause Analysis upon discovery, but no later than 24 hours after discovery, to determine the source(s) of air pollutant using techniques such as:

(i) Visual inspection;

(ii) Optical gas imaging;

(iii) Leak inspection using EPA Method 21; or

(iv) Other test or monitoring method approved by the Executive Officer;

(B) If the specific cause was determined to be from an on-site source, initiate corrective action(s) to stop the exceedance or prevent a similar exceedance, if needed, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours after identifying the specific cause;

(C) If the specific cause was determined to be from an off-site source, notify the Executive Officer by calling 1-800-CUT-SMOG® upon discovery, but no later than 24 hours after discovery of such determination, providing the basis of such determination, and the suspected off-site source(s);

(D) If the specific cause was determined to be from an on-site source, submit a Specific Cause Analysis report to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of identifying the specific cause. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(i) Cause and duration of the air pollutant emissions;

(ii) Determination of the source(s) of air pollutant emissions and methodology used to determine the source;

(iii) Any mitigation and corrective action(s) taken to stop the exceedance or taken to prevent a similar recurrence;

(iv) If a corrective action(s) would take more than 14 calendar days, the reasons why; and

(v) Any monitoring data requested by the Executive Officer;

(E) If a corrective action(s) is required pursuant to subparagraph (k)(2)(B), the owner or operator of the Refinery shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(3) If the owner or operator of a Refinery is notified by the Executive Officer to be the off-site source of an air pollutant measurement that exceeds the Notification Threshold, the owner or operator of the Refinery shall:

(A) Initiate a Specific Cause Analysis upon notification, but no later than 24 hours of being notified that their Refinery is the cause of the air pollutant emissions using techniques in clauses (k)(2)(A)(i) to (k)(2)(A)(iv);

(B) Initiate corrective action(s), if applicable, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours of identifying the specific cause;

(C) Submit a Specific Cause Analysis report to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of identifying the specific cause. The report shall include at a minimum the information in clauses (k)(2)(D)(i) to (k)(2)(D)(v); and

(D) If corrective action(s) is required pursuant to subparagraph (k)(3)(B), the owner or operator of the Refinery shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(4) For the purpose of this provision, an air pollutant measured above the applicable Notification Threshold in Table 1 on a Refinery Fenceline Air Monitoring System within a seven calendar-day period shall be considered one event. If three events require Specific Cause Analyses within the same calendar year indicate the same cause, or indicate the cause cannot be determined, for the same air pollutant detected above the Notification Threshold by the same monitor of a Fenceline Air Monitoring System, the owner or operator of a Refinery shall:

(A) Cause a Qualified Independent Party with relevant technical expertise in refinery operations or Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems to initiate a Specific Cause Analysis, which may include installing additional temporary monitors to identify the source of the air pollutants, within 14 calendar days of the most recent instance when the Notification Threshold was exceeded

to determine the specific cause and corrective action(s) that could prevent future emissions;

(B) Cause the Qualified Independent Party to produce a Specific Cause Analysis report, certified under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, that the statements and information in the Specific Cause Analysis report and in all attachments and other materials are true, accurate, and complete;

(C) Submit the Specific Cause Analysis report, certified by the Qualified Independent Party pursuant to paragraph (k)(4)(B), to the Executive Officer and make it available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 14 calendar days of the Specific Cause Analysis that includes, at a minimum:

(i) Cause and duration of the air pollutant emissions;

(ii) Determination of the source(s) of air pollutant emissions and methodology used to determine the source;

(iii) Any mitigation and corrective action(s) taken to stop the exceedance or taken to prevent a similar recurrence;

(iv) If a corrective action would take more than 14 calendar days, the reason(s) why; and

(v) Any monitoring data requested by the Executive Officer;

(D) Initiate corrective action(s) to stop the exceedance or prevent a similar recurrence, if applicable, as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours of the Qualified Independent Party identifying the specific cause; and

(E) If the Specific Cause Analysis conducted by the Qualified Independent Party required corrective action(s), the owner or operator of a Refinery shall:

(i) Conduct a reinspection of the source within 14 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) to assess if the corrective action(s) reduced or eliminated the source(s) of the air pollutant; and

(ii) Submit a report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 28 calendar days of completing the corrective action(s) describing how the corrective action(s) addressed the source(s) of the air pollutant.

(5) Quarterly Report

The owner or operator of a Refinery with an approved or partially approved FAMP shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Officer and make the report available on the web-based fenceline data display and notification program within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter. The report shall be consistent with the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines, in a format approved by the Executive Officer, and at a minimum include a description of:

(A) Summary of the air pollutant concentrations indicating the concentration trend for each air pollutant;

(B) Data processing calculations, such as conversion calculations of instrument signal to pollutant concentration;

(C) Summary of calibration data;

(D) Description of data completeness, accuracy, and precision;

(E) Quality assurance/quality control measures;

(F) Instrument maintenance and performance checks;

(G) Any instance when an air pollutant was measured above a Notification Threshold;

(H) Any instance when a Fenceline Air Monitoring System downtime or malfunction required a notification to Executive Officer pursuant to paragraph (i)(1) or corrective action(s); and

(I) Review and resolve any Data Quality Flags and finalize the data.

(l) Community Air Monitoring Fees

(1) No later than January 31, 2025, for phase one implementation and January 31, 2026, for phase two implementation, an owner or operator of a Refinery shall pay the applicable installation fee for community air monitoring systems established in Table 2.

(2) An owner or operator of a Refinery shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the Community Air Monitoring System(s) pursuant to Rule 301–Permitting and Associated Fees.

(3) The community air monitoring fees required by paragraphs (l)(1) and (l)(2) are in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such Refineries.

(m) Compliance

(1) Once a FAMP is approved or partially approved by the Executive Officer, the owner or operator of a Refinery must comply with all portions of the FAMP.

(n) RAMP for Full Closure Process

(1) An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery with any active South Coast AQMD permit shall comply with all applicable requirements of this rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP:

(A) Until the Reclassified Refinery is issued an approved RAMP and begins to comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n);

(B) Until the Reclassified Refinery is issued a partially approved RAMP, at which time the owner or operator shall comply with:

(I) All approved component(s) of the partially approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n); and

(II) For component(s) not approved in the RAMP, the corresponding component(s) in the approved or partially approved FAMP and all applicable requirements of this rule; or

(C) If the Reclassified Refinery with an approved or partially approved RAMP notifies the Executive Officer in writing that they intend to discontinue the Full Closure.

(2) RAMP Requirements

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall submit a RAMP within 12 calendar months after notifying the Executive Officer in writing of intent for Full Closure, at a minimum, including the following:

(A) Estimated date by which Full Closure shall commence;

(B) Estimated date by which Full Closure shall be completed;

(C) Description of all planned actions for the Full Closure and Full Closure Process;

(D) Description of local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and orders involved in the Full Closure and Full Closure Process;

(E) For any information contingent upon local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and order involved in the Full Closure and Full Closure Process, the Reclassified Refinery shall provide an approximate timeline in the RAMP by which the information should be made available;

(F) Technical justification for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring if applicable, including:

(i) Compounds not associated with any process at the Refinery;

(ii) All associated equipment for the compound that has been removed; or

(iii) Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer;

(G) For a Reclassified Refinery with an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System before the RAMP is due:

(i) Description of current Fenceline Air Monitoring System; l

(ii) For the Fenceline Air Monitoring System:

(I) Description of proposed changes and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(II) Description of the plans to comply with subparagraph (c)(9)(C) and subdivisions (i) and (j) for any air monitoring equipment that is in operation; and

(iii) For the web-based fenceline data display and notification program:

(I) Description of proposed changes and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(II) Description of the plans to comply with subdivision (h);

(H) For a Reclassified Refinery without an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System before the RAMP is due:

(i) Description of proposed changes to the FAMP submitted according to subdivision (e) and implementation schedule for the changes; and

(ii) Description of the plans to comply for subparagraph (c)(9)(C) and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) as applicable.

(3) RAMP Review Process

The Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery in writing whether the RAMP submitted pursuant to paragraph (n)(2) is approved, partially approved, or disapproved as follows:

(A) The Executive Officer will approve or partially approve a RAMP if:

(i) The owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery submits all applicable information in paragraph (n)(2); and

(ii) There is sufficient technical justification to support the proposed removal of some or all of the specified air monitoring equipment, in accordance with:

(I) Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) and (n)(2)(G) for a RAMP submitted from a Refinery with an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System; or

(II) Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) and (n)(2)(H) for a RAMP submitted from a Refinery without an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring System.

(B) If the RAMP or revised RAMP is disapproved because it does not meet the conditions in subparagraph (n)(3)(A), the owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall submit a revised RAMP after notification of disapproval of the plan. The revised plan shall be submitted within 30 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan, and shall include any information necessary to address deficiencies identified in the disapproval letter;

(C) The Executive Officer will make the RAMP or revised RAMP that is submitted pursuant to paragraph (n)(2) or subparagraph (n)(3)(B) available for public review no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval or partial approval; and

(D) The owner of operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall pay compliance plan review fess as specified in Rule 306 – Plan Fees for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

(4) Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any Fenceline Air Monitoring System, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved or partially approved RAMP.

(5) Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall not modify or cease operation of a web-based fenceline data display and notification program, unless it is maintained in accordance with an approved or partially approved RAMP.

(6) Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring system(s) pursuant to Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees through the fiscal year ending on June 30th, during which the Reclassified Refinery achieves Full Closure.

(7) Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis Requirements

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall comply with the following requirements until the Full Closure is achieved:

(A) Comply with all applicable recordkeeping, reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis requirements specified in subdivision (k); and

(B) Upon approval or partial approval of the RAMP, submit a report for each calendar quarter no later than 45 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter, providing the following information:

(i) Emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status; and

(ii) Monitoring equipment in operation.

(8) Independent Audits

An owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery shall comply with all applicable requirements of subdivision (j) for all equipment and systems in operation during the Full Closure Process.

(~~n~~o) Exemptions

(1) An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Rule 1180 is exempt from the requirements of this rule.

(2) An owner or operator of a Refinery is exempt from the requirement of operating an existing Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System for 96 hours in a calendar year, provided:

(A) The operation of existing fenceline air monitoring equipment is disrupted by the required installation of new fenceline air monitoring equipment to measure any air pollutant in Table 1 that was not addressed in the Refinery's previous FAMP; and

(B) The owner or operator of the Refinery complies with the notification requirement pursuant to subdivision (i).

(3) The owner or operator of a Reclassified Refinery with a submitted RAMP is exempt from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g), unless the owner or operator has notified the Executive Officer in writing that they intend to discontinue the Full Closure Process.

Table 1– Air Pollutants and Notification Thresholds to be Addressed by FAMPs

Air Pollutants	Health Standard-Based Notification Threshold*	Information-Based Notification Threshold
Criteria Air Pollutants		
Sulfur Dioxide	75 ppb	N/A
Oxides of Nitrogen	100 ppb	N/A
Particulate Matter		
PM2.5	35 µg/m³ (24-hour)	N/A
PM10	50 µg/m³ (24-hour)	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Total VOCs (Non-Methane Hydrocarbons)	N/A	730 ppb
Formaldehyde	44 ppb	N/A
Acetaldehyde	260 ppb	N/A
Acrolein	1.1 ppb	N/A
1,3 Butadiene	297 ppb	N/A
Naphthalene	N/A	N/A
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ~~(PAHs)~~	N/A	N/A
Styrene	5,000 ppb	N/A
Benzene	8 ppb	N/A
Toluene	1,300 ppb	N/A
Ethylbenzene	N/A	N/A
Xylenes	5,000 ppb	N/A
Other Air Pollutants		
Hydrogen Sulfide	30 ppb	N/A
Carbonyl Sulfide	270 ppb	N/A
Ammonia	4,507 ppb	N/A
Hydrogen Cyanide	309 ppb	N/A

* Notification Thresholds are based on 1-hour averaging time unless otherwise noted.

Table 2 – Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees*

			Effective Dates and Fee Requirements	
Refinery ID	Permit Name	Location	Phase One Implementation (No later than January 31, 2025)	Phase Two Implementation (No later than January 31, 2026)
~~187165~~ 201938 (formerly 187165)	~~AltAir Paramount, LLC~~ Air Products Manufacturing, LLC (formerly AltAir Paramount, LLC)	Paramount	$230,947	$538,876
800080	LTR dba World Oil Refining	South Gate	$230,947	$538,876
800393	Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant	Wilmington	$230,947	$538,876

* Refinery ID and Permit Name as of [Date of Rule Adoption], any subsequent owner(s) or operator(s) of the above listed Refineries shall be subject to this rule.

ATTACHMENT H

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Final Staff Report for:

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities; and
Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

November 2026

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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Council Member, Yorba Linda
Cities of Orange County

CEDRIC JAMIE RUTLAND, MD, FCCP
Governor's Appointee

EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

WAYNE NASTRI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1180 – Refinery Fenceline and Community Monitoring was adopted in December 2017 to require major petroleum refineries to conduct real-time fenceline air monitoring for specified air pollutants at or near property boundaries and include a fee schedule for major petroleum refineries to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems, which are operated by South Coast AQMD staff.

In January 2024, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 1180 and the adoption of- Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries. Rule 1180 was amended to remove the 40,000 barrel per day (bpd) exemption; broaden the applicability to include related facilities; include additional air pollutants for monitoring to reflect the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment report, "Analysis of Refinery Chemical Emissions and Health Effects," that was finalized in March 2019; enhance notifications and data displays; include independent audits and report related specifications. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address smaller petroleum refineries that were previously not applicable to Rule 1180 with similar requirements.

Currently, Rule 1180 applies to seven petroleum refineries and five related facilities and Rule 1180.1 applies to three smaller refineries. Facilities have submitted revised Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan (FAMP) or new FAMP for review and approval to implement the new requirements. The FAMPs are subject to public review before staff issues an approval or partial approval for the subsequence compliance.

Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery (Phillips 66 Carson) and Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl (Phillips 66 Wilmington) are subject to Rule 1180. On October 16, 2024, Phillips 66 Company provided notice of its plan to cease operations at the Los Angeles-area refinery. Their Carson and Wilmington facilities have idled and ceased crude refining since the fourth quarter of 2025. However, Rules 1180 and 1180.1 do not provide specifications for existing facilities who plan to close their operations.

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities (PAR 1180) and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries (PAR 1180.1) aim to provide guidance for refineries and related facilities closing their operations. The proposed amended rules will require submittal of a Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), outlining intentions to fully close and timeline for completion, descriptions of activities to be done during the full closure process, and descriptions of changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and web-based fenceline data display and notification program, implementation schedule, and plans to comply with the quality assurance project plan for operating equipment. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 also provide specifications on fenceline air monitoring systems, data display and notifications, community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audits during the closure process. Furthermore, the proposed amended rules exempt- adjacent related facilities from monitoring requirement for a shared property boundary, extend the date for the next independent audit due to delay of the initial audit, and increase the public review time for plan approval.

The public process for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 included two Working Group Meetings held on April 29, 2026, and June 23, 2026, respectively and a Public Workshop held on August 27, 2026.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION
REGULATORY HISTORY
NEED FOR AMENDMENT
PUBLIC PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

The South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted Rule 1180 in December 2017 to require real-time fenceline air monitoring for specified compounds at or near the property boundaries and to provide data as quickly as possible to the public. The rule also includes a fee schedule to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems that are operated by South Coast AQMD staff. Rule 1180 applies to petroleum refineries permitted to process petroleum, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry Number 2911, with an exemption for petroleum refineries that are subject to Rule 1180.1.

REGULATORY HISTORY

In October 2017, California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1647 (Muratsuchi) (AB 1647) to add Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6, which established mandates for fenceline air monitoring at petroleum refineries and air monitoring in nearby communities. Prior to or after the passage of AB 1647, several air districts adopted refinery fenceline and community air monitoring rules that align with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6.

2017 Adoption of Rule 1180

Rule 1180 was adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board on December 1, 2017, and the rule applied to petroleum refineries that have a maximum capacity to process more than 40,000 bpd of crude oil.

2024 Amendment for Rule 1180 and Adoption of Rule 1180.1

In 2020, Comite Progreso de Lamont and others filed a lawsuit in Fresno County Superior Court (Court) against San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) regarding its fenceline and community air monitoring rules. The Court ordered SJVAPCD to remove compliance exemptions for non-crude oil refining facilities and to remove the 40,000-bpd exemption. South Coast AQMD commenced rule development to amend Rule 1180 in November 2022 to address the 40,000-bpd exemption. On December 19, 2022, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice filed a lawsuit against South Coast AQMD in Los Angeles Superior Court (Case No. 22STCP04398) claiming the air district has not fulfilled its duty to implement Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6 due to the exemption for refineries with a refining capacity less than 40,000 bpd from the fenceline and community air monitoring requirements. The parties stipulated to a settlement. South Coast AQMD agreed to develop a proposed or proposed amended rule that removes the exemption for petroleum refineries with a capacity of less than 40,000 barrels per day.

On January 5, 2024, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 1180 and adopted Rule 1180.1. The exemption for petroleum refineries with a capacity of 40,000 barrels per day was removed from Rule 1180 and the applicability provision was updated to include facilities related to petroleum refineries. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address petroleum refineries that were previously not applicable to Rule 1180, in addition to refineries that process alternative feedstocks and non-crude oil. The air pollutants to be monitored for both rules were updated to reflect the additional air pollutants identified in the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) report, "Analysis of Refinery Chemical Emissions and Health Effects" finalized in March 2019.

Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 addressed issues identified in the South Coast AQMD and SJVAPCD lawsuit. The rules also updated the air pollutants that require monitoring to reflect additional air pollutants identified in the OEHHA report. The applicability provision of Rule 1180 was expanded to include facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries located on contiguous or adjacent properties. Rule 1180.1 applies to facilities that are not subject to Rule 1180, including two asphalt refineries and one refinery that processes alternative feedstocks. Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 specify community air monitoring fees. In addition, both rules:

- Set notification thresholds for several of the newly included air pollutants and several air pollutants with historical fenceline monitoring data;
- Require a specific cause analysis and corrective actions when air pollutants are detected above notification thresholds; and
- Provide additional specifications on compliance schedule, web-based fenceline data display and notification program, independent audits, and quarterly reports.

Lastly, Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 require facilities to submit a FAMP for establishing and operating the fenceline air monitoring system. The Guidelines provide criteria for developing an approvable FAMP. The Guidelines were amended to clarify that they apply to both Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 and reflect the proposed changes in PAR 1180.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT

Phillips 66 Company announced plans to cease operations at Phillips 66 Carson and Phillips 66 Wilmington by the fourth quarter of 2025 in a press release on October 16, 2024[1]. Their Carson and Wilmington facilities have idled and ceased crude refining since the fourth quarter of 2025. Phillips 66 updated their FAMPs for both Carson and Wilmington sites on December 5, 2025, as a response to staff's comments made to their initial FAMP submitted in response to the 2024 amendment on August 5, 2024 [2,3]. In this revision, Phillips 66 stated that both facilities are "anticipated to begin idling before the end of 2025, at which point cleaning of all operational units in the refinery will commence". Furthermore, permits for air, water, and waste will remain, in addition to utilities needed for the project site during the closure process.

Staff conducted a site visit at the Phillips 66 Wilmington site on March 18, 2026, to further understand their current operations, current monitoring systems, and future plans for closure. Both sites have wastewater units operating to process tank water draws, groundwater recovery well fluids, and rainwater. The Carson facility is idle and not operating. At their Wilmington site, there are domed tanks being used to move products from the marine terminal to the distribution network. It is projected to take two to three years to fully decommission the domed tanks. Phillips 66 plans to keep all of their South Coast AQMD permits active, including Title V permits, at this time, while they redevelop for their Five Points Union Project [4]. Phillips 66 sought feedback from

[1] https://investor.phillips66.com/financial-information/news-releases/news-release-details/2024/Phillips-66-provides-notice-of-its-plan-to-cease-operations-at-Los-Angeles-area-refinery/default.aspx
[2] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/updated_rule_1180_plans/p66-carson-famp_final-revised_2025_12_5.pdf
[3] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/updated_rule_1180_plans/p66-wilmington-famp_final-revised_2025_12_5.pdf
[4] https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/04028fe3-a8be-4926-8f07-22bc51da0cc4/Five_Points_Union_Project_Description.pdf

staff on requiring fenceline air monitoring throughout the closure process and how long community air monitoring fees will be due.

Currently, Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 do not have provisions for facilities that plan to close and/or cease operations. There is a need for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 to provide a pathway for any applicable facility that is planning to close.

PUBLIC PROCESS

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 were developed through a public process that included two working group meetings designed to provide the public and stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss important details about the proposed rule amendments and provide input to South Coast AQMD staff during the rule development process. The working group meetings were attended by a variety of stakeholders including representatives from industry, environmental groups, community groups, and public agencies. A Public Workshop was conducted on August 27, 2026.

Date	Meeting Title	Highlights
April 29, 2026	Working Group Meeting #1	• Rule Development Process • Rule 1180 Background • Monitoring Equipment for Air Pollutants • Rule 1180 Implementation • Proposed Rule Concepts
June 24, 2026	Working Group Meeting #2	• Follow-up stakeholder comments from Working Group Meeting #1 • Federal, State, and Local regulations for refineries • Initial Preliminary Draft Rule Language
August 27, 2026	Public Workshop	• Preliminary Draft Rule Language

CHAPTER 2: FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING

INTRODUCTION
RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

Rule 1180 currently applies to seven applicable petroleum refineries and five related facilities. The seven petroleum refineries became subject to Rule 1180 at the initial rule adoption on December 1, 2017. Related facilities were included in the 2024 amendment, where related facilities are defined as any establishment that has operations related to refinery processes located on properties adjacent or contiguous with a petroleum refinery. Related facilities must also receive more than 50 percent of their product input either directly or indirectly from any petroleum refinery or provide more than 50 percent of their product output either directly or indirectly to any petroleum refinery. The five related facilities consist of two hydrogen plants, a sulfur recovery plant, and two tank terminals.

Rule 1180.1 applies to one refinery that processes alternative feedstock and two asphalt plants. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address smaller refineries that were previously exempted by Rule 1180.

RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The seven petroleum refineries that became subject to Rule 1180 in 2017 have existing fenceline data display and notification systems. The links to their websites can be found in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Existing Rule 1180 Data Display and Notification Websites

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Data Display and Notification Website
174655	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Carson	https://marathonlosangelesrefineryfencelinemonitoring.com/
800436	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Wilmington	
800030	Chevron Products Co.	El Segundo	https://elsegundo1180.com/
171109	Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery	Carson	https://www.p66losangeles1180.com/
171107	Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery	Wilmington	

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Data Display and Notification Website
181667	Torrance Refining Company LLC	Torrance	https://torc.data.spectrumenvsoln.com/
800026	Valero (Permitted as Ultramar Inc.)	Wilmington	https://wilmingtonrefinerymonitoring.org/

The data display and notification websites for the five Rule 1180 related facilities and three Rule 1180.1 refineries are not currently available. These facilities will be required to have a data display and notification website upon commencing operation of their fenceline air monitoring systems.

Fenceline Air Monitoring Plans

To comply with the current Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1, the applicable facilities were required to either submit a FAMP or revise their existing FAMP to address the new requirements.

For Rule 1180 facilities with existing FAMPs, the revised FAMPs for addressing new requirements or including a related facility with the same board of directors were due by August 5, 2024. For any facility subject to Rule 1180 or Rule 1180.1 with a new FAMP required, ~~their~~ the FAMP was due by January 5, 2025.

The revised or new FAMPs submitted for the 2024 amendment will be posted on the Rule 1180 & Rule 1180.1 – Refinery Community and Fenceline Air Monitoring Latest Updates page for public review before an approval or partial approval would be issued[5].

Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Schedule

Rule 1180 facilities must complete installation and begin operation of a real-time air monitoring system within 15 calendar months of an approved or partially approved FAMP, whereas Rule 1180.1 refineries are required to meet the same requirement within 24 months of an approved or partially approved FAMP. If an approval or partial approval is issued for all facilities in ~~-~~2026, installation of new or updated fenceline air monitoring systems ~~are~~ is expected to be completed by 2028.

Community Air Monitoring

The revised Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) was published in February 2025, and the revised Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was published in March 2025 [6,7]. The CAMP was revised to reflect changes made in the Rule 1180 amendment and adoption of Rule 1180.1.

[5] https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/support-documents/rule-1180-refinery-fenceline-monitoring-plans/rule-1180-rule-1180-1-latest-updates
[6] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/r1180_draft_community_monitoring_plan_rev_3_1180_1_022025_final_use.pdf?sfvrsn=40639c61_4
[7] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/qapp_r1180_community_rev_1_draft_mar_2025.pdf?sfvrsn=ae6b9c61_4

With additional related facilities subject to Rule 1180 and three refineries subject to Rule 1180.1, which were not originally subject to Rule 1180 adopted in 2017, the CAMP outlines plans on implementation and operation of community air monitoring stations near these new facilities. The CAMP details site selection for the new community air monitoring stations, selection of monitoring technologies to the updated list of air pollutants, and public notification strategies for notification thresholds. The QAPP was updated to include new monitoring equipment for particulate matter, metals, and naphthalene. Staff sought community feedback for both the CAMP and QAPP in July 2025.

Additional monitoring equipment for metals and particulate matter have been installed at ten community air monitoring stations as of spring 2026. Operation of additional community air monitoring stations for Rules 1180 and 1180.1 are projected to commence in the fall of 2026. Two new stations are planned to be established for 1180 related facilities and three new stations for the 1180.1 refineries. Currently, air monitoring equipment is being purchased, and potential sites are being evaluated with two new site locations already being secured.

Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees was amended on May 1, 2026, with an effective date of July 1, 2026. Subdivision (aa) details the annual fees due for community air monitoring system design, development, installation, operation, and maintenance. For the fiscal year of 2025-2026, the seven petroleum refineries originally subject to Rule 1180 had an annual operating and maintenance fee due, while the newly subject facilities did not have fees due. Thereafter, all facilities subject to Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 are required to pay an annual fee as shown in the Table in paragraph (aa)(2). These fees are reassessed every three years to ensure that the fees are consistent with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6 (f)(1) and (f)(2).

Independent Audits

Independent audits are required by both Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 for an impartial, third-party assessment of the fenceline monitoring system. These audits are tailored to determine whether Rule 1180 facilities' and Rule 1180.1 refineries' Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems and quality assurance procedures are consistent with the submitted FAMPs and are compliant with the Rules and Guidelines. Moreover, the independent audits will identify any deficiencies and areas of improvement.

Through a Request for Proposal, the South Coast AQMD selected a qualified contractor, National Physical Library (NPL), to develop an auditing protocol and implement the first independent audit of all existing Rule 1180 fenceline air monitoring systems. Staff shared the Independent Audit Protocol and Audit Checklist Questionnaire prepared by NPL for the public review in October – December 2025[8,9], and NPL commenced the audits in May 2026. Those audits are expected to conclude in the third quarter of 2026. Rule 1180 petroleum refineries with an existing FAMP are required to have the next independent audit completed by January 1, 2029 by the current rule, and subsequent audits every 36 calendar months thereafter. During the 2024 rule amendment, staff expected NPL to complete the initial independent audit by January 2026 for petroleum refineries with an existing FAMP, and thus, proposed their next audit by January 1, 2029. With the delay of the first independent audit completion time, staff is considering postponing the next audit due date

[8] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1180-and-1180.1/rule_1180_audit_procedure_draft.pdf
[9] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1180-and-1180.1/rule_1180_audit_checklist_and_questionnaire_draft.xlsx

accordingly in Rule 1180 for petroleum refineries to align with requiring an independent audit every 36 calendar months. Rule 1180 related facilities and Rule 1180.1 refineries without an existing FAMP are required to have the initial audit completed within 12 months after the installation and operation of their fenceline air monitoring system and subsequent audit every 36 months thereafter.

Fenceline Air Monitoring Technologies

The 2019 OEHHA Report lists 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) priority air pollutants and were added to the list of air pollutants to monitor for both Rules 1180 and 1180.1. One common method for analyzing PAHs in ambient air is via chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) according to U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-13A[10]. Typical sample preparation for PAH analysis takes 16-24 hours, requiring time-specific, multistep preparations and, in turn, takes several days to collect samples, prepare samples, and perform analysis. Therefore, this methodology cannot provide real-time measurements of ambient air.

Naphthalene is the only PAH that can be monitored in real time via UV-DOAS and is listed separately in Table 1 for both rules. If there are commercially available technologies that can reliably provide real-time measurements of PAHs in the future, the Executive Officer will notify Rule 1180 facilities and Rule 1180.1 refineries of such technology.

EcoChem PAS 2000

A stakeholder suggested usage of the EcoChem PAS 2000 for fenceline air monitoring of PAHs[11]. The EcoChem PAS 2000 utilizes photoelectric ionization via an excimer lamp to measure the photoemission of PAHs bound to particulate matter. In the atmosphere, low molecular weight PAHs (i.e. two to three rings) are often found in the gaseous forms, whereas higher molecular weight PAHs (i.e. greater than four rings) are often bound to particulate matter [12]. The 220 nm excimer lamp exposes the particle-bound molecules to photons, where only particulate-bound PAHs can be ionized. These PAH molecules emit electrons as a result of this photoelectric ionization process. This creates positively charged molecules particles that can then be collected and measured.

While this technology can measure high molecular weight, particle-bound PAHs, PAHs that are not bound to particles, which tend to be lower molecular weight PAHs, are not able to be measured using this technology. Five of the 16 PAH priority air pollutants are three ringed PAHs, which would likely be unable to be measured by this instrument. Moreover, while vapor-phase PAHs exist in the atmosphere at relatively a small fraction due to their low vapor pressure, this technology would require separating vapor and particle phases prior to analysis. Sample collection is recommended over a 24-hour duration in order to be within the nominal detection limit. Therefore, this technology would not be suitable for real-time measurements of PAHs.

[10] https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/documents/to-13arr.pdf
[11] https://www.ecochem.biz/products/particles/pas-2000-photoelectric-aerosol-sensor/
[12] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK138709/

CHAPTER 3: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

INTRODUCTION
PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1180 is to provide guidance for facilities to cease operations.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

The following sections detail the changes made to Rule 1180.

PAR 1180 (a) – Purpose

The update of this subdivision is to clarify that related facilities are included.

PAR 1180 (b) – Applicability

Reference to Table 2 and Table 3 is updated in subdivision (b) to align with changes to the table name. Additionally, this rule applies to owners and operators of new facilities that begin operation after [Date of Rule Adoption]. This statement was added to clarify that even though a new facility may not be listed in Table 2 after [Date of Rule Adoption], they would still be subject to the rule.

PAR 1180 (c) – Definitions

Refer to PAR 1180 for a complete list of definitions. The following definitions are added or revised to PAR 1180, which are needed for the proposed new subdivision for facilities that cease operation.

- Decontamination System
- Emergency Standby Engine
- Executive Officer
- Facility
- Facility with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Facility)
- Full Closure
- Full Closure Process
- Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP)

Decontamination System is defined to further clarify the essential operations that are excluded from the Full Decommission definition. This includes processes for soil and water remediation.

> "DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOC and VOC-contaminated soil or water."

Emergency Standby Engine is defined to clarify what processes are not considered part of the full decommission process. This is defined in Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous and Liquid-Fueled Engines.

> "EMERGENCY STANDBY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage or while the primary power supply is under repair."

Executive Officer is defined to align with other South Coast AQMD rules.

> "EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms."

Facility with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Facility) is defined to differentiate between a facility whose plans are to close and a facility who is not.

> "FACILTY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED FACILITY) is any Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Closure and is in the Full Closure Process."

The definition for "Facility" is revised to include Reclassified Facilities.

> "FACILITY" is any Petroleum Refinery, Related Facility, or Reclassified Facility.

Full Closure is defined to describe the end point by which a facility has removed all petroleum refining and petroleum refining-related equipment and process units.

> "FULL CLOSURE is a complete and final removal of all petroleum refining-related process units at a Reclassified Facility with no future plan to use the Facility as a Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility; Full ~~Decommission~~ Closure is when the Reclassified Facility no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines or Decontamination Systems."

Full Closure Process is defined as the process occurring between when the owner or operator of a facility notifies the Executive Officer in writing the intent for full decommission and when full decommission is achieved. All efforts made to reach full decommission are part of the full decommission process.

> "FULL CLOSURE PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Facility notifies the South Coast AQMD in writing of the intent for Full Closure and ends when Full Closure is achieved."

A new plan, Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), is required to be submitted by a Reclassified Facility for Full Closure.

> "RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Facility in the process of Full Closure."

PAR 1180 (d) – Plan Requirements

Staff added paragraph (d)(3) to specify compliance and implementation in accordance to a partially approved FAMP, approved FAMP, or FAMP that is under review. If a facility undergoes a change of ownership or operator, the new owner or operator will be required to implement and comply with the existing approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP or implement the FAMP that was submitted by the previous owner or operator. The timelines for compliance and implementation of the fenceline air monitoring system should not reset upon change of ownership or change of operator.

For example, if a new related facility without an existing FAMP prior to January 5, 2024, did the following:

- Submitted a new FAMP on January 5, 2025,
- Obtained FAMP approval on April 1, 2026,

- In the process planning for the fenceline air monitoring system (due 15 months after April 1, 2026), and
- Submitted change of operator applications and forms on June 1, 2026.

The new owner would be required to install and operate their fenceline air monitoring system within 15 calendar months of April 1, 2026, when the FAMP was approved [subparagraph (f)(1)(A)] (timeline unchanged).

PAR 1180 (e) – Plan Submittal Deadlines

To provide clarity, staff changed the due date specified in paragraph (e)(2) from "seven calendar months after January 5, 2024" to the actual date of "August 5, 2024". Staff made similar change for the due date specified in paragraph (e)(3). This clarification does not change the requirement of those due dates.

PAR 1180 (f) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

No changes were made to subdivision (f).

PAR 1180 (g) – Plan Review Process

Clause (g)(1)(B)(ii) was updated to include an additional condition for FAMPs that could be partially approved. A FAMP can be partially approved if the specific air monitoring equipment for any pollutant(s), rather than all required pollutants, is approved.

Paragraph (g)(4) was updated to change the public review timeline from 14 to 30 calendar days prior to FAMP approval. This change was made since the public comment period available for extension for the FAMP and revised FAMP approval process in response to the 2024 amendment. Additionally, references were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c).

PAR 1180 (h) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

The effective dates throughout subdivision (h) were updated to reflect dates that have already occurred in the past. References were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c). The requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180 (i) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (i), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180 (j) – Independent Audits

Since the independent audits for Rule 1180 petroleum refineries concluded by the end of the third quarter of 2026, which is later than staff had anticipated, the subsequent independent audit date is moved from January 1, 2029 to January 1, 2030 to be consistent with requiring an independent audit every 36 calendar months.

PAR 1180 (k) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

No changes were made to subdivision (k).

PAR 1180 (l) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

Obsolete language was removed from subdivision (l) since community monitoring fee due dates are in the past and have been paid.

PAR 1180 (m) – Compliance

No changes were made to subdivision (m).

PAR 1180 (n) – RAMP for Full Closure Process

Subdivision (n) is a new subdivision that aims to guide reclassified facilities through the full closure process, which includes a RAMP submittal and review, along with requirements on fenceline air monitoring system, data display and notification, community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audits. Figure 3-1 provides an overview of the full closure process.

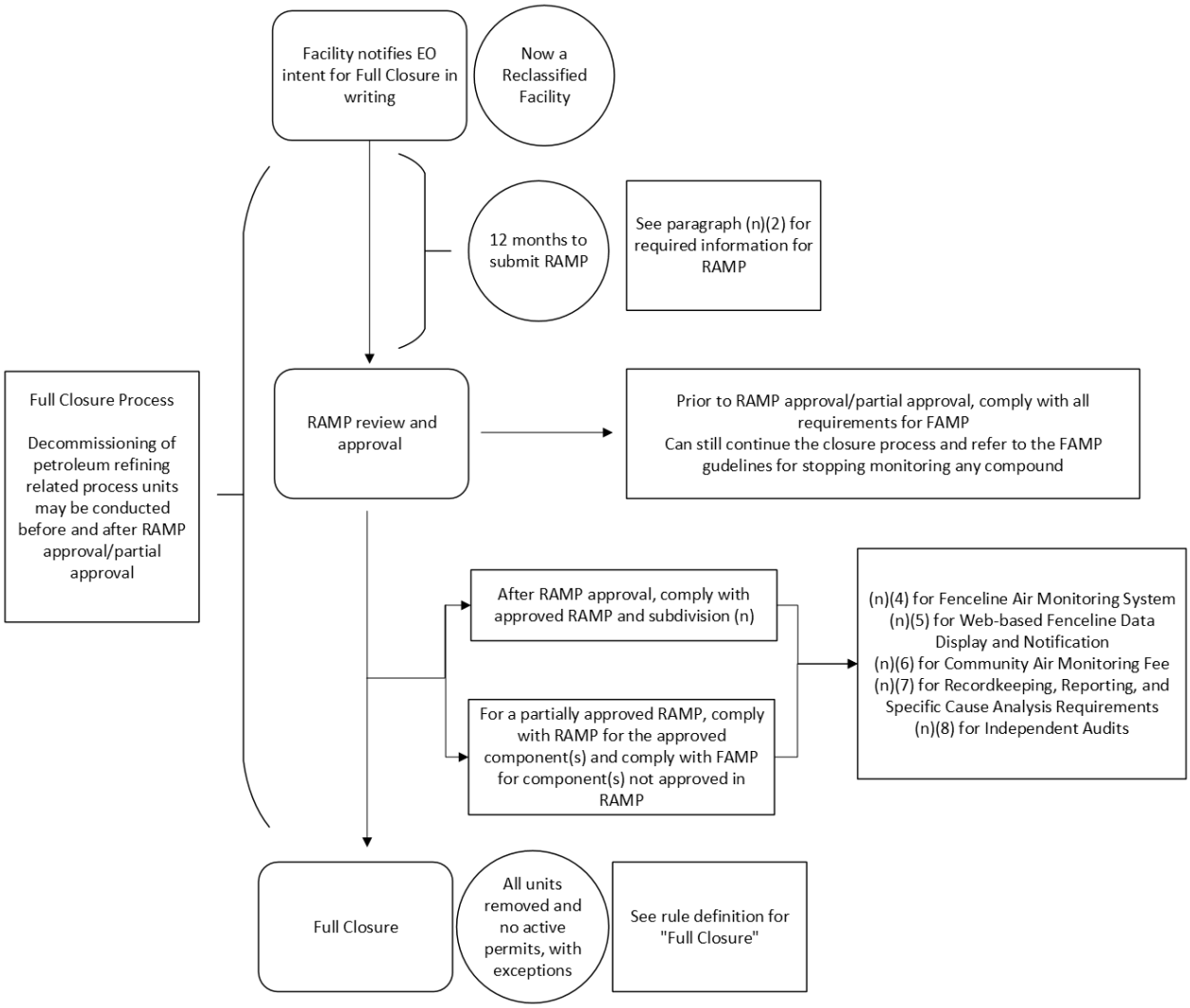


Figure 3-1: PAR 1180 Full Closure Process Flowchart

Paragraph (n)(1) – Rule Compliance

Paragraph (n)(1) clarifies that an owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the rule until a RAMP is approved. While the full closure process may have already commenced prior to RAMP approval or partial approval, the facility must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved FAMP or ~~revised~~ partially approved FAMP. Once the reclassified facility is issued an approved RAMP, they must comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n).

If a reclassified facility is issued partial approval for their RAMP, they must comply with the components of their RAMP that were partially approved and must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved FAMP or ~~revised~~ partially approved FAMP. For example, if a reclassified facility with an existing fenceline air monitoring system is partially approved for all elements in their RAMP, except their technical justification for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring, as noted in (n)(2)(F), they would be required to continue to monitor the compound according to their existing approved or partially approved FAMP and comply with all approved elements of their RAMP.

If a reclassified facility with an approved or partially approved RAMP decides to discontinue their full closure process, they are subject to all applicable requirements of the rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP. For instance, if a reclassified facility is currently complying with their approved RAMP and decides to restart their operation, they will have to comply with all requirements in the rule and previously approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP.

Paragraph (n)(2) – RAMP Requirements

Paragraph (n)(2) lists the requirements for RAMPs. The purpose of the RAMP is to replace the previously submitted, approved, or partially approved FAMP. The RAMP, therefore, includes key components of the FAMP, such as the quality assurance project plan, independent audits, web-based fenceline data display and notification, and fenceline air monitoring system downtime or malfunction. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) are informational items and will be reviewed for completion. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) (if applicable), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H) are the basis by which RAMPs will be approved, partially approved, or disapproved.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(F) requires technical justifications for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring for the full closure process. Until the RAMP is approved, the reclassified facility must continue to monitor the compounds in the approved FAMP or ~~revised~~partially approved FAMP. Technical justification can be included in the RAMP to exclude compounds that are not associated with any process at the facility from air monitoring. For instance, if a facility does not have a Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU), they would be able to provide technical justifications for excluding metals from air monitoring. Additionally, if the associated equipment for a compound is being removed as part of the full closure process, technical justifications can also be made to exclude a compound from monitoring. If a facility intends to remove hydrogen fluoride storage or to cease use of hydrogen fluoride, they may provide technical justifications for excluding hydrogen fluoride from monitoring. Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer to exclude a compound can also be made.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(G) states the requirements for a reclassified facility with an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. This includes a description of the current fenceline

air monitoring system, which includes, but is not limited to, the fenceline air monitoring coverage (or spatial coverage) and a description of the fenceline air monitoring equipment. A description of the proposed changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and the implementation schedule is also required. Additionally, plans to continue to comply with the quality assurance project plan (subparagraph (c)(10)(c)), web-based fenceline data display and notification system (subdivision (h)), fenceline air monitoring system downtime or malfunction (subdivision (i)), and independent audits (subdivision (j)) must also be included in the RAMP for any air monitoring equipment that is in operation. Much of the information, such as the quality assurance project plan and data display and notification system can be the equivalent information included in a previously approved FAMP. Moreover, if a reclassified facility had plans to install monitoring equipment by October 31, 2027, but notified the Executive Officer for plans for full closure by August 1, 2026, the RAMP shall include a description of the original plans to install such equipment but note that the equipment will not be installed upon approval of their RAMP.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(H) states the requirements for a reclassified facility without an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. Since these facilities do not have an existing fenceline air monitoring system, they are required to provide a description of the changes to the FAMP that was submitted according to subdivision (e) and their implementation schedule. In addition, plans to comply with subparagraph (c)(10)(c), subdivision (h), subdivision (i), and subdivision (j) must be included as applicable.

Paragraph (n)(3) – RAMP Review Process

RAMPs will be approved/partially approved or disapproved based on completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E), approval of technical descriptions stated in (n)(2)(F), if applicable, and approval of subparagraph (n)(2)(G) or (n)(2)(H), depending on the type of reclassified facility. Pursuant to subparagraph (n)(3)(A), a partial approval will be granted if only one or more compound(s), rather than all applicable compounds for a full approval, are approved for the change or exclusion from the fenceline air monitoring system, based on the completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) and required approval for the compound(s) in accordance with applicable subparagraphs (n)(2)(F), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H). Another factor staff will consider prior to approving the removal of any air monitoring equipment is if any pollutants have been detected on those monitors. If refinery equipment is no longer operating, but pollutants continue to be detected, that would be a reason to require the monitoring equipment to remain active.

If a RAMP is disapproved, the owner or operator of a reclassified facility is required to submit a revised RAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of the disapproval. This revised RAMP shall include any information necessary to address any deficiencies in the disapproval letter.

Both RAMPs and revised RAMPs will be made available for public comment no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval.

Compliance plan fees as specified in Rule 306 are also due for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

Paragraph (n)(4) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any fenceline air monitoring system, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved RAMP. While the fenceline air monitoring system shall not be removed or cease operation, process

refinery equipment can be removed and cease operation prior to the approval of the RAMP or revised RAMP.

Paragraph (n)(5) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

Similar to paragraph (n)(4), the web-based fenceline data display and notification shall not be modified, removed, or cease operation prior to the RAMP or revised RAMP approval.

Paragraph (n)(6) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community monitoring system(s) until the fiscal year after the reclassified facility achieves full closure. For example, if a facility notifies the Executive Officer on April 1, 2027, that their facility plans for full closure and achieves full closure by January 6, 2032, the reclassified facility will pay for fees for fiscal years 2027 through 2032.

Paragraph (n)(7) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis Requirements

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements and specific cause analysis requirements outlined in subdivision (k) and submit a report each calendar quarter no later than 45 days following the reporting period after the approval of the RAMP. The quarterly report must include emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status and monitoring equipment in operation. The purpose of these quarterly reports is to understand the potential emissions sources and what monitoring equipment is in operation to monitor the potential emissions.

Paragraph (n)(8) – Independent Audits

Reclassified facilities are still subject to the independent audit schedule outlined subdivision (j). For instance, if a facility becomes a reclassified facility in 2029, they are still subject to the independent audit that shall be completed by January 1, 2030. The subsequent independent audits will occur every 36 calendar months thereafter. The independent audits will only include equipment and systems in operation. Therefore, if any equipment or systems are taken down during the full closure process, the equipment of systems that are no longer in operation will not be audited.

PAR 1180 (o) – Exemptions

~~Paragraph (o)(5) was updated to include reclassified facilities in the exemption that allows certain compounds not to be monitored, e.g., hydrogen fluoride if it is not used or stored at the reclassified facility.~~

Paragraph (o)(6) provides an exemption for two related facilities from fenceline air monitoring along a shared boundary with no public access provided each facility's FAMP includes adequate coverage for the fenceline air monitoring system to detect any pollutant that could cross over the related facility boundary.

The figure below illustrates such an example where the green area (Facility A) and the purple area (Facility B) represent two related facilities. These facilities would not have to monitor along the shared fenceline pictured in red; however, they would each have to include the monitors along the yellow line in each of their FAMPs. To demonstrate adequate coverage, Facility A would not have to monitor along the red line; rather, air monitors located along the perimeter of Facility B, south of the red line, would provide adequate coverage for any pollutant traveling south from Facility A.

The air monitors on the boundaries of Facility B would need to be included in the FAMP of Facility A. The same would be true for Facility B, where there would be adequate coverage for a pollutant traveling north would be detected on Facility A's air monitors along the perimeter north of the red line. The facilities would be required to send notifications for any pollutant detected above a threshold that crossed the outside perimeter of both facilities boundaries, as indicated in yellow, and conduct a specific cause analysis to determine the source of the pollutant. If a pollutant crosses any part of the fenceline marked in yellow that is detected above the notification threshold, both Facility A and Facility B would be required to conduct Specific Cause Analysis pursuant to paragraph (k)(2) as both facilities are "utilizing the Fenceline Air Monitoring System that measured the air pollutant."

Further, air monitoring equipment on the outside perimeter of the facilities would have to include all air pollutants emitted from either facility to ensure pollutants will be detected when crossing the fenceline. For instance, even if Facility B does not emit H_2S, it would have to install H_2S monitor on its fenceline if Facility A emits H_2S to ensure adequate coverage along the entire outside perimeter. The air monitors on the southern boundary of Facility B would provide the coverage for any H_2S emitted from Facility A that traveled south, over Facility B's fenceline and into the community.

The facilities may submit a FAMP requesting to have a shared web-based fenceline data display portal and send shared notifications if pollutants are detected above the notification threshold. The main goal of Rule 1180 is to provide information to the public about any pollutants that cross into the communities, having multiple web-based fenceline data displays and notification could cause confusion.

On the contrary, if two related facilities do not want to share a fenceline air monitoring system that encompasses the strictly the yellow boundary outlined in **Figure 3-2**, both facilities can operate and maintain two separate fenceline air monitoring systems. Both facilities would include the shared boundary and include the relevant air pollutants for their respective facilities.

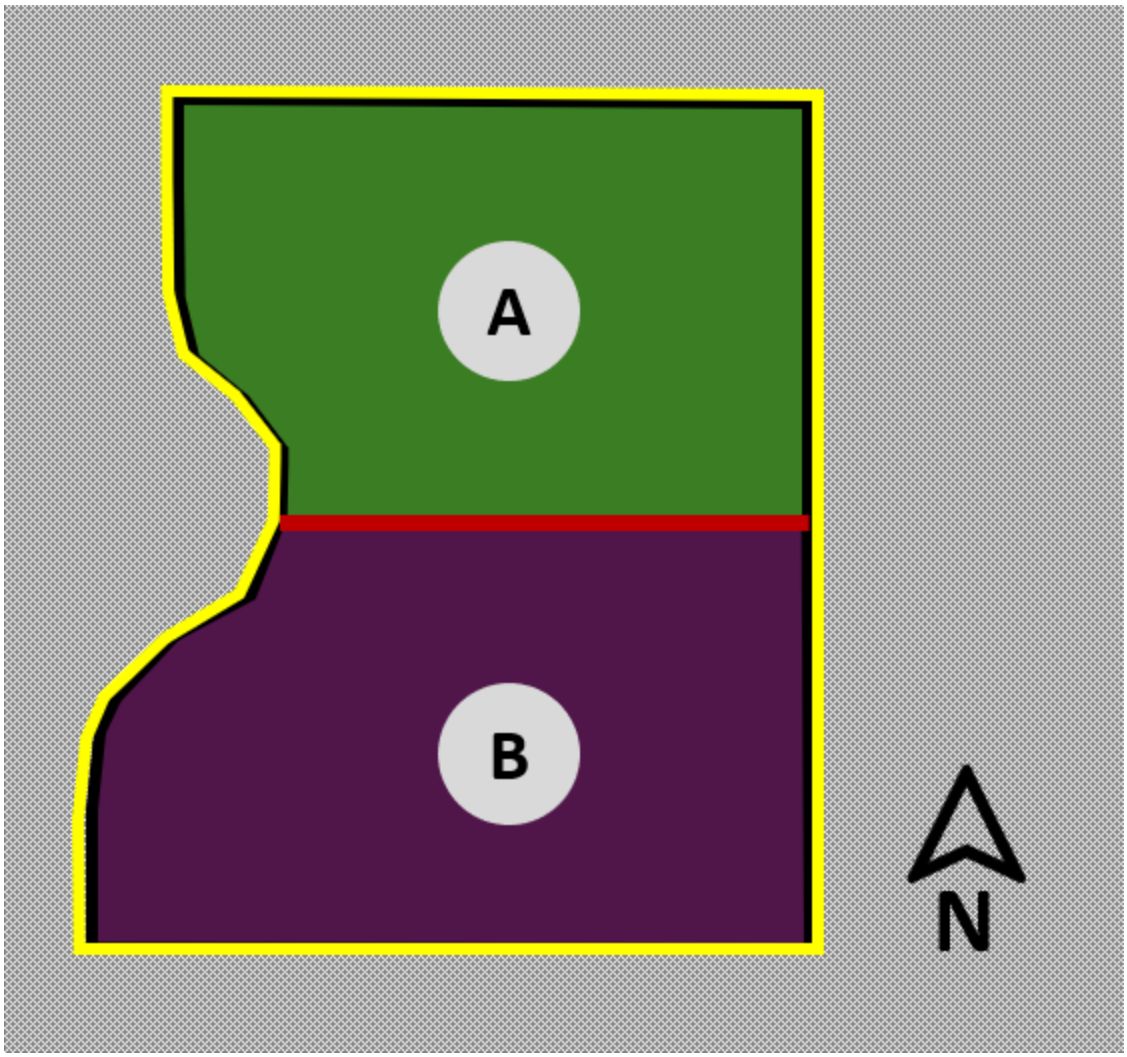


Figure 3-2: Depiction of Two Related Facilities with Shared Boundary Inaccessible to the Public

Paragraph (o)(7) provides exemptions from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g) for a facility that has submitted a RAMP. After RAMP approval, the facility is not subject to those requirements even without this exemption.

CHAPTER 4: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1180.1 is to provide guidance for refineries to cease operations.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

The following sections detail the changes made to Rule 1180.1

PAR 1180.1 (a) – Purpose

No changes were made to subdivision (a).

PAR 1180.1 (b) – Applicability

The applicability was updated to include reclassified refineries and their successors. Additionally, this rule applies to owners and operators of new refineries that begin operation after [Date of Rule Adoption]. This statement was added to clarify that even though a new refinery may not be listed in Table 2 after [Date of Rule Adoption], they would still be subject to the rule. Table 2 was also updated to reflect the current owners and operators.

Table 4-1: PAR 1180.1 Table 2 – Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees*

			Effective Dates and Fee Requirements	
Refinery ID	Permit Name	Location	Phase One Implementation (No later than January 31, 2025)	Phase Two Implementation (No later than January 31, 2026)
~~187165~~ 201938 (formerly 187165)	~~AltAir Paramount, LLC~~ Air Products Manufacturing, LLC (formerly AltAir Paramount, LLC)	Paramount	$230,947	$538,876
800080	LTR dba World Oil Refining	South Gate	$230,947	$538,876
800393	Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant	Wilmington	$230,947	$538,876

*Refinery ID and Permit Name as of [Date of Rule Adoption], any subsequent owner(s) or operator(s) of the above listed facilities shall be subject to this rule.

PAR 1180.1 (c) – Definitions

The following definitions are added or revised to PAR 1180.1, which are referenced in the newly proposed subdivision (n):

- Decontamination System
- Emergency Standby Engine
- Executive Officer
- Full Closure
- Full Closure Process
- Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP)
- Refinery
- Refinery with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Refinery)

Decontamination System is defined to further clarify the essential operations that are excluded from the Full Decommission definition. This includes processes for soil and water remediation.

> "DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOC and VOC-contaminated soil or water"

Emergency Standby Engine is defined to clarify what processes are not considered part of the full decommission process. This is defined in Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous and Liquid-Fueled Engines.

> "EMERGENCY STANDBY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage or while the primary power supply is under repair."

Executive Officer is defined to align with other South Coast AQMD rules.

> "EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms."

Full Closure is defined to describe the end point by which a facility has removed all petroleum refining and petroleum refining-related equipment and process units.

> "FULL CLOSURE is a complete and final removal of all refining-related process units at a Reclassified Refinery with no future plan to operate as a Refinery; Full Closure is when the Reclassified Refinery no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines ~~and~~or Decontamination Systems."

Full Closure Process is defined as the process occurring between when the owner or operator of a facility notifies the Executive Officer in writing the intent for full closure and when full closure is achieved. All efforts made to reach full closure are part of the full closure process.

> "FULL CLOSURE PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Refinery notifies the South Coast AQMD in writing of the intent for Full Closure and ends when Full Closure is achieved."

A new plan, Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), is required to be submitted by a Reclassified Facility for Full Closure.

> "RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control

procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Refinery in the process of Full Closure."

The definition for "Refinery" is revised to include Reclassified Refineries.

> "REFINERY is a facility that is permitted to Refine crude oil as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 2911 and/or a facility that is permitted to Refine Alternative Feedstocks, or a Reclassified Refinery. Refinery does not include petroleum refineries subject to Rule 1180."

Refinery with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Refinery) is defined to differentiate between a refinery whose plans are to close and a refinery who is not

> "REFINERY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED REFINERY) is any Refinery that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Closure and is in the Full Closure Process."

PAR 1180.1 (d) – Plan Requirements

Staff added paragraph (d)(3) to specify compliance and implementation in accordance to a partially approved FAMP, approved FAMP, or FAMP that is under review. If a refinery undergoes a change of operator or change of ownership, the new owner or operator will be required to implement and comply with the existing approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP or implement the FAMP that was submitted by the previous owner or operator. The timelines for compliance and implementation of the fenceline air monitoring system should not reset upon change of ownership or change of operator.

For example, if a refinery did the following:

- Submitted a new FAMP on February 5, 2025,
- Obtained FAMP approval on March 1, 2026
- In the process of planning their fenceline air monitoring system (due 24 calendar months after March 1, 2026)
- Submitted change of operator applications and forms on May 1, 2026

The new owner of the refinery would be required to install and operate their fenceline air monitoring system within 24 calendar months of March 1, 2026, when the FAMP was approved.

PAR 1180.1 (e) – Plan Submittal Deadlines

For paragraph (e)(1), the due date stating, "12 calendar months after January 5, 2024" is changed to "January 5, 2025" for clarity since the due dates have occurred in the past. This clarification does not change the requirement for these due dates.

PAR 1180.1 (f) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

No changes were made to subdivision (f).

PAR 1180.1 (g) – Plan Review Process

Subparagraph (g)(B)(ii) was updated to include an additional condition for FAMPs that could be partially approved. A FAMP can be partially approved if the specific air monitoring equipment for any pollutant(s), rather than all required pollutants, is approved.

Paragraph (g)(4) was updated to change the public review timeline from 14 to 30 calendar days prior to FAMP approval. This change was made since the public comment period was extended and available for extension for the FAMP and revised FAMP approval process in response to the 2024 rule adoption. Additionally, references were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c).

PAR 1180.1 (h) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

References were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c). Requirements in subdivision (h) remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (i) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (i), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (j) – Independent Audits

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (j), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (k) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

No changes were made to subdivision (k).

PAR 1180.1 (l) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

No changes were made to subdivision (l). The fees outlined in Table 2 remain in the table since there is currently a past due payment for phase two implementation for one of the refineries.

PAR 1180.1 (m) – Compliance

No changes were made to subdivision (m).

PAR 1180.1 (n) – RAMP Process for Full Closure

Subdivision (n) is a new subdivision that aims to guide reclassified facilities through the full closure process, which includes a RAMP submittal and review, along with requirements on fenceline air monitoring system, data display and notification, community monitoring fees, recordkeeping, specific cause analysis, and independent audits. Figure 4-1 provides an overview of the full closure process.

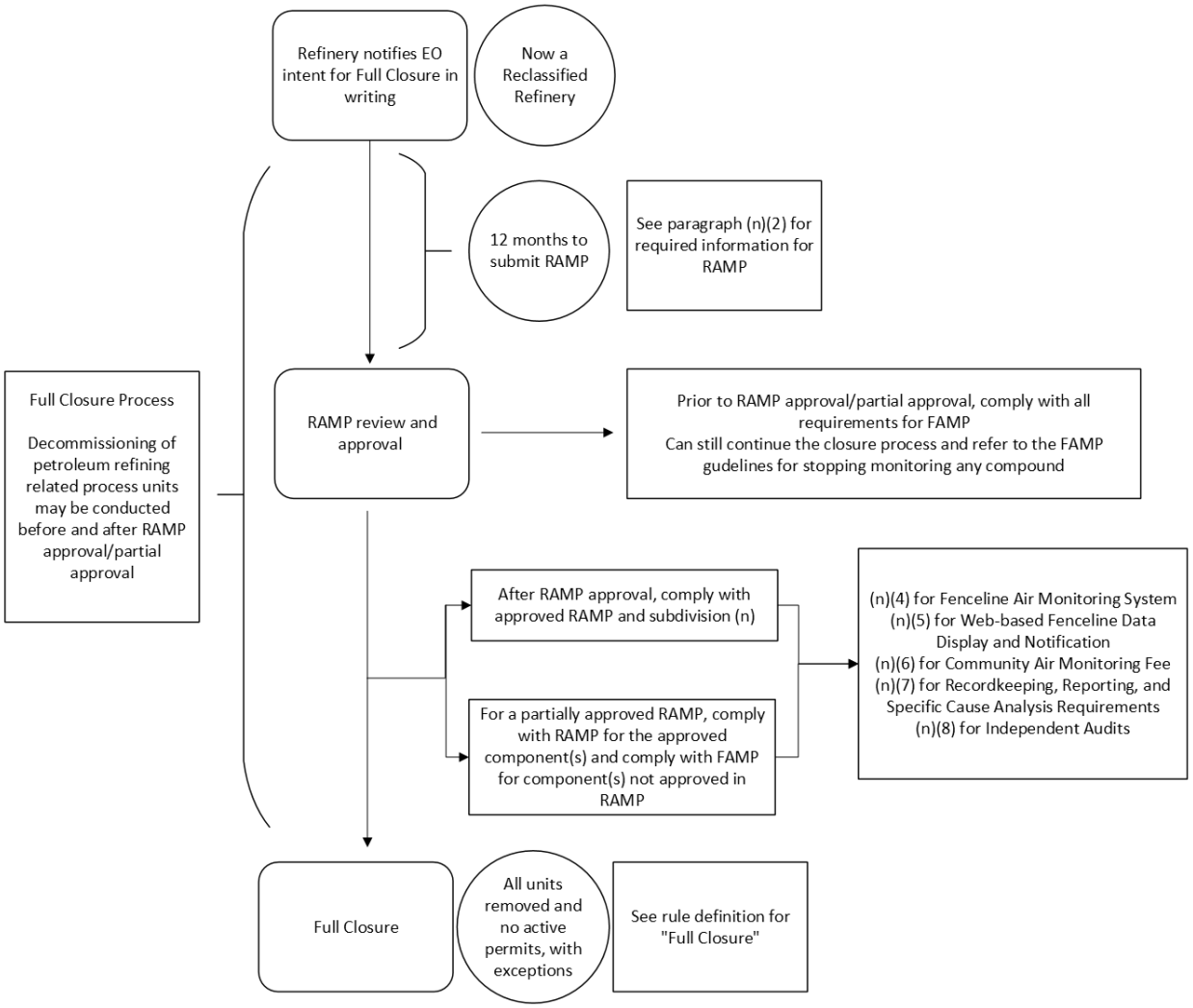


Figure 4-1: PAR 1180.1 Full Closure Process Flowchart

Paragraph (n)(1) – Rule Compliance

Paragraph (n)(1) clarifies that an owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the rule until a RAMP is approved. While the full closure process may have already commenced prior to RAMP approval, the refinery must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved FAMP or ~~revised~~ partially approved FAMP. Once the reclassified refinery is issued an approved RAMP, they must comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n).

If a reclassified refinery is issued partial approval for their RAMP, they must comply with the components of their RAMP that were partially approved and must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved FAMP or ~~revised~~ partially approved FAMP. For example, if a reclassified refinery with an existing fenceline air monitoring system is partially approved for all elements in their RAMP, except their technical justification for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring, as noted in (n)(2)(F), they would be required to continue to monitor the compound according to their existing approved or partially approved FAMP and comply with all approved elements of their RAMP.

If a reclassified refinery with an approved or partially approved RAMP decides to discontinue their full closure process, they are subject to all applicable requirements of the rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP. For instance, if a reclassified refinery is currently complying with their approved RAMP and decides to restart their operation, they will have to comply with all requirements in the rule and previously approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP.

Paragraph (n)(2) – RAMP Requirements

Paragraph (n)(2) lists the requirements for RAMPs. The purpose of the RAMP is to replace the previously submitted, approved, or partially approved FAMP. The RAMP, therefore, includes key components of the FAMP, such as the quality assurance project plan, independent audits, web-based fenceline data display and notification, and fenceline air monitoring system downtime or malfunction. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) are informational items and will be reviewed for completion. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) (if applicable), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H) are the basis by which RAMPs will be approved, partially approved, or disapproved.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(F) requires technical justifications for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring for the full closure process. Until the RAMP is approved, the reclassified refinery must continue to monitor the compounds in the approved FAMP or ~~revised~~ partially approved FAMP. Technical justification can be included in the RAMP to exclude compounds that are not associated with any process at the facility from air monitoring. Additionally, if the associated equipment for a compound is being removed as part of the full closure process, technical justifications can also be made to exclude a compound from monitoring. Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer to exclude a compound can also be made.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(G) states the requirements for a reclassified refinery with an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. This includes a description of the current fenceline air monitoring system, which includes, but is not limited to, the fenceline air monitoring coverage (or spatial coverage) and a description of the fenceline air monitoring equipment. A description of the proposed changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and the implementation schedule is also required. Additionally, plans to continue to comply with the quality assurance project plan (subparagraph (c)(9)(C)), web-based fenceline data display and notification system (subdivision (h)), fenceline air monitoring system downtime or malfunction (subdivision (i)), and independent audits (subdivision (j)) must also be included in the RAMP for any air monitoring equipment that is in operation. Much of the information, such as the quality assurance project plan and data display and notification system can be the equivalent information included in a previously approved FAMP. For example, if a reclassified refinery had plans to install monitoring equipment by October 31, 2027, but notified the Executive Officer for plans for full closure by September 1, 2026, the RAMP shall include a description of the original plans to install such equipment, but note that the equipment will not be installed upon approval of their RAMP.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(H) states the requirements for a reclassified refinery without an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. Since these facilities do not have an existing fenceline air monitoring system, they are required to provide a description of the changes to the FAMP that were submitted according to subdivision (e) and their implementation schedule. In addition, plans to comply with subparagraph (c)(9)(C), subdivision (h), subdivision (i), and subdivision (j) must be included as applicable.

Paragraph (n)(3) – RAMP Review Process

RAMPs will be approved or disapproved based on completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E), approval of technical descriptions stated in (n)(2)(F), if applicable, and approval of subparagraph (n)(2)(G) or (n)(2)(H), depending on the type of reclassified refinery. Pursuant to subparagraph (n)(3)(A), a partial approval will be granted if only one or more compound(s), rather than all applicable compounds are approved for the change or exclusion from the fenceline air monitoring system, based on the completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) and required approval for the compound(s) in accordance with applicable subparagraphs (n)(2)(F), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H). Another factor staff will consider prior to approving the removal of any air monitoring equipment is if any pollutants have been detected on those monitors. If refinery equipment is no longer operating; however, pollutants continue to be detected, that would be a reason to require the monitoring equipment to remain active.

If a RAMP is disapproved, the owner or operator of a reclassified refinery is required to submit a revised RAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of the disapproval. This revised RAMP shall include any information necessary to address any deficiencies in the disapproval letter.

Both RAMPs and revised RAMPs will be made available for public comment no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval.

Compliance plan fees as specified in Rule 306 are also due for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

Paragraph (n)(4) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any fenceline air monitoring system, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved RAMP. While the fenceline air monitoring system shall not be removed or cease operation, process refinery equipment can be removed and cease operation prior to the approval of the RAMP or revised RAMP.

Paragraph (n)(5) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

Similar to paragraph (n)(4), the web-based fenceline data display and notification shall not be modified, removed, or cease operation prior to the RAMP or revised RAMP approval.

Paragraph (n)(6) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community monitoring system(s) until the fiscal year after the reclassified facility achieves full closure. For example, if a facility notifies the Executive Officer on June 1, 2027, that their facility plans for full closure and achieves full closure by January 6, 2033, the reclassified facility will pay for fees for fiscal years 2027 through 2033.

Paragraph (n)(8) – Independent Audits

Reclassified facilities are still subject to the independent audit schedule outlined subdivision (j). For instance, if a facility becomes a reclassified facility in 2029, they are still subject to the independent audit that shall be completed by January 1, 2030. The subsequent independent audits will occur every 36 calendar months thereafter. The independent audits will only include equipment and systems in operation. Therefore, if any equipment or systems are taken down during

the full closure process, the equipment of systems that are no longer in operation will not be audited.

Paragraph (n)(7) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis Requirements

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements outlined in subdivision (k) and submit a report each calendar quarter no later than 45 days following the reporting period after the approval of the RAMP. The quarterly report must include emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status and monitoring equipment in operation. The purpose of these quarterly reports is to understand the potential emissions sources and what monitoring equipment is in operation to monitor the potential emissions.

PAR 1180.1 (o) – Exemptions

Paragraph (o)(3) provides exemptions from subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g) for a refinery that has submitted a RAMP. After RAMP approval, the facility is not subject to those requirements even without this exemption.

CHAPTER 5: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

AFFECTED SOURCES
EMISSION IMPACTS
SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)
DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

AFFECTED SOURCES

PAR 1180

PAR 1180 applies to petroleum refineries and facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries located on contiguous or adjacent properties. Based on South Coast AQMD permits, and information provided by facilities, there are seven petroleum refineries and five facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries that would be affected by PAR 1180 as listed in the table below.

Table 5-1: PAR 1180 Affected Sources

Facility ID	Facility Name (Permit Name)	Location
Petroleum Refineries		
174655	Tesoro Carson (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Carson
800436	Tesoro Wilmington (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Wilmington
171109	Phillips 66 Carson (Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery)	Carson
171107	Phillips 66 Wilmington (Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl)	Wilmington
800030	Chevron, (Chevron Products Co.)	El Segundo
181667	Torrance (Torrance Refining Company LLC)	Torrance
800026	Valero (Ultramar Inc.)	Wilmington
Related Facilities		
151798	Tesoro SRP (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Carson
101656	Air Products Wilmington (Air Products and Chemicals)	Wilmington
3417	Air Products Carson (Air Products and Chemicals)	Carson
174694	Tesoro Logistics, Carson Crude Terminal	Carson
800057	Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminal LLC	Carson

PAR 1180.1

PAR 1180.1 applies to three refineries that refine crude oil, alternative feedstocks, or both crude oil and alternative feedstocks that are not subject to PAR 1180. Based on South Coast AQMD permits, there are three refineries that would be affected by PAR 1180.1:

Table 5-2: PAR 1180.1 Affected Sources

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Type
800393	Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant	Wilmington	Asphalt Plant
800080	LTR dba World Oil Refining	South Gate	Asphalt Plant
201938 (formerly 187165)	Air Products Manufacturing, LLC (formerly AltAir Paramount, LLC)	Paramount	Alternative Feedstock

EMISSION IMPACTS

Fully closing a facility, which includes ceasing operations of petroleum refining or related equipment, will result in emissions reductions of NOx, SO2, VOC, PM2.5, and PM10. While PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not directly result in emission reductions, potential fugitive emissions during the full closure process via the RAMP approval process will be minimized.

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 1180 and PAR 1180.1 contain administrative changes that will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations, and thus, will not result in significant socioeconomic impacts.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15306. Further, there is no substantial evidence indicating that the exceptions to the categorical exemption, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2, apply to the proposed project. A Notice of Exemption ~~will~~ 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 the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

Requirements to Make Findings

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 staff report.

Necessity

There is a need to adopt PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 to address closing and ceasing operations at a refinery or related facility.

Authority

The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has authority to adopt PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508, 41700 and 42705.6.

Clarity

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it.

Consistency

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are in harmony with and not in conflict with or contradictory to existing statutes, court decisions or state or federal regulations.

Non-Duplication

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation and it is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference

By adopting PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board will be implementing, interpreting, or making specific the provisions of the Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40702, and 42705.6 (refinery air monitoring) and Federal Clean Air Act Section 116 (Retention of State authority).

INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 requires an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) rules or emission reduction strategies when there is more than one control option that would achieve the emission reduction objective of the proposed amendments, relative to ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, NOx, and their precursors. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not include new BARCT requirements; therefore, this provision does not apply to the proposed project.

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. As such, a comparative analysis for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 is provided in the following table.

Table 5-3: Comparative Analysis

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
Applicability	– Petroleum refineries and related facilities. – Petroleum refineries and related facilities in the full closure process	– Refineries that refine crude oil, alternative feedstocks, or both crude oil and alternative feedstocks (smaller refineries exempted by PAR 1180)	– Petroleum Refineries	– Petroleum refineries that are a major source as defined by section 112(a) of the federal Clean Air Act; and emit or have equipment containing or contacting one or more specified hazardous air pollutants
Required air pollutants for monitoring	– Sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, PM10, PM2.5, total VOCs, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein, 1,3 butadiene, naphthalene, PAHs, styrene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, metals (cadmium, manganese, nickel), hydrogen sulfide, carbonyl sulfide, ammonia, black carbon, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen fluoride	– Sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, PM10, PM2.5, total VOCs, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein, 1,3 butadiene, naphthalene, PAHs, styrene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, hydrogen sulfide, carbonyl sulfide, ammonia, hydrogen cyanide	– Not specified (compounds emitted to the atmosphere from refinery processes, as determined by the district; in accordance with guidance developed by the district)	– Benzene
Plan Requirements	– A facility shall revise an existing Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan (FAMP) or shall prepare a FAMP in accordance with the Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– A district shall design, develop, install, operate, and maintain the refinery-related community air monitoring system, which shall be operated and	– The owner of operator must develop and submit a site-specific monitoring plan for approval according to the requirements in

13 Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6, available at: https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/health-and-safety-code/hsc-sect-42705-6/#
14 40 CFR Part 63 Section 63.658, July 2022, available at: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2022-title40-vol12/pdf/CFR-2022-title40-vol12-sec63-658.pdf

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Guidelines		maintained in accordance with guidance from the appropriate district – The refinery-related community air monitoring system shall include equipment capable of measuring compounds emitted to the atmosphere from refinery processes, as determined by the appropriate district – On or before January 1, 2020, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall develop, install, operate, and maintain a fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate district	paragraph (i) of this section
Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Submittal Deadline	– At least 12 calendar months prior to commencing operations at a new refinery – No later than August 5, 2024 for a petroleum refinery with an existing FAMP to update their systems or include new related facilities with common ownership	– Submit to the Executive Officer a written FAMP no later than January 5, 2025 or at least 12 calendar months prior to commencing operations at a new refinery – Ten to sixty calendar days to submit a revised FAMP addressing issues specified in the rule, which include planned and unplanned	– No provision	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	– No later than January 5, 2025 for a facility without an existing FAMP – Ten to sixty calendar days to submit a revised FAMP addressing issues specified in the rule, which include planned and unplanned modification, system malfunction, and deficiency identified by independent audit or specific cause analysis	modification, system malfunction, and deficiency identified by independent audit or specific cause *analysis*		
Monitoring Technologies or Test Methods	As specified in the Guidelines, real-time monitoring (e.g., measurement every 5 minutes) using: – Point monitors measuring black carbon, hydrogen sulfide, PM/PM2.5, and metals – Open-Path technologies including Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Ultra-Violet Differential Optical Adsorption Spectrometer (UV-DOAS) for other air pollutants	As specified in the Guidelines, real-time monitoring (e.g., measurement every 5 minutes) using: – Point monitors measuring hydrogen sulfide, and PM/PM2.5 – Open-Path technologies including Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Ultra-Violet Differential Optical Adsorption Spectrometer (UV-DOAS) for other air pollutants	– In accordance with guidance from the appropriate district	– Conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with Methods 325A and 325B – Alternative test methods capable of real time measurements, open path instruments – Alternative method must be validated according to Method 301
Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation and	– Complete installation and begin operation of a real-time fenceline air monitoring system	– Complete installation and begin operation of a real-time fenceline air monitoring system in accordance with the	– On or before January 1, 2020, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall develop, install, operate, and	– By January 29, 2018 refineries are required to install fenceline air monitoring systems

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
Compliance Schedule	in accordance with the approved or partially approved FAMP: – Beginning no later than 15 calendar months after a FAMP submitted – No later than six calendar months after the Executive Officer approves, or partially approves, an updated FAMP – Prior to commencing operations at a new facility	approved or partially approved FAMP: – Facility without an existing FAMP: no later than 24 calendar months after a FAMP submitted – Facility with an existing FAMP: no later than six calendar months after a FAMP submitted – Prior to commencing operations at a new Refinery	maintain a fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate district	
Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan Review Process	– The Executive Officer shall notify the owner or operator in writing whether the FAMP is approved, partially approved, or disapproved – Determination of approval status for the fenceline air monitoring plan shall be based on, at a minimum, submittal of information that satisfies the criteria set forth in rule and guidelines	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– No provision	– The U.S. EPA administrator is required to approve site-specific monitoring plans within 90 days of receipt – If the U.S. EPA Administrator disapproves the plan for deficiencies the petroleum refinery owner or operator is provided 90 days to re-submit the plan – The plan is considered approved if the U.S. EPA administrator approves the plan in writing or fails to disapprove the plan in writing – Approval of the site-specific plan will be based

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
				on completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the request
Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program	– Maintain a web-based fenceline data display and notification program to display, store, which includes at least five calendar years of data and shall, at a minimum: – Automatically generate and issue a notification no later than 15 minutes after any air pollutant listed in Table 1 exceeds the applicable notification thresholds – Include a mechanism for public to opt-in to (and opt-out of) fenceline notifications – Send the fenceline notifications, by email and/or text message, to members of the public – Send follow-up notifications each time the measured concentration of the air pollutant exceeds follow-up notification threshold(s) – Send a follow-up notification after the air pollutant has been continuously detected at a level below the applicable Notification Threshold for 30	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– The district and the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall collect real-time data from the refinery-related community air monitoring system and the fence-line monitoring system and shall maintain records of that data. To the extent feasible, the data generated by these systems shall be provided to the public as quickly as possible in a publicly accessible format.	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	minutes or two consecutive measurements			
Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction	– Upon installation and operation, a fenceline air monitoring system shall comply with the following notification requirements: o Call 1-800-CUT-SMOG® to notify the Executive Officer within 48 hours of planned maintenance activities o Call 1-800-CUT-SMOG to notify the Executive Officer within 2 hours of discovering and no more than eight hours after the start of downtime or malfunction that the system failed to accurately provide real-time air monitoring information for more than one hour – Submit a written notification to the Executive Officer of any equipment failure that also results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, real-time air monitoring information for 24 hours or longer. – Submit an updated FAMP to the Executive Officer if an equipment failure results in a failure to accurately provide continuous, real-time air	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– No provision	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	monitoring information for more than 30 consecutive days			
Independent Audit	– Initiate an Independent Audit according to a protocol approved by the Executive Officer to identify any deficiencies in the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and quality assurance procedures – Conduct an Independent Audit no later than January 1, 2030 and subsequent Independent Audits shall be completed every 36 calendar months – Complete within 12 calendar months after the installation and operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System for a Fenceline Monitoring System installed on or after [Date of Rule Adoption – Corrective Action Plan to be submitted to the Executive Officer for review within three calendar months of the audit report – The Executive Officer shall notify the owner or operator of a facility in writing whether the Corrective Action Plan is approved or disapproved – If the Corrective Action Plan is disapproved, submit a revised	Cause an Independent Audit to be completed within 12 calendar months after the installation and operation of the Fenceline Air Monitoring System and Subsequent Independent Audits shall be completed once every 36 calendar months thereafter Same other requirements as PAR 1180	– No provision	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	Corrective Action Plan within 14 calendar days after notification of disapproval of the plan – Cause a qualified independent party to conduct and complete a follow-up Independent Audit within three calendar months of completing the corrective actions			
Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis	– The owner or operator of a facility is required to maintain records of all information required under this rule for at least five calendar years – Initiate Specific Cause Analysis within 24 hours when an air pollutant listed in PAR 1180.1 Table 1 is measured above the Notification Threshold: o Submit a Specific Cause Analysis report to the South Coast AQMD and make it available on the web-based program within 14 calendar days – Submit a quarterly report within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of each quarter	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– The district and the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall collect real-time data from the refinery-related community air monitoring system and the fence-line monitoring system and shall maintain records of that data	– If the annual average value for benzene is greater than the action level, conduct a root cause analysis and corrective action – Within 5 days of determining that the action level has been exceeded for any annual average, initiate a root cause analysis – No longer than 50 days after completion of the sampling period, initiate a root cause analysis to determine the cause of such exceedance and to determine appropriate corrective action – The root cause analysis and initial corrective

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
				action analysis shall be completed and initial corrective actions taken no later than 45 days after determining there is an exceedance
Community Air Monitoring Fees	– Requires facilities to pay an installation fee for refinery-related community air monitoring system (this fee is removed from the proposed rule since the payment was required and received by January 1, 2025) – Annual operating and maintenance fees for the community air monitoring system are to be recovered pursuant to Rule 301–Permitting and Associated Fees	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall be responsible for the costs associated with community air monitoring – To the extent a refinery-related community air monitoring system is intentionally utilized by a district to monitor emissions from sources under its jurisdiction other than a petroleum refinery, the district shall ensure the costs of the system are shared in a reasonably equitable manner	– No provision
RAMP for Full Closure Process	– Requires facilities to submit reclassified air monitoring plan (RAMP) within 12 months after notifying Executive Officer with intent to close – Plan approval process based on changes to current FAMP and compounds monitored by fenceline air monitoring system – Fenceline air monitoring system and web-based fenceline data	– Same requirements as PAR 1180	– No provision	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	display and notification to be operated according to RAMP after approval or partial approval – Community monitoring fees are due ~~until~~ through fiscal year after the facility achieves full closure – Quarterly report on emissions sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and operation status and monitoring equipment in operation – Independent Audit for monitoring equipment in operation			
Exemptions	– An owner or operator of a refinery subject to Rule 1180.1 – Terminal with total tank storage capacity less than 310,000 barrels – Exempt from the requirement of operating an existing Real-Time Fenceline Air Monitoring System for 96 hours in a calendar year if new fenceline air monitoring equipment is installed to address any air pollutant in Table 1 and the facility complies with the notification requirement in subdivision (i).	– An owner or operator of a Refinery subject to Rule 1180 is exempt from the requirements of this rule – Exempt from the requirement of operating a real-time fenceline air monitoring system for 96 hours if new fenceline air monitoring equipment is installed to address any air pollutant in Table 1 and the facility complies with the notification requirement in subdivision (i) – Reclassified refineries with submitted RAMP exempt from FAMP requirements in	– No provision	– No provision

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	– An owner or operator of a Related Facility located entirely within the boundary of a Petroleum Refinery – Facilities are exempt from monitoring the specified compound from Table 1 as follows: o Exempt from monitoring hydrogen fluoride if hydrogen fluoride is not used or stored at the Facility; o Related facilities are exempt from monitoring black carbon and the metal compounds; and o A terminal is exempt from monitoring all the compounds in Table 1 other than the volatile organic compounds and hydrogen sulfide. – Two related facilities that share a property boundary inaccessible to the public may submit a plan that does not include air monitoring equipment along shared property boundary. – Reclassified facility with submitted RAMP exempt from FAMP requirements in	subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).		

Rule Element	PAR 1180	PAR 1180.1	Health and Safety Code Section 42705.613	40 CFR Part 63, Section 63.65814
	subdivisions (d), (e), (f), and (g).			

APPENDIX A: RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

The following are comments made during the Public Workshop held on August 27, 2026.

Comment PW-1: Scott Zerga (Phillips 66)

Consider a clause disclosing that information submitted to the South Coast AQMD will be handled as confidential business information. Amending the RAMP if real-time PAH monitoring technology is made available and required by the FAMP. Requiring local, state, and federal laws to be included in the RAMP may not be useful. Consider asbestos abatement to be included as an exception in "Full Decommission" definition.

Response to Comment PW-1:

-Information submitted to the Executive Officer may be designated as confidential under the provisions of the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 7920.000 et seq.). The designation must be clearly indicated, identifying exactly what information is deemed confidential. The South Coast AQMD's Guidelines for Implementing the California Public Records Act, which were adopted by the Governing Board on May 6, 2005 and amended on July 5, 2013 specifically with reference to trade secrets, adequately protect confidential information from misappropriation[15]. The South Coast AQMD will request a justification from the entity claiming confidential information and evaluate the justification, any other information at its disposal, and determine if the justification supports the claim that the material is in fact trade secret under Government Code Section 7920.000 et seq.. If the South Coast AQMD determines the claim of confidentiality is not meritorious or is inadequately supported by the evidence, the South Coast AQMD will notify the entity who claimed confidential status that the justification is inadequate and that the information will be released after 21 calendar days from the date of such notice unless the person claiming trade secret takes further action to preclude such release. If technology for real-time monitoring for PAHs becomes available while a reclassified facility, with an approved or partially approved RAMP, is closing, they would not be required to revise their RAMP, as the requirement for plan revisions outlined in subdivision (e)~~(4)(G)~~ for both rules are for facilities complying with FAMPs. Once a facility has an approved or partially approved RAMP, they no longer have to comply with the FAMP or the rule requirements, other than subdivision (n). Staff did include an exemption for facilities that have submitted a RAMP but the RAMP has not been approved or partially approved. In that case, the facility would not be required to add monitoring equipment for PAHs, add monitoring equipment for other additional compounds, or conduct an audit if the audit is required after the date the facility submitted the RAMP.

Staff believes including the local, state, and federal requirements in the RAMP will help both parties contextualize the full closure process activities and projected timelines.

Staff does not believe that including asbestos abatement would affect the definition for "Full Closure", which is the new term for "Full Decommission" in the previous proposed rule version. Full closure is when the facility no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as emergency standby engines or decontamination systems. Asbestos abatement does not require a South Coast AQMD permit, although it is subject to Rule 1403 – Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities that requires notifications and specific work practices to limit asbestos emissions from job sites.

[15] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/Guidelines/pra-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=94bbef61_2

Comment PW-2: Chris Chavez (Coalition for Clean Air)

Further thought and consideration for real-time monitoring of PAHs and estimate on timeline to review feasible PAH technology. Availability of FAMP approval status.

Response to Comment PW-2:

The Monitoring and Analysis Division is committed to monitoring and assessing the feasibility of real-time monitoring technologies for PAHs. A written notice will be issued once South Coast AQMD determines real-time monitoring of PAHs is feasible, which will trigger a revised FAMP according to the rule. FAMP approval statuses will be made public on the South Coast AQMD Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 webpage.

Comment PW-3: Moses Huerta (Resident of Paramount)

The effect of RAMP submittal on web-based data display and notification system.

Response to Comment PW-3:

Reclassified facilities will continue their web-based data display and notification system in accordance with their approved RAMP.

Comment Letter #1: Phillips 66

Comment Letter #1

Scott E. Zerga, P.E.
Sr. Environmental Consultant
Environmental Services

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Phillips 66 Comments
Rule 1180 Proposed Amendments

September 10, 2026

Jen Vinh
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation
21865 E. Copley Dr.,
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Submitted Electronically to jvinh@aqmd.gov

RE: Comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1180

Phillips 66 Company (Phillips 66) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on SCAQMD's proposed Amended Rule 1180 Fenceline Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries. Phillips 66 has been operating a comprehensive monitoring system at both the Carson and Wilmington Plants, as well as hosting the UCLA UV-DOAS system at Wilmington. As you have acknowledged, Rule 1180 addresses new and operating facility requirements, but it did not contemplate monitoring at a facility which is in an idle state.

We have also appreciated District Staff's willingness to work with us as we idled active refining operations beginning in October, 2025. The new "Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan" (RAMP) was developed as a mechanism to address monitoring at a facility, such as ours, which is in the process of idling refining unit operations leading to entitlement and redevelopment. During this period of idling, all permits necessary for petroleum refining consistent with the facility's typical operations remain in effect. At the same time, there are certain activities which no longer make sense to perform while the refinery is idled. Fenceline monitors seeking to detect compounds associated with the refining process is one of these. As required by the current Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan (FAMP), Phillips 66 has continued to maintain and operate the Fenceline Monitoring system at considerable expense and effort. Given our unique experience with idling a petroleum refinery, we offer the following comments on Proposed Amended Rule 1180.

Fully Decommissioned Facility: Within the definitions section, the District proposes to incorporate a new term for a "Fully Decommissioned" facility. This term as defined by the District requires physical removal of all petroleum refining-related process units, in addition to giving up their related Title V permits. Achieving Fully Decommissioned status then allows for exiting paying the Community Monitoring fees due at Rule 301 (aa). The physical removal process itself could take years, as all asbestos would need removal under Rule 1403, and subsequent equipment demolition will also require permitting by other agencies. P66 suggests that RAMP approval itself be the criteria for exiting the fee payments the next fiscal year. 1-1

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Phillips 66 Comments
Rule 1180 Proposed Amendments

Decontamination Systems: The exclusion of "Decontamination Systems" from applicability in a Fully Decommissioned Facility in the Rule is critical. Phillips 66 is operating and will continue to operate groundwater remediation systems. Philips 66 will also have a need to process combined rainwater. These operations and their permitted equipment are on the Title V Permit today and may require additional permitting in the future as the need arises. We also suggest that, in the RAMP, a facility could propose additional excluded permitted equipment which supports remediation such as an on-site gasoline fueling station or Rule 222 permitted equipment for asbestos removal. 1-2

Future PAH Monitoring: We recognize there is community interest in adding continuous PAH monitoring to the Rule 1180 program. Currently real-time PAH monitoring is not commercially available, and is excluded from Rule 1180 monitoring requirements by the District. Should Phillips 66 be in a RAMP process or have RAMP approval, we propose that the PAH requirement not be applicable. Phillips 66 should not have to apply to amend a RAMP if the District decides that facilities with active refining operations need to add PAH monitoring equipment. 1-3

Independent Audits: Phillips 66 appreciates the District's proposal that an extra year is being allowed for the second round of Independent Audits. If Phillips 66 is in a RAMP review, or has an approved RAMP when this tolls, it does not make sense to also require a full audit. Phillips 66 suggests that a specific exclusion for facilities in the RAMP process or approval be excluded. It could be noted that if such a facility decided to resume active refinery operations, it would need to arrange for an audit within 12 months of restarting monitoring. 1-4

RAMP Approval: Phillips 66 is committed to ensuring both a careful review of any RAMP submitted to the District and allowing adequate time for public comment. Any facility that submits a RAMP is , by Rule 1180, committing to a full decommissioning in the future. While they wait on District approval, monitoring an idled site is required per the FAMP We believe that the District could allow some reasonable boundaries on the time of this review. A one year limitation on the review, at which time the RAMP could be considered as tentatively approved, would provide certainty for budgeting and should be more than enough time for the District's process. 1-5

In conclusion, with the above comments in mind, Phillips 66 supports the approval of the Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and the RAMP process to be used in consideration of the idle Los Angeles Refinery, Carson and Wilmington Plants as SCAQMD has proposed.

Sincerely,

Scott E. Zerga, P.E.
Sr. Environmental Consultant
Environmental Services
Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery

E260226

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Phillips 66 Comments
Rule 1180 Proposed Amendments

Bcc:
L. Owolabi
L. Faichney
N. Weinberg-Lynn
H.. Barzotti
S. Zerga
DRM HSE 2.7.6.9 – HE13

Responses to Comment Letter #1

Response to Comment 1-1

Since fenceline air monitoring is to be conducted in accordance ~~to~~ with an approved RAMP throughout the full closure process, staff believes that payment for the community air monitoring is necessary. Actions taken to reach full closure have the potential to emit to nearby communities.

Response to Comment 1-2

Facilities can provide technical justification for changing any parts of the fenceline air monitoring system in the RAMP for review by the South Coast AQMD. Staff does not think further changes to the definitions or rule language ~~is~~ are necessary to accommodate this request. Please also refer to Response to Comment PW-1.

Response to Comment 1-3

~~Paragraph~~Subdivision (o)~~(7)~~ for both PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 include an exemption from several provisions that include the installation and implementation of real-time monitoring technology for PAHs for reclassified facilities whose RAMP is submitted.

Response to Comment 1-4

Staff does not agree with the comment that audits should not be required when they are in the process of closing. Any monitoring equipment that is still required to be on-site will need to be audited. Audits are an important part of quality assurance that ensures data being provided to the public and the South Coast AQMD accurately reflects the emissions traveling over the fenceline.

Response to Comment 1-5

The RAMP review process is an iterative process that requires active communication between the South Coast AQMD and the affected facility, and varies case-by-case, so the time by which a RAMP will be reviewed and approved will vary. Staff is committed to reviewing the plans as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible, while giving adequate time for the facilities to respond and for the public to provide feedback before approval.

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 1180 – FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FOR PETROLEUM REFINERIES AND RELATED FACILITIES; AND PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1 – FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FOR OTHER REFINERIES**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/Search/Recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To: County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:** South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities; and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

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 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities (PAR 1180) applies to seven petroleum refineries which primarily produce transportation fuels including gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, and five facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries located on contiguous or adjacent properties (related facilities). Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries (PAR 1180.1) applies to three smaller refineries which refine crude oil and/or alternative feedstocks but are not subject to PAR 1180. Amendments are proposed to both rules to provide guidance and clarifications about which requirements apply when refineries and related facilities are going through a full closure process. Specifically, PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 require the preparation and submittal of a Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP) which explains the intention of the owner/operator to fully close the facility and the timeline for completion, describes all activities that will occur during the full closure process, and describes the proposed changes to the existing fenceline air monitoring system, implementation schedule, quality assurance for remaining equipment, and web-based fenceline data display and notification program. The proposed amendments also contain: 1) community monitoring fees; 2) requirements for recordkeeping, reporting, specific cause analysis, and independent audit during the full closure process; 3) a specific monitoring exemption for related facilities that share a property boundary; 4) an extension to the date when the next independent audit is required to be conducted; and 5) an increase to the public review time during the plan evaluation process. While implementation of the proposed project will not directly result in quantifiable emission reductions, workers, nearby receptors, and surrounding communities will benefit from reduced exposure and associated risk during the full closure process because the RAMP review and approval process contains improved health protective measures designed to prevent or minimize releases of fugitive emissions.

Public Agency Approving Project:	**Agency Carrying Out Project:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	South Coast Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:
CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption
CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 – Information Collection

Reasons why project is exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1) 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. Since implementation of the additional requirements relating to the fenceline air monitoring system when owners/operators fully close any facility will minimize or prevent potential fugitive emissions through minimal physical modifications, such as removing fenceline air monitoring equipment per an approved RAMP, it can be seen with certainty that implementing the proposed project would not cause a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. Further, the proposed project will collect data via recordkeeping, reporting, and specific cause analysis requirements during the full closure process and would not result in serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource. Thus, the proposed project is also categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 – Information Collection. Finally, there is no substantial evidence indicating that any of the exceptions to the categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply to the proposed project.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):
South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: November 6, 2026

CEQA Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Zoya Banan, Ph.D.	(909) 396-2332	ZBanan@aqmd.gov
PAR 1180/PAR 1180.1 Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Jennifer Vinh	(909) 396-2148	JVinh@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 1180 (PAR 1180) Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities

Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 (PAR 1180.1) Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

Governing Board Meeting

November 6, 2026

Attachment J



Rules 1180 & 1180.1 Background



Rule 1180 adopted December 2017, amended January 2024

- Applies to seven petroleum refineries and five related facilities
- Requires facilities to:
  - Conduct real-time fenceline monitoring
  - Establish fee structure for community air monitoring systems

Rule 1180.1 adopted in January 2024

- Applies to three smaller refineries
- Similar requirements to Rule 1180

Need for PAR 1180 & PAR 1180.1

Phillips 66 announced plan to cease operations, idled since December 2025

Rules 1180 and 1180.1 do not address monitoring requirements when a facility is closing

PAR 1180 & PAR 1180.1 Rulemaking Process

- Site visit to Phillips 66 in March 2026
- Two Working Group Meetings starting in April and June 2026
- Public Workshop in August 2026

Proposed New Provisions for Full Closure

Require facilities to notify intent to close and submit a plan, including:

- Estimated closure timeline and planned actions
  - Require periodic reporting of progress
- Schedule for changes to monitors, data display, and notification program

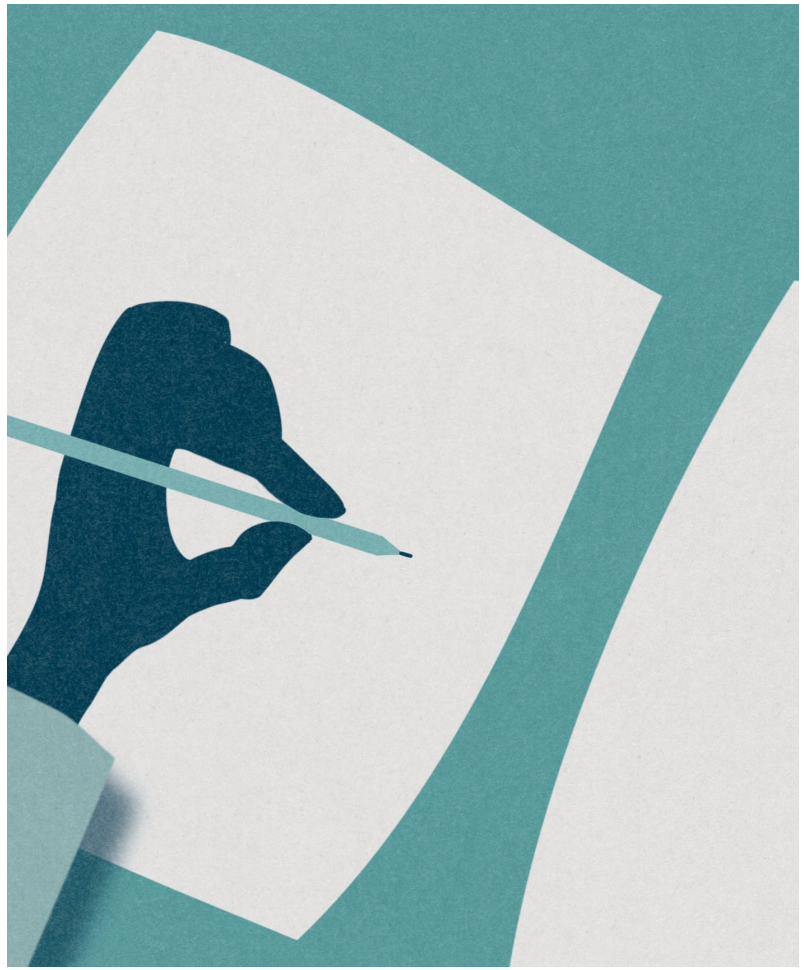
Plan must be approved before facility can modify, remove, or cease operating any monitoring equipment

Facility will continue to monitor until they are fully closed and surrender all permits (other than emergency standby engines and decontamination systems)

- Not subject to the rule once facility achieves full closure

Other Proposed Amendments

- Exempt adjacent related facilities with a shared property boundary from monitoring along this shared property boundary
- Extend the deadline of next independent audit for petroleum refineries due to unforeseen delay finalizing initial audit
- Increase public review time from 14 days to 30 days per public request



Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and CEQA

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- New closure provisions are administrative in nature
- No significant change in air quality or emission limitations
- Socioeconomic impact assessment is not required

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Minimal physical modifications with no significant adverse environmental impacts
- Qualifies as exempt from CEQA
- A Notice of Exemption has been prepared

Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues

Staff Recommendations

Determining that Proposed Amended Rule 1180 and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act

Amend Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities

Amend Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries

Back to Agenda

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 6, 2026 AGENDA NO. 33

PROPOSAL: Determine That Proposed Amendments to BACT Guidelines Are Exempt from CEQA and Amend BACT Guidelines

SYNOPSIS: The South Coast AQMD publishes Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines to specify the requirements for commonly permitted equipment. Periodically, after consultation with stakeholders through the BACT Scientific Review Committee, staff proposes amendments to the BACT Guidelines to reflect technological advancements in emissions controls and to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and regulations as well as state requirements. Staff is proposing to add new listings and/or amend existing listings in the following sections of the BACT Guidelines: Part B: Lowest Achievable Emission Rate Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities and Part D: BACT Determinations for Non-Major Polluting Facilities. Staff is also proposing administrative and routine updates to the following sections of the BACT Guidelines: Overview; Part A: Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting Facilities; Part C: Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities; and Part E: Policy and Procedures for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for GHGs.

COMMITTEE: Stationary Source, October 16, 2026, Reviewed

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Determine the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines are exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; and
2. Amend the BACT Guidelines.

Wayne Nastri
Executive Officer

JA:JW:DO:BF:BB

Background
South Coast AQMD's Regulation XIII – New Source Review requires facilities to implement BACT for new, relocated, and modified permitted sources that may result in an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia. Regulation XIII requires the Executive Officer to periodically publish updates to the BACT Guidelines to establish the procedures and the requirements for applying BACT to commonly permitted equipment.

The BACT Guidelines include an Overview section, which provides an introduction to the BACT Guidelines and a summary of how BACT and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) are implemented in the South Coast AQMD. The BACT Guidelines also include a technical portion divided into three parts: Major Polluting Facilities (Parts A and B), Non-Major Polluting Facilities (Parts C and D), and facilities subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for GHGs (Parts E and F). Part B consists of three sections: Section I contains listings of LAER/BACT determinations made by South Coast AQMD; Section II contains listings of LAER/BACT determinations for equipment in other air districts; and Section III contains listings of other/emerging technologies which have been in operation with an air quality permit but do not yet qualify as LAER.

A facility is a Major Polluting Facility if it emits or has the potential to emit a criteria air pollutant that equals or exceeds any of the emission thresholds set forth in Rule 1302 and Rule 1325, which generally correlates with facilities regulated under South Coast AQMD's Regulation XXX – Title V Permits. Major Polluting Facilities that are subject to new source review are required by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) to have LAER. South Coast AQMD implements the federal CAA requirement for LAER using BACT determinations that are incorporated in the BACT Guidelines. At the state level, Health and Safety Code Section 40405 defines BACT in a similar manner to federal LAER and requires the application of BACT for all new and modified permitted sources subject to new source review.

In accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11, in updating Part D of the BACT Guidelines with new or more stringent Non-Major Polluting Facility BACT, South Coast AQMD must follow a rigorous process including cost-effectiveness analysis, notification to the public, review by the Scientific Review Committee at public meetings, and approval by the Board.

GHG BACT applies to new or modified facilities subject to PSD requirements for GHG emissions. Requirements for determining applicability of new or modified sources are promulgated in Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 52.21. In general, GHG BACT determinations are project-specific with a focus on options that improve energy efficiency.

Proposed Amendments to the BACT Guidelines
The proposed amendments are to update the Overview section, and Parts A, B, C, and D of the BACT Guidelines to reflect technological advancements in emissions controls and to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and regulations as well as state requirements. Staff is also proposing administrative changes to the Overview section, Part A, Part C, and Part E, and a routine update of the Maximum Cost-Effectiveness values in Part C, consistent with the second quarter 2026 Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index. No amendments are proposed to Part F.

A summary of the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines are included in Attachment A.

Details of the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines covering the Overview section and Parts A, B, C, D, and E are included in Attachments B through G, and include four additional listings to Part B - LAER/BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities, and two additional listings to Part D - BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities.

Compliance with Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11
South Coast AQMD must comply with Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11 when: a) establishing the best available control technology that is more stringent than the lowest achievable emission rate pursuant to federal law for a proposed new or modified source; b) establishing the best available control technology for a source category or determining the best available control technology for a particular new or modified source when a particular control alternative for one pollutant will result in an increase in emissions of one or more other pollutants: and c) revising the BACT Guidelines for a source category to establish an emission limit that is more stringent than the existing BACT Guidelines for that source category.

The proposed new BACT determination for a Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, which has been commercially available and in operation for more than one year, establishes a new source category in the BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities. No control alternative has been identified for any of the pollutants emitted from this equipment that would result in an increase in emissions of another pollutant. In addition, the proposed determination establishes a new source category rather than establishing BACT that is more stringent than the lowest achievable emission rate for a particular source or revising existing BACT Guidelines to establish a more stringent emission limit. As such, the circumstances described in Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11 do not apply to the proposed new BACT determination, and cost-effectiveness evaluation of this new BACT determination is not applicable.

For consistency with the proposed new BACT determination and recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and state requirements, updates to Part D are also proposed, which seek to establish a new source category for Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, which is equipment that has been achieved in practice. The proposed update would recognize an achieved-in-practice technology for a new source category and would not result in more stringent requirements than those that would otherwise apply under Rule 1110.3 – Emissions from Linear Generators compliance. Therefore, a cost-effectiveness evaluation of this technology is not required and was not conducted. Accordingly, the specific duties prior to revision set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11 do not apply to this proposed listing.

Public Process

The BACT Scientific Review Committee was established as a standing committee by the Board to enhance the public participation process with technical review and comments conducted periodically by a focused committee, prior to updating the BACT Guidelines. The BACT Scientific Review Committee meetings include participants from the affected facilities, industry associations, equipment vendors, environmental/community groups, academia, and public agencies. The proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines were presented to the BACT Scientific Review Committee on June 4, 2025, October 15, 2025, and May 28, 2026. Following the May 28, 2026 meeting, a 30-day comment period was provided to the public to review the proposed amendments and submit comments. As part of the process of developing the proposed new BACT determinations, staff met individually with affected stakeholders and industry groups. Comments provided by BACT Scientific Review Committee members regarding the proposed BACT Guidelines along with staff responses are included in Attachment H.

Key Issues

Through the BACT determination process, staff has worked with stakeholders to address and resolve issues. Staff is not aware of any remaining key issues regarding the proposed BACT Guidelines.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines Sections 15002(k) and 15061, the proposed project (Proposed Amendments to the BACT Guidelines) is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3) and 15308. Further, there is no substantial evidence indicating that any of the exceptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply to the proposed project. 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 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
The proposed amendments seek to update the BACT Guidelines and to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and state requirements. These proposed amendments represent achieved-in-practice emission control equipment and/or processes in addition to other amendments which are administrative in nature. No socioeconomic impact assessment is required under Health and Safety Code Sections 40440.8 and 40728.5, because the proposed project is not a rule or regulation in the meaning of those statutes.

Benefits to South Coast AQMD
By ensuring that emission sources are using the cleanest technology available as required by the updates to the BACT Guidelines, fewer emissions from new permitted sources and reduced emissions from modified, and relocated permitted sources are expected relative to what would otherwise occur without LAER/BACT. In addition, the successful implementation of LAER/BACT for permitted stationary sources will contribute towards achieving state and federal air quality standards, which is consistent with the objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan.

Resource Impacts
Existing South Coast AQMD resources will be sufficient to implement the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines.

Attachments
A. Summary of Proposed Amendments to BACT Guidelines
B. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Overview
C. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Part A
D. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Part B
E. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Part C
F. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Part D
G. Proposed Amended BACT Guidelines, Part E
H. Comments and Responses
I. Notice of Exemption from CEQA
J. Board Presentation

ATTACHMENT A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BACT GUIDELINES

The proposed amendments seek to update the Overview section and Parts A, B, C, and D of the BACT Guidelines to reflect the latest technological advancements in emission controls and to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and regulations as well as state requirements. Other administrative changes to the Overview section, Part A, Part C, and Part E are also proposed. No amendments are proposed to Part F. The following summarizes the key proposed changes to the BACT Guidelines:

Overview Section

The Overview section provides an introduction to the BACT Guidelines and a summary of how BACT and LAER are implemented at South Coast AQMD.

Key proposed changes:

- Updating the Introduction to include a reference to Rule 1303(a)(2) in addition to the existing reference to Regulation XIII to provide a more complete reference to the applicable regulatory requirements.

- Removing outdated description of previous revisions to Part A and Part B.

- Updating the agency responsible for managing the CARB Technology Clearinghouse Database from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's (CAPCOA) Engineering Managers Committee to the California Air Resources Board Technology Assessment Section.

- Reorganizing paragraphs and performing minor edits to wording and formatting to create a clear and consistent flow of information.

- Updating BACT Guidelines access instructions to reflect the current web address and eliminate the hardcopy ordering option.

- Adding clarifying statement, "CO is subject to BACT based on a policy and programmatic determination that was made in 2007 in consideration of the air basin's re-designation to a maintenance area." and adding footnote 4 for CO Attainment Status memo dated August 9, 2007.

- Adding a statement regarding the BACT Scientific Review Committee (SRC) Charter and footnote 10 identifying the location of the BACT SRC Charter, as well as a link to the SRC member list on the South Coast AQMD website.

The proposed amended Overview section is included in Attachment B.

Part A – Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting Facilities

Part A describes the policy and procedures for Major Polluting Facilities and explains what LAER is, why it is required, when it is required, and how it is determined for Major Polluting Facilities.

Amendments include updating the Rule 1325 subparagraph in footnote 3 to be consistent with the most recent version of the rule. Amendments also include correcting a chapter number referring to the Overview section of the guideline under "Cost in LAER Determinations" as well as correcting word usage for consistency.

The proposed amended Part A is included in Attachment C.

Part B – LAER/BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities

Part B consists of three sections: Section I contains listings of LAER determinations made by South Coast AQMD; Section II contains listings of LAER determinations made by other air districts; and Section III contains listings of other/emerging technologies which have been in operation with an air quality permit but do not yet qualify as LAER. The proposed new and updated Part B LAER determinations of Sections I and III are summarized below, and the proposed determinations are in Attachment D.

Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations

One updated listing and one new listing are proposed, as summarized in Table 1 and described below. All new listings were found to be achieved in practice, as defined in the BACT Guidelines.

Table 1 - Summary of Proposed Part B: Section I – LAER/BACT Determinations

Equipment Category	Current Limit	Proposed Limit
Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired	VOC: 25 ppmv[(1)] @ 15% O_2	VOC: 10 ppmv @ 15% O_2
Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed	New Listing	UV-curable or Oil-based Inks; VOC content of Fountain Solution ≤ 8% by volume; VOC content of Blanket and Roller Washes ≤ 100 grams per liter; Compliance with South Coast AQMD Rules 1130 and 1171

[(1)] Parts per million by volume, dry basis

Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired (update)

This updated listing is solely for linear generators fired on natural gas and used for non-emergency applications to produce electricity. This technology creates linear motion that is directly converted into electricity. Each system contains two identical linear generator cores, operating in tandem. Due to the low operating temperature, NOx emissions are low. Each core is equipped with an oxidation catalyst for VOC and CO reduction. The achieved-in-practice cases are two linear generator systems rated at 240 kilowatts electric (kWe) each. Source test results confirm compliance with 2.5 parts per million by volume (ppmv) NOx, 12 ppmv CO, and 10 ppmv VOC limit corrected to 15 percent O_2. For this listing, the NOx and CO emission limits remain unchanged from the existing listing, while the VOC limit is reduced from 25 ppmv to 10 ppmv.

Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed (new)

This is a new listing affecting facilities using a lithographic printing press for commercial printing of various paper products. The process uses a coating unit, infrared (IR) dryer rated at 175 kW, ultraviolet (UV) dryer rated at 170 kW, and an exhaust system. This listing requires the use of UV curable or Oil-based inks, VOC content of Fountain Solution ≤ 8% by volume, and VOC content of Blanket and Roller Washes ≤ 100 grams per liter. This equipment shall be operated in compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171.

Section III – Other Technologies

The intent of this section is to indicate that Section III of the BACT Guidelines represents other/emerging technologies that have been permitted and placed into operation but have not yet demonstrated sufficient performance to qualify as LAER.

Two new listings are proposed, as summarized in Table 2 and described below. Staff will continue to collect relevant performance, reliability, maintenance, and other data to support these listings as future LAER/BACT determinations.

Table 2 - Summary of Proposed Part B: Section III – Other Technologies

Equipment Category	Current Limit	Proposed Limit
Boiler, Refinery Gas or Natural Gas or Process Gas Fired, 520.4 MMBtu/hr[(1)]	New Listing	NOx: 2.5 ppmv[(2)], 30-day average 3.0 ppmv, 24-hr average CO: 27 ppmv, 30-day average 35 ppmv, 24-hr average @ 3% O_2 Ammonia: 5 ppmv, 1-hr average
Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System	New Listing	Total Sulfur as H_2S (Hydrogen sulfide): 2.0 ppmv

[(1)] Million British thermal units per hour

[(2)] Parts per million by volume, dry basis

Boiler, Refinery Gas Fired (new)

This new listing is based on two boilers, each boiler rated at 260.2 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), fired on refinery fuel gas, natural gas, and process gas from a fume scrubber. They are equipped with low NOx burners and with approximately 10 percent of flue gas recirculated into the burners, resulting in reduced flame temperature and reduced NOx formation. For post-combustion NOx control, each boiler will be equipped with a selective catalytic reduction unit. Each boiler is operated independently to meet the steam demand of the facility. The permit to construct was issued in 2023. The emission limits in the permit to construct are as follows: 3.0 ppmv NOx and 35 ppmv CO, based on a 24-hour average; 2.5 ppmv NOx and 27 ppmv CO, based on 30-day average; and 5 ppmv ammonia, based on one-hour average. The NOx and CO limits are corrected to 3 percent O_2 on a dry basis.

Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System (new)

The digester gas treatment unit has a capacity of 1,200 standard cubic feet per minute. This biogas conditioning and upgrading system transforms raw biogas into renewable natural gas and includes two hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) removal vessels, which are both operated to maximize treatment efficiency and ensure continuous removal capacity. The permit to construct includes a condition to limit the H_2S concentration to 2.0 ppmv at the outlet of the tail gas carbon adsorber.

No updates to the other portions of Sections I, II, and III are proposed.

Part C – Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

Part C describes the policy and procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities and explains what BACT is, why it is required, when it is required, and how it is determined for Non-Major Polluting Facilities.

The following changes are proposed to Part C:

- Correct word usage for consistency.
- Routine update of the Maximum Cost-Effectiveness Values in Table 5 consistent with the second-quarter 2026 Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index, in accordance with the BACT Guidelines policy.
- Update Figure 2, "The Ongoing BACT Update Process" to add the Stationary Source Committee into the flow chart to be consistent with the BACT SRC Charter.

The proposed amended Part C is included in Attachment E.

Part D – BACT Determinations for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

Part D consists of BACT determinations for minor sources which are established in accordance with state law at the time an application is deemed complete.

The proposed new and updated amendments to Part D address equipment and processes for which the emission limits have been achieved in practice and for maintaining consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and California state requirements. All proposed Part D amendments and updates will not result in more stringent requirements than would otherwise occur through current rule compliance, which constitutes Minor Source BACT (MSBACT) under Part C – Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities. Therefore, an evaluation of the achieved-in-practice status and cost-effectiveness of the underlying technologies is not required and was not conducted. Accordingly, the specific duties prior to revision set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11 do not apply to this proposed listing.

The proposed amended Part D BACT determinations are summarized in Table 3 and described below, and the proposed amended Part D is included in Attachment F.

Table 3 – Summary of Proposed Part D BACT Determinations

Equipment Category	Current Limit	Proposed Limit
Food Oven		
Ribbon Burner > 500°F	NOx: 60 ppmv[(1)] @ 3% O_2 CO: Compliance with Rule 407 or 1153.1	NOx: 30 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: 800 ppmv @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1
Ribbon Burner ≤ 500°F Other Direct Fired Burner	NOx: 30 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: Compliance with Rule 407 or 1153.1	NOx: 30 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: 800 ppmv @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1
Infrared Burner	NOx: 30 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: Compliance with Rule 407 or 1153.1	NOx: 15 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: 800 ppmv @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1
Indirect Fired Burner	Indirect Fired units may be subject to Rules 1146 and 1146.1 and BACT for Process Heater.	NOx: 30 ppmv @ 3% O_2 CO: 800 ppmv @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1
Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired	New Listing/Category	VOC: 10 ppmv @ 15% O_2 NOx: 2.5 ppmv @ 15% O_2 CO: 12 ppmv @ 15% O_2

[(1)] Parts per million by volume, dry basis

Food Oven (update)

Update the "Food Oven" emission limits to be consistent with the current Rule 1153.1 Phase I limits. The following minor source BACT listings have outdated NOx and/or CO limits: ribbon burner, other direct-fired burner, and infrared burner. Staff proposes to replace the existing outdated BACT requirements for each of these minor source BACT listings with the following language: "Compliance with Rule 1153.1". In addition, staff proposes to update the NOx emission limits for ribbon burners operating above 500°F and infrared burners from 60 to 30 ppmv and from 30 to 15 ppmv, respectively, for indirect fire burner to add a NOx limit of 30 ppmv, and to add a CO emission limit of 800 ppmv for all subcategories of food ovens. The NOx and CO limits are corrected to 3 percent O_2 on a dry basis. This proposed amendment will ensure that these minor source BACT listings reflect the latest, lower NOx and CO emission limits which have been achieved in practice and are consistent with Rule 1153.1.

Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired (new)

This new listing is solely for linear generators fired on natural gas and used for non-emergency applications to produce electricity. This technology creates linear motion that is directly converted into electricity. Each system contains two linear generator cores, operating in tandem. Due to the low operating temperature, fewer NOx emissions are expected. Each core is equipped with an oxidation catalyst to reduce emissions of VOC and CO. The achieved-in-practice cases are two linear generator systems rated at 240 kWe each. Source test results confirm compliance with the following emission limits: 2.5 ppmv NOx, 12 ppmv CO, and 10 ppmv VOC corrected to 15 percent O_2.

Part E – Policy and Procedures for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases

Part E describes the policy and procedures for facilities subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for greenhouse gases and explains what BACT is, why it is required, when it is required, and how it is determined for the subject facilities.

The proposed changes to Part E consist of corrections of minor grammatical errors.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Best Available Control Technology Guidelines

Overview

Part A: Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting Facilities

Part B: LAER/BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities

Part C: Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

Part D: BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

Part E: Policy and Procedures for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases

Part F: BACT Determinations for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases

August 17, 2000 (Revised June 6, 2003; December 5, 2003; July 9, 2004; July 14, 2006; December 2, 2016; February 2, 2018; February 1, 2019; February 5, 2021; September 2, 2022; February 2, 2024; November 6, 2026)

Deputy Executive Officer
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OVERVIEW

Chapter 1 - Introduction

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) Regulation XIII – New Source Review (NSR) and Regulation XX – RECLAIM, require applicants to use Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for new sources, relocated sources, and modifications to existing sources that may result in an emission increase of any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound (ODC), or ammonia. Regulation XIII, Rule 1303 (a)(2), requires the Executive Officer to periodically publish BACT Guidelines that establish the procedures and the BACT requirements for commonly permitted equipment.

South Coast AQMD Regulation XIV – Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants, requires applicants to use Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (T-BACT) for new, relocated or modified permit units that result in a cumulative increase in Maximum Individual Cancer Risk (MICR) of greater than one in a million (1.0×10^{-6}) at any receptor location. Additionally, Regulation XVII – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) also sets forth BACT requirements for new sources, relocated sources and modifications to existing sources that emit attainment air contaminants. PSD BACT is incorporated into these BACT Guidelines. As of the publication date of these guidelines, there is currently no requirement for South Coast AQMD to publish T-BACT guidelines, and T-BACT must be established during the permitting process.

BACKGROUND

~~Historically, t~~The BACT Guidelines were first published in May 1983, and later revised in October 1988. The Guidelines consisted of two parts: Part A – Policy and Procedures, and Part B – BACT Determinations. Part A provided an overview and general guidance while Part B contained specific BACT information by source category and pollutant. ~~Since the October 1988 revision, Part A was amended once in 1995, and Part B was updated with six LAER determinations between 1997 and 1998.~~

On December 11, 1998, the Governing Board approved a new format for listing BACT determinations in Part B of the Guidelines. While the previous Part B of the BACT Guidelines specified BACT requirements and set out source category determinations which could be interpreted as definitive, the new format simply provides listings of recent BACT determinations by South Coast AQMD permitting staff and others as well as information on new and emerging technologies. Part B of the South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines now follows the same outline as the permit listings in the California Air Resources Board State Technology Clearinghouse Database, which is managed under the direction of the California Air Resources Board Technology Assessment Section~~California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's (CAPCOA) Engineering Managers Committee~~. In addition, BACT determinations made by South Coast AQMD are submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse by ARB staff. Further information on the format of the Guidelines, including reasons for the change in direction, may be found in Board Letters

presented at the October 1998 Board Meeting, Agenda No. 41, and the December 1998 Board Meeting, Agenda No. 28.

~~The public participation process includes technical review and comments by a focused BACT Scientific Review Committee (BACT SRC) at periodic intervals, prior to the updates of the South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines. The Board established a 30-day notice period for the BACT SRC and interested persons to review and comment on South Coast AQMD BACT determinations that result in BACT requirements that are more stringent than previously imposed BACT.~~

As a result of amendments to South Coast AQMD's NSR regulations in September 2000, the BACT Guidelines were separated into two sections: one for major polluting facilities and another for non-major (minor) polluting facilities. (See Chapter 2 in the Overview for how to determine if a facility is major or minor).

The BACT Guidelines for major polluting facilities include:

- Part A: Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting ~~f~~Facilities; and
- Part B: LAER/BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities.

The BACT Guidelines for non-major polluting facilities include:

- Part C: Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities; and
- Part D: BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities.

~~Both the format of the guidelines and the process for determining BACT are significantly different between major and non-major polluting facilities. Major polluting facilities that are subject to NSR are required by the Clean Air Act to have the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). LAER is determined at the time the permit is issued, with little regard for cost, and pursuant to U.S. EPA's LAER policy as to what is achieved in practice. The Part B BACT and LAER determinations for major polluting facilities are only examples of past determinations that help in determining LAER for new permit applications.~~

~~For non-major polluting facilities, BACT will be determined in accordance with state law at the time an application is deemed complete unless a more stringent rule requirement becomes applicable prior to permit issuance. For the most part, it will be as specified in Part D of the BACT Guidelines. Changes to Part D for minor source BACT (MSBACT) to make them more stringent will be subject to public review and South Coast AQMD Board approval, for consideration of cost.~~

For the 2016 amendment to the Guidelines, additional parts have been added to address PSD requirements for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions established by U.S. EPA in 40 CFR 52.21 in 2011. The requirements are incorporated by reference in South Coast AQMD Rule 1714. The BACT Guidelines for GHG requirements include:

- Part E: Policy and Procedures for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases; and

- Part F: BACT Determinations for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases.

~~In order to distinguish between BACT for various sources, this document will use the following nomenclature for BACT:~~

~~LAER for BACT at major polluting facilities~~

~~MSBACT for BACT at non-major polluting facilities~~

~~PSD BACT for BACT at facilities subject to BACT requirements for criteria pollutants~~

BACT FOR MAJOR VS NON-MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

Both the format of the guidelines and the process for determining BACT are significantly different between major and non-major polluting facilities. Major polluting facilities that are subject to NSR are required by the Clean Air Act to have the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). LAER is determined at the time the permit is issued, with little regard for cost, and pursuant to U.S. EPA's LAER policy as to what is achieved in practice. The Part B BACT and LAER determinations for major polluting facilities are only examples of past determinations that help in determining LAER for new permit applications.

For non-major polluting facilities, BACT will be determined in accordance with state law at the time an application is deemed complete unless a more stringent rule requirement becomes applicable prior to permit issuance. For the most part, it will be as specified in Part D of the BACT Guidelines. Changes to Part D for minor source BACT (MSBACT) to make them more stringent will be subject to public review and South Coast AQMD Board approval, for consideration of cost.

In order to distinguish between BACT for various sources, this document will use the following nomenclature for BACT:

- LAER for BACT at major polluting facilities
- MSBACT for BACT at non-major polluting facilities
- PSD BACT for BACT at facilities subject to BACT requirements for criteria pollutants

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

California Health & Safety Code Section 40440.11 specifies the criteria and process that must be followed by the South Coast AQMD to establish new BACT emission limits ~~and standards~~. This code ~~includes requirements~~ requires ~~that ensure cost-effectiveness evaluations are subject to~~ South Coast AQMD Governing Board review ~~and to~~ at a public hearing~~s~~ prior to revision of the BACT Guidelines and also requires cost-effectiveness evaluations for listings that are more stringent than the existing Guidelines. The public participation process includes technical review and comments by a focused BACT Scientific Review Committee (BACT SRC) at periodic intervals, prior to the updates of the South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines. The Board established a 30-day notice period for

the BACT SRC and interested persons to review and comment on South Coast AQMD BACT determinations that result in BACT requirements that are more stringent than previously imposed BACT.

Written comments about the BACT Guidelines are welcome at any time and will be evaluated by South Coast AQMD staff and included in the BACT Docket at the South Coast AQMD library. These comments should be addressed to:

South Coast Air Quality Management District
BACT Team
Engineering and Permitting
21865 Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-0934

Comments may also be submitted via email to BACTTeam@aqmd.gov, and should include BACT Docket in the subject line.

The BACT Guidelines are available ~~without charge~~ from South Coast AQMD's website at www.aqmd.gov/home/permits/bact. ~~A hardcopy of the BACT Guidelines may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to Subscription Services at www.aqmd.gov/contact/subscription-services or by calling (909) 396-3720. Revisions to the Guidelines will be mailed to all persons that have purchased annual updates to the BACT Guidelines.~~

Chapter 2 – Applicability Determination

This chapter explains how to determine whether a facility is a major or minor polluting facility, and how a facility can become a minor polluting facility.

MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITY EMISSION THRESHOLDS

A facility is a major polluting facility (or a major stationary source as it is called in the federal Clean Air Act [CAA]) if it emits, or has the potential to emit (PTE), a criteria air pollutant at a level that equals or exceeds emission thresholds specified in the CAA[1] based on the attainment or nonattainment status. Table 1 presents those emission thresholds for each criteria air pollutant for each air basin in South Coast AQMD. The map in Figure 1 shows the location of the three air basins in South Coast AQMD. **If a threshold for any one criteria pollutant is equaled or exceeded, the facility is a major polluting facility, and will be subject to LAER for all pollutants subject to NSR.** Table 1 does not include emission thresholds that trigger GHG BACT for South Coast AQMD Rule 1714 and 40 CFR 52.21. Part E of the BACT Guidelines should be referenced for a detailed explanation of how GHG BACT emission thresholds are determined.

A facility includes all sources located within contiguous properties owned or operated by the same person, or persons under common control. Contiguous means in actual contact or separated only by a public roadway or other public right-of-way. However, on-shore crude oil and gas production facilities under the same ownership or use entitlement must be included with offshore crude oil and gas production facilities located in Southern California Coastal or Outer Continental Shelf waters.

The following mobile source emissions are also considered as part of the facility[2]:

1. Emissions from in-plant vehicles; and
2. All emissions from ships during the loading or unloading of cargo and while at berth where the cargo is loaded or unloaded; and
3. Non-propulsion ship emissions within Coastal Waters under South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

[1] The major source emission thresholds are higher for air basins that comply with the national ambient air quality standard and lower depending on how far an air basin is from compliance with the standard for a pollutant. The lowest thresholds apply to extreme non-attainment air basins, the only ones which are the South Coast Air Basin and San Joaquin Valley Air Basin for ozone (VOC and NOx).

[2] In accordance with Rule 1306(g).

Table 1 – Actual or Potential Emission Threshold Levels (Tons per Year) for Major Polluting Facilities

Pollutant	South Coast Air Basin	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin	Non-Palo Verde, Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin
VOC	10	10	100
NOx	10	10	100
SOx[3]	70	70	100
CO	50	100	100
PM_{10}	70	70	100
$PM_{2.5}$	70	---	---

Figure 1 – Map of South Coast AQMD



[3] The threshold for SOx, as a precursor for PM, is 70 tons per year for serious PM_{10} areas, which the SCAB previously was, and 70 tons per year for serious $PM_{2.5}$ areas, which the SCAB currently is. Rule 1302 previously specified 100 tons per year, which was in error, and was changed at the November 2016 Board Meeting.

POTENTIAL TO EMIT

Potential to emit is based on permit conditions that limit emissions or throughput. If there are no such permit conditions, PTE is based on:

- the maximum rated capacity; and
- the maximum daily hours of operation; and
- physical characteristics of the materials processed.

The PTE must include fugitive emissions associated with the source. RECLAIM emission allocations are not considered emission limits because RECLAIM facilities may purchase RTCs and increase their emissions without modifying their permit. For PSD purposes, as well as Rule 1325 for $PM_{2.5}$, which incorporates federal requirements, fugitive emissions are included only for major source categories specifically identified in 40 CFR 52.21.

LIMITING POTENTIAL TO EMIT

A facility's PTE can be capped by an enforceable permit condition that limits emissions. This condition will likely involve monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting to ensure that emissions remain below the permit limit.

Chapter 3 - When is BACT Required?

This chapter explains when BACT is required by identifying the air pollutants subject to BACT, the permit actions that trigger BACT review, and the calculation procedures to determine emission increases.

POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO NSR, PSD AND BACT

The South Coast AQMD's New Source Review (NSR) programs include *Regulation XIII - New Source Review* and *Rule 2005 - New Source Review for RECLAIM*. Rule 2005 applies only to NOx and SOx emissions from RECLAIM facilities, while Regulation XIII applies to other non-attainment air pollutants from RECLAIM facilities, all non-attainment air pollutants from all other facilities, and ammonia and ozone-depleting compound (ODC) emissions from all facilities. ODCs are defined as Class I substances listed in 40 CFR, Part 82, Appendix A, Subpart A, and are listed in Table 2. Rule 1325 specifically applies to $PM_{2.5}$.

Although the South Coast AQMD is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for SO_2 and NO_2, NOx is a precursor to ozone, and both SOx and NOx are precursors to PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, which are non-attainment air pollutants. Therefore, SOx and NOx are treated as non-attainment air pollutants as well. The net result is that VOC, NOx, SOx, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are subject to NSR in all of South Coast AQMD.

The South Coast Air Basin has historically been designated nonattainment for CO. However, there has been considerable improvement in CO air quality in the Basin from 1976 to 2005. In 2001, the Basin met both the federal and state 8-hour CO standards for the first time at all monitoring stations. The 2003 AQMP revision to the CO plan served a dual purpose; it replaced the 1997 attainment demonstration that lapsed at the end of 2000, and it provided the basis for a CO maintenance plan in the future. The Basin was designated as attainment for CO in 2007.[4] ~~Therefore~~Although, CO is in attainment with state and federal ambient air quality standards, CO is subject to BACT based on a policy and programmatic determination that was made in 2007 in consideration of the –air basin's re-designation to a maintenance area.~~South Coast AQMD policy~~.

The South Coast AQMD's Regulation XVII – Prevention of Significant Deterioration sets forth BACT requirements for stationary sources that emit attainment air contaminants. The BACT requirement applies to any net emission increase of a criteria pollutant from a permit unit at any source. As explained in the South Coast AQMD Staff Report for Regulation XVII dated September 28, 1988 for the October 7, 1988 Board meeting, **the PSD BACT requirement is applicable to all permit**

[4] CO Attainment Status memo dated August 9th, 2007 (https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/bact/policy-and-guidance-documents/8-9-07-coattainmentstatus2.pdf)

units regardless ~~if~~ of whether the source is classified as a minor or major facility.

Lead (Pb) is a criteria air pollutant and is subject to BACT in areas of non-attainment or is subject to PSD in areas of attainment. Pb can be a component of a source's PM_{10} emissions and is therefore subject to BACT for PM_{10}. BACT for Pb will be BACT for PM_{10} or compliance with Rules 1420, 1420.1 or 1420.2, whichever is more stringent.

The applicability of the various pollutants to NSR in the various air basins is summarized in Table 3. See Figure 1 in the previous chapter for a map of South Coast AQMD that shows the location of the three air basins in South Coast AQMD.

Table 2 – Class I Substances (ODCs)*

A. Group I: $CFCl_3$ Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) CF_2Cl_2 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12) $C_2F_3Cl_3$ Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113) $C_2F_4Cl_2$ Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114) C_2F_5Cl Monochloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115) All isomers of the above chemicals B. Group II: CF_2ClBr Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon-1211) CF_3Br Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon-1301) $C_2F_4Br_2$ Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon-2402) All isomers of the above chemicals C. Group III: CF_3Cl Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13) C_2FCl_5 Pentachlorofluoroethane (CFC-111) $C_2F_2Cl_4$ Tetrachlorodifluoroethane (CFC-112) C_3FCl_7 Heptachlorofluoropropane (CFC-211) $C_3F_2Cl_6$ Hexachlorodifluoropropane (CFC-212) $C_3F_3Cl_5$ Pentachlorotrifluoropropane (CFC-213) $C_3F_4Cl_4$ Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane (CFC-214) $C_3F_5Cl_3$ Trichloropentafluoropropane (CFC-215) $C_3F_6Cl_2$ Dichlorohexafluoropropane (CFC-216) C_3F_7Cl Chloroheptafluoropropane (CFC-217) All isomers of the above chemicals D. Group IV: CCl_4 Carbon Tetrachloride E. Group V: $C_2H_3Cl_3$ 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform) All isomers of the above chemical except 1,1,2-trichloroethane F. Group VI: CH_3Br Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide) H. Group VIII: CH_2BrCl (Chlorobromomethane)	G. Group VII: $CHFBr_2$ CHF_2Br (HBFC-2201) CH_2FBr C_2HFBr_4 $C_2HF_2Br_3$ $C_2HF_3Br_2$ C_2HF_4Br $C_2H_2FBr_3$ $C_2H_2F_2Br_2$ $C_2H_2F_3Br$ $C_2H_2FBr_2$ $C_2H_3F_2Br$ C_2H_4FBr C_3HFBr_6 $C_3HF_2Br_5$ $C_3HF_3Br_4$ $C_3HF_4Br_3$ $C_3HF_5Br_2$ C_3HF_6Br $C_3H_2FBr_5$ $C_3H_2F_2Br_4$ $C_3H_2F_3Br_3$ $C_3H_2F_4Br_2$ $C_3H_2F_5Br$ $C_3H_3FBr_4$ $C_3H_3F_2Br_3$ $C_3H_3F_3Br_2$ $C_3H_3F_4Br$ $C_3H_4FBr_3$ $C_3H_4F_2Br_2$ $C_3H_4F_3Br$ $C_3H_5FBr_2$ $C_3H_5F_2Br$ C_3H_6FBr

* 40 CFR, Part 82, Appendix A, Subpart A

Table 3 – Applicability of NSR to Various Pollutants in South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB), Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB), and Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB)

Air Basin	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	NH_3	Pb	ODC
SOCAB	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
SSAB	√	√	√		√		√	√	√
MDAB	√	√	√		√		√	√	√

PERMIT ACTIONS SUBJECT TO NSR, PSD AND BACT

South Coast AQMD's NSR and PSD regulations are preconstruction permit review programs that require the Executive Officer to deny a permit to construct unless the proposed equipment includes BACT when:

- new equipment is installed;
- existing stationary permitted equipment is relocated; or
- existing permitted equipment is modified such that there is an emission increase.

If the new equipment is to replace the same kind of equipment, NSR[5] still requires BACT unless it is an identical replacement, which does not require a new permit according to *Rule 219 -Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II.*

BACT is not required for a change of operator, provided the facility is a continuing operation at the same location, without modification or change in operating conditions.

In case of relocation of a non-major polluting facility, the facility operator may opt out of installing MSBACT, provided that the owner/operator meets the conditions specified in Rule 1302 (ai) and Rule 1306 (d)(3).[6]

PSD applies to GHG if the source is otherwise subject to PSD for another regulated NSR pollutant and the source is new with a GHG PTE ≥ 75,000 tons per year CO_2e, or an existing source with a modification resulting in a similar GHG emissions increase.

It is South Coast AQMD policy that BACT is required only for emission increases greater than or equal to one (1.0) pound per day.

In accordance with policy established by South Coast AQMD's Engineering and Permitting division in June 2018, for the purpose of preventing circumvention of

[5] See Rules 1303(a) and 1304(a).

[6] U.S. EPA has expressed concerns with this provision of the NSR Rules for minor polluting facilities as of September 2000. Staff will continue to work with U.S. EPA to resolve this issue.

triggering a BACT requirement, a period of 5 years prior to the date of application submittal shall be used to accumulate all previous permitting actions allowing emission increases for that specific permit unit to determine if emission increases exceed or equal 1.0 pound per day for any nonattainment air contaminant, any ozone depleting compound, or ammonia.

Limited BACT Exemption

Rule 1304 (Exemptions) was amended in November 2021 to add subdivision (f) to include a limited BACT exemption for RECLAIM and former RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available to new or modified permit units located at a RECLAIM or former RECLAIM facility, for PM_{10} and SOx emission increases associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution control equipment for controlling NOx emissions to comply with NOx Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) emission limits. The objective of the proposed narrow BACT exemption is to address the co-pollutant issue associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution controls and the replacement of equipment that is combined with an installation or modification of add-on air pollution control required to transition NOx RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available only to projects at qualified facilities that meet all the requirements listed under Rule 1304 subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (E)[7].

CALCULATION PROCEDURES FOR EMISSION INCREASES

The calculation procedures for determining whether there is an increase in emissions from an equipment modification that triggers BACT are different for NOx and SOx pollutants from RECLAIM facilities than for all other cases. In general, the calculation procedures for RECLAIM facilities are less likely to result in an emission increase that requires BACT.

For NOx and SOx emissions from a source at a RECLAIM facility, there is an emission increase if the maximum hourly potential to emit is greater after the modification than it was before the modification.[8]

For modifications subject to Regulation XIII, there are two possible cases[9]:

1. If the equipment was previously subject to NSR, an emission increase occurs if the new potential to emit in one day is greater than the previous potential to emit in one day.
2. If the equipment was never previously subject to NSR, an emission increase occurs if the new potential to emit in one day exceeds the actual average daily emissions over the two-year period, or other appropriate period, prior to the permit application date. However, for the installation of air pollution controls on any source constructed prior to the adoption of the NSR on October 8, 1976 for the sole purpose of reducing emissions, Rule 1306(f) allows the emission change to be calculated as the post-modification potential to emit minus the pre-modification potential to emit.

[7] See Rule 1304 (f).
[8] See Rule 2005(d) and Engineering Policy & Procedures dated 8/7/2019.
[9] See Rule 1306(d)(2).

The potential to emit is based on permit conditions that directly limit the emissions, or, if there are none, then the potential to emit is based on:

- the maximum rated capacity; and
- the maximum daily hours of operation; and
- the physical characteristics of the materials processed.

Chapter 4 - What is BACT?

This chapter explains the definitions of BACT found in South Coast AQMD rules, state law, and federal law.

NSR RULES (REGULATION XIII)

New sources, relocations, and modifications of existing sources that increase nonattainment air contaminant emissions are subject to New Source Review (NSR) regulations, which require BACT, among other requirements. Both federal and state laws require this strategy. The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requirement for Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) is implemented through BACT in the South Coast AQMD. Federal LAER applies to major sources only. Although federal LAER applies to any emissions increase at a major stationary source of ozone precursors, South Coast AQMD has interpreted this provision as a 1.0 lb/day increase in emissions from all sources subject to NSR. According to South Coast AQMD's rules, BACT requirements may not be less stringent than federal LAER for major polluting facilities. The California Health & Safety Code (H&SC) Section 40405 defines state BACT similar to federal LAER and requires the application of BACT for all new and modified permitted sources subject to NSR.

PSD RULES (REGULATION XVII)

New sources, relocations, and modifications of existing sources that emit attainment air contaminant emissions and certain other specified pollutants are subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations, which require BACT. Pursuant to Rule 1701, the BACT requirement applies to a net emission increase from a permit unit located at minor and major stationary sources. The intention of the PSD requirement is to implement a similar requirement as Regulation XIII to maintain national ambient air quality standards for attainment air contaminants.

DEFINITION OF BACT

Definitions of BACT are found in: Rule *1302 -Definitions* of *Regulation XIII - New Source Review*, which applies to all cases in general, except for *Rule 1702 – Definitions*, which applies only to attainment air contaminants, and *Rule 2000 - General*, which applies to NOx and SOx emissions from RECLAIM facilities. While the definitions are not identical, they are essentially the same. Section (h) of *Rule 1302 - Definitions* defines BACT as:

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) means the most stringent emission limitation or control technique which:

(1) has been achieved in practice for such category or class of source; or

(2) is contained in any state implementation plan (SIP) approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for such category or class of source. A specific limitation or control technique shall not apply if the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer or designee that such limitation or control technique is not presently achievable; or

(3) is any other emission limitation or control technique, found by the Executive Officer or designee to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources or for a specific source, and cost-effective as compared to measures as listed in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) or rules adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board.

The first two requirements in the BACT definition are required by federal law, as LAER for major sources. The third part of the definition is unique to South Coast AQMD and some other areas in California and allows for more stringent controls than LAER.

Rule 1303(a)(2) requires that economic and technical feasibility be considered in establishing the class or category of sources and the BACT requirements for non-major polluting facilities.

REQUIREMENTS OF HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 40440.11

Senate Bill 456 (Kelley) was chaptered into state law in 1995 and became effective in 1996. H&SC Section 40440.11 specifies the criteria and process that must be followed by the South Coast AQMD to update its BACT Guidelines to establish more stringent BACT limits for listed source categories. After consultation with the affected industry, ~~the~~ CARB, and the U.S. EPA, and considerable legal review and analysis, staff concluded that the process specified in SB 456 to update the BACT Guidelines should be interpreted to apply only if the South Coast AQMD proposes to make BACT more stringent than LAER or to establish BACT for non-major sources. This is because the CAA requires the South Coast AQMD staff to apply current LAER for major polluting facilities, even if the proposed LAER determination has not gone through the SB456 process. Therefore, the SB 456 requirements do apply to BACT requirements for non-major polluting facilities, but do not apply to federal LAER determinations for major polluting facilities.

CLEAN FUEL GUIDELINES

In January 1988, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a Clean Fuels Policy that included a requirement to use clean fuels as part of BACT. The implementation of this policy is further described in Parts A and C of these guidelines.

Chapter 5 - Review of Staff BACT Determinations

New BACT determinations and guideline updates proposed by South Coast AQMD staff are subject to public notification requirements. In addition to allowing the public to comment on these items, the South Coast AQMD has established a BACT Scientific Review Committee (BACT SRC) to review and comment on technical matters of the proposals.

The South Coast AQMD has included provisions for an applicant to request a review of particular circumstances regarding a permit application and reconsideration of the BACT determination. Additional avenues are available to permit applicants for further review of staff BACT determinations through South Coast AQMD management, BACT Review Committee, Hearing Board, and the Governing Board.

BACT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW COMMITTEE (BACT SRC)

The BACT SRC was established as a standing committee by action of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board on September 8, 1995, to enhance the public participation process and include technical review, and comments by a focused committee at periodic intervals, prior to the updates of the South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines. The BACT SRC Charter details the goals, objectives, composition, qualifications, and operational guidelines of the BACT SRC[10]. A 30-day notice period applies for the BACT SRC and interested persons to review and comment on South Coast AQMD BACT determinations that result in BACT requirements that are more stringent than previously imposed. The BACT SRC consist of up to 19 members, includeing but are not limited to, representatives from CARB, U.S. EPA, neighboring Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD), with the balance of the committee created by invitation of recognized experts from industry, public utilities, suppliers of air pollution control equipment and advocacy groups. Whenever a committee member resigns or is no longer able to serve, South Coast AQMD seeks out an appropriate replacement to join the committee. A list of current BACT SRC members can be accessed at

~~Scientific Review Committee (aqmd.gov)~~ http://www.aqmd.gov/home/permits/bact/scientific-review-committee.

The overall purpose of the BACT Scientific Review Committee is to:

- Comment on proposed new and more stringent BACT determinations in permit applications under 30-day public review.

[10] See South Coast Air Quality Management District Best Available Control Technology Scientific Review Committee Charter: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/bact-src/bact-src-charter/amended-bact-src-charter_02012019.pdf

- Comment on proposed BACT listings for all parts of the BACT Guidelines.

Except for the above, the BACT SRC's purpose is not to comment on past permitting decisions or change them. Specifically, the role of the BACT SRC is to review and comment in writing on the appropriateness of new BACT determinations under 30-Day public review. During this comment period, South Coast AQMD, State, and Federal required permit issuance timelines are still in effect. South Coast AQMD BACT staff will ~~commit to sending~~send the BACT SRC newly proposed BACT listings at least seven days prior to the next scheduled BACT SRC meeting. Meetings will typically consist of a presentation by BACT Team (BACTTeam@aqmd.gov) staff of new BACT ~~forms~~ determinations and technical data and a general discussion of the proposed BACT listings~~, as well as addressing any preliminary written comments received from the public and BACT SRC prior to the meeting~~. South Coast AQMD staff will respond in writing to preliminary comments about new BACT proposals within thirty days of the subject BACT SRC meeting. New issues raised during the BACT SRC meetings regarding newly proposed BACT listings will be addressed at the subsequent BACT SRC meeting to allow time for South Coast AQMD staff to research the comments. South Coast AQMD Engineering staff may also respond to specific issues raised at the following BACT SRC meeting.

In addition to newly proposed BACT listings, the BACT SRC will be tasked with reviewing and commenting on updates to the policy and procedure sections of the BACT Guidelines prior to the guidelines being presented to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board for approval.

MEETING WITH SOUTH COAST AQMD MANAGEMENT

South Coast AQMD management, starting with the Senior Engineering Manager of the permitting team, can consider unique and site-specific characteristics of an individual permit. The allowance for site-specific characteristics has been designed into the guidelines and can be reviewed with the manager of the section processing the permit. It is also possible to request review at the next level, with the Assistant Deputy Executive Officer of Engineering and Permitting. The Senior Engineering Managers and the Assistant Deputy Executive Officers are empowered to make case-by-case decisions on an individual permit. Further review can be obtained through a meeting with the Deputy Executive Officer (DEO) of Engineering and Permitting. Ultimately, all permitting decisions are the responsibility of the Executive Officer.

THE BACT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Beyond meetings with South Coast AQMD management, an applicant may also request, prior to permit issuance or denial, that the proposed BACT for an individual permit be reviewed by the BACT Review Committee (BRC). The BRC is composed of five senior-level South Coast AQMD officials - the DEO of Legislative, Public Affairs/Media Office; the DEO of Science and Technology Advancement; the DEO of Engineering and Permitting; the DEO of Planning, Rule Development and Implementation; and General Counsel. This committee can review pending individual applications and decide if the BACT determination is

appropriate. The BRC can be accessed without any fee or legal representation, and will meet upon demand.

THE SOUTH COAST AQMD HEARING BOARD

After the permit is issued or denied, the applicant can seek further independent review of an individual BACT determination through the South Coast AQMD Hearing Board. In order to access this venue, the permit applicant would need to submit a petition and fee to appeal the final BACT determination by South Coast AQMD (once the permit is denied or issued)[11]. The Hearing Board is an independent, quasi-judicial body composed of five members, who can review a permitting decision by the Executive Officer. In this venue, legal counsel represents the South Coast AQMD. Although not required, many petitioners choose to have legal counsel to represent their position.

THE SOUTH COAST AQMD GOVERNING BOARD

Any applicant may petition the South Coast AQMD Governing Board to review a pending application pursuant to South Coast AQMD Regulation XII and Health and Safety Code Section 40509. While the Governing Board has the authority to hear and consider any pending permit application, it has rarely done so. It is important to note that this action must be taken while the permit application is pending with staff. Once staff reaches its decision, the only avenue of appeal is through the Hearing Board and ultimately to court.

[11] Applicants must file an appeal petition with the Hearing Board within thirty days of the receipt of the permit or the notification of permit denial. See Rule 216 - *Appeals*, Regulation V - *Procedure Before the Hearing Board*, and Rule 303 - *Hearing Board Fees* for more information.

ATTACHMENT C

PART A - POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

Chapter 1 - How is LAER Determined for Major Polluting Facilities?

This chapter explains the criteria used for determining LAER[1] and the process for updating Part B of the BACT Guidelines for major polluting facilities.

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LAER FOR MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

South Coast AQMD staff determines LAER requirements on a permit-by-permit basis based on the definition of LAER. In essence, LAER is the most stringent emission limit or control technology for a class or category of source that is:

- found in a state implementation plan (SIP) pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40405(a)(1), or
- achieved in practice (AIP), or
- is technologically feasible and cost effective.

For practical purposes, at this time, nearly all South Coast AQMD LAER determinations will be based on AIP LAER because it is generally more stringent than LAER based on SIP, and because state law constrains South Coast AQMD in using the third approach, as such a determination must go through the SB456 process, which may take more time than allowed for the permit decision.

Based on Governing Board policy, LAER also includes a requirement for the use of clean fuels. Terms such as “achieved in practice” and “technologically feasible” have not been defined in the rule, so the purpose of this section is to explain the criteria South Coast AQMD permitting staff uses to make a LAER determination.

LAER Based on a SIP

The most stringent emission limit found in an approved state implementation plan (SIP) might be the basis for LAER. This means that the most stringent emission limit adopted by any state as a rule, regulation or permit[2], and approved by U.S. EPA, is eligible as a LAER requirement. No other parameters are required to be evaluated when this category is chosen. This does not include future emission limits that have not yet been implemented.

[1] In order to distinguish between BACT for major polluting facilities and BACT for minor polluting facilities, this document uses the term LAER when referring to BACT for major polluting facilities.

[2] Some states incorporate individual permits into their SIP as case-by-case Reasonably Available Control Technology requirements.

Achieved in Practice LAER

Regulatory Documents

An emission limit or control technology may be considered achieved in practice (AIP) for a category or class of source if it exists in any of the following regulatory documents or programs:

- South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines
- CAPCOA BACT Clearinghouse
- U.S. EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
- Other districts' and states' BACT Guidelines
- BACT/LAER requirements in New Source Review permits issued by South Coast AQMD or other agencies

However, staff will check with the permitting authority (other than South Coast AQMD) on the status of the BACT or LAER requirement. If it is found that an emission limit is not being achieved or a control technology is not performing as expected in the equipment referenced in any of the above sources or in other equipment used as the basis for the BACT or LAER determination, then it will not be considered as AIP.

New Technologies/Emission Levels

New technologies and innovations of existing technologies occasionally evolve without a regulatory requirement, but still deserve consideration. They may have been voluntarily installed to reduce emissions, and may or may not be subject to an air quality permit or an emission limit. Therefore, in addition to the above means of being determined as AIP, a control technology or emission limit may also be considered as AIP if it meets all the following criteria:

Commercial Availability

At least one vendor must offer this equipment for regular or full-scale operation in the United States. A performance warranty or guaranty must be available with the purchase of the control technology, as well as parts and service.

Reliability

All control technologies must have been installed and operated reliably for at least six months. If the operator did not require the basic equipment to operate daily, then the equipment must have at least 183 cumulative days of operation. During this period, the basic and/or control equipment must have operated: 1) at a minimum of 50% design capacity; or 2) in a manner that is typical of the equipment in order to provide an expectation of continued reliability of the control technology.

Effectiveness

The control technology must be verified to perform effectively over the range of operation expected for that type of equipment. If the control technology will be allowed to operate at lesser effectiveness during certain modes of operation, then those modes of operation must be identified. The verification shall be based on a performance test or tests deemed to be acceptable by South Coast AQMD, when possible, or other performance data.

Technology Transfer

LAER is based on what is AIP for a category or class of source. However, U.S. EPA guidelines require that technology that is determined to be AIP for one category of source be considered for transfer to other source categories. There are two types of potentially transferable control technologies: 1) exhaust stream controls, and 2) process controls and modifications. For the first type, technology transfer must be considered between source categories that produce similar exhaust streams. For the second type, technology transfer must be considered between source categories with similar processes.

Federal $PM_{2.5}$ New Source Review and South Coast AQMD Rule 1325

$PM_{2.5}$ NSR applies to a new major polluting facility, major modifications to a major polluting facility, and any modification to an existing facility that would constitute a major polluting facility. A major polluting facility would be a facility located in areas federally designated pursuant to 40 CFR 81.305 as non-attainment for $PM_{2.5}$ for the South Coast Air Basin (SOCAB) which has actual emissions of, or the potential to emit, 70 tons or more per year of $PM_{2.5}$, or its precursors for serious areas. For major modifications, LAER applies on a pollutant-specific basis to emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ and its precursors, for which (1) the source is major, (2) the modification results in a significant increase, and (3) the modification results in a significant net emissions increase.

Significant means in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates[3]:

Nitrogen oxides:	40 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tons per year
Volatile organic compound (VOC):	40 tons per year[4]
$PM_{2.5}$:	10 tons per year
Ammonia:	40 tons per year[5]

A facility subject to the Federal $PM_{2.5}$ NSR will be required to comply with the following:

- Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER); and
- Emission increases offset; and
- Certification of compliance with Clean Air Act; and

[3] South Coast AQMD Rule 1325(b)(~~12~~13), as amended on January 4, 2019

[4] VOC was added to Rule 1325 as a precursor to $PM_{2.5}$ pursuant to EPA's 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ SIP implementation Rule

[5] Ammonia was added to Rule 1325 as a precursor to $PM_{2.5}$ pursuant to EPA's 2016 $PM_{2.5}$ SIP implementation Rule.

- Analysis conducted of benefits of the proposed project outweigh the environmental and social costs associated with that project.

Please refer to South Coast AQMD Rule 1325 for specific requirements.

Limited BACT Exemption

Rule 1304 - Exemptions was amended in November 2021 to add subdivision (f) to include a limited BACT exemption for RECLAIM and former RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available to new or modified permit unit located at a RECLAIM or former RECLAIM facilities, for PM_{10} and SOx emission increases associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution control equipment for controlling NOx emissions to comply with NOx Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) emission limits. The objective of the proposed narrow BACT exemption is to address the co-pollutant issue associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution controls and the replacement of equipment that is combined with an installation or modification of add-on air pollution control required to transition NOx RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available only to projects at qualified facilities that meet all the requirements listed under Rule 1304 subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (E)[6].

Cost in LAER Determinations

U.S. EPA guidelines do not allow for routine consideration of the cost of control in LAER determinations. However, U.S. EPA guidelines say that LAER is not considered achievable if the cost of control is so great that a new source could not be built or operated with a particular control technology. If a facility in the same or comparable industry already uses the control technology, then such use constitutes evidence that the cost to the industry is not prohibitive.

State law (H&SC 40405) also defines BACT as the lowest achievable emission rate, which is the more stringent of either (i) the most stringent emission limitation contained in the SIP, or (ii) the most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice. There is no explicit reference or prohibition to cost considerations, and the applicability extends to all permitted sources. South Coast AQMD rules implement both state BACT and federal LAER requirements simultaneously, and furthermore specify that South Coast AQMD BACT must meet federal LAER requirements for major polluting facilities.

If a proposed LAER determination results in extraordinary costs to a facility, the applicant may bring the matter to South Coast AQMD management for consideration as described in Overview, Chapter ~~6~~5.

Special Permitting Considerations

Although the most stringent AIP LAER for a source category will most likely be the required LAER, South Coast AQMD staff may consider special technical circumstances that apply to the proposed equipment which may allow deviation

[6] See Rule 1304 (f).

from that LAER. The permit applicant should bring any pertinent facts to the attention of the South Coast AQMD permitting engineer for consideration.

Case-Specific Situations

South Coast AQMD staff may consider unusual equipment-specific and site-specific characteristics of the proposed project that would warrant a reconsideration of the LAER requirement for new equipment. Here are some examples of what may be considered.

Technical infeasibility of the control technology

A particular control technology may not be required as LAER if the applicant demonstrates that it is not technically feasible to install and operate it to meet a specific LAER emission limitation in a specific permitting situation.

Operating schedule and project length

If the equipment will operate much fewer hours per year than what is typical, or for a much shorter project length, it can affect what is considered AIP.

Availability of fuel or electricity

Some LAER determinations may not be feasible if a project will be located in an area where natural gas or electricity is not available.

Process requirements

Some LAER determinations specify a particular type of process equipment. South Coast AQMD staff may consider requirements of the proposed process equipment that would make the LAER determination not technically feasible.

Equivalency

The permit applicant may propose alternative means to achieve the same emission reduction as required by LAER. For example, if LAER requires a certain emission limit or control efficiency to be achieved, the applicant may choose any control technology, process modification, or combination thereof that can meet the same emission limit or control efficiency.

Super Compliant Materials

South Coast AQMD will accept the use of super compliant materials in lieu of an add-on control device controlling VOC emissions from coating operations. For example, if a permit applicant uses only surface coatings that meet the super compliant material definition in South Coast AQMD Rule 109, an add-on control device would not be required for VOC LAER. This policy does not preclude any other LAER requirements for other contaminants.

Equipment Modifications

As a general rule, it is more difficult to retrofit existing equipment with LAER as a result of NSR modification when compared to a new source. The equipment being modified may not be compatible with some past LAER determinations that specify a particular process type. There may also be space restrictions that prevent installation of some add-on control technology.

Other Considerations

Although multiple process and control options may be available during the LAER determination process, considerations should be made for options that reduce the formation of air contaminants from the process, as well as ensuring that emissions are properly handled. In addition to evaluating the efficiency of the control stage, these additional considerations are needed to ensure that the system is capable of reducing or eliminating emissions from the facility on a consistent basis during the operational life of the equipment.

Pollution Prevention

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§13101-13109) established a national policy that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible. In many cases, air pollution control is a process that evaluates contaminants at the exhaust of the system. Pollution prevention is the reduction or elimination of waste at the source by the modification of the production process. Pollution prevention measures may consist of the use of alternate or reformulated materials, a modification of technology or equipment, or improvement of energy efficiency changes that result in an emissions reduction. These measures should be considered as part of the LAER determination process if the measures will result in the elimination or reduction of emissions, but are not required to include projects which are considered to fundamentally redefine the source. New and different emissions created by a process or material change will also need to be considered as part of the LAER determination process, in contrast to the overall emissions reductions from the implementation of pollution prevention measures. U.S. EPA policy defined pollution prevention as source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, and protection of natural resources by conservation[7]. U.S. EPA further specifies that pollution prevention does not include recycling (except in-process recycling), energy recovery, treatment or disposal. For purposes of these BACT Guidelines, and to be consistent with federal definitions, source reduction and pollution prevention may include, but not be limited to, a consideration of the feasibility of:

- equipment or technology modifications,
- process or procedure modifications,
- reformulation or redesign of products,
- substitution of raw materials, or
- improvements in housekeeping, maintenance or inventory control,

that reduce the amount of air contaminants entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment, including fugitive emissions.

Monitoring and Testing

[7] U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Law and Policies (www.epa.gov/p2/pollution-prevention-law-and-policies#define)

In order to ensure that LAER determinations continue to meet their initial emission and efficiency standards, periodic or continuous parameter monitoring and testing requirements may be required during the permitting process. Equipment and processes may experience some change over time, due to aging or operational methods of the equipment, which may affect emission rates or control efficiencies. In addition to other rule requirements, additional monitoring and testing requirements may need to focus on aspects directly related to the BACT determination, and may be made enforceable by permit conditions. Monitoring and testing requirements should be specific to characterize operating conditions (e.g. temperatures, pressures, flows, production rates) and measurement techniques when LAER is established to ensure clarity and consistency with the standard.

Capture Efficiency

An integral part of controlling air pollutants emitted from a process with add-on air pollution control equipment is capturing those emissions and directing them to the air pollution control device. Emissions which are designed to be collected by an exhaust system but are vented uncontrolled into the atmosphere can have a much greater impact than controlled emissions. When applicable, the evaluation of a process and its associated control equipment should address the qualification and quantification of capture efficiency. By addressing capture efficiency during LAER determinations, a standard can be established to evaluate the capture efficiency of other systems, as well as ensure that the capture efficiency is maintained consistently over time.

If applicable, LAER determinations may include the percentage capture efficiency and the methods and measurements (e.g. EPA Method 204, capture velocity measurements, design using ACGIH's Industrial Ventilation, static pressures) used to determine and verify it. For various circumstances, several South Coast AQMD rules (Table 4) already require an assessment of collection efficiency of an emission control system following EPA Method 204, EPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", South Coast AQMD's "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency", or other methods approved by the Executive Officer, and are appropriate to include as LAER requirements. The capture efficiency for any LAER Determination shall be no less stringent than any applicable rule requirement. Other considerations that may affect capture, such as cross-drafts, thermal drafts and the volume of combustion products, should also be addressed during this process.

Table 4 – South Coast AQMD Regulation XI and XIV Rules with Capture Efficiency Requirements or Considerations

- 1103
- 1104
- 1106
- 1107
- 1115
- 1122
- 1124
- 1125
- 1126
- 1128
- 1130
- 1130.1
- 1131
- 1132
- 1136
- 1141
- 1141.2
- 1144
- 1145
- 1155
- 1156
- 1162
- 1164
- 1171
- 1175
- 1178
- 1407
- 1420
- 1420.1
- 1420.2
- 1425
- 1469
- 1469.1

LAER APPLICATION CUT-OFF DATES

For applications submitted by major polluting facilities, LAER requirements will be determined based on information available up to the date the permit to construct is issued. This requirement allows interested parties to comment on possible technologies that could provide lower emissions.

Applications for a Registration Permit for equipment issued a valid Certified Equipment Permit (CEP), which is valid for one year, will only be required to comply with LAER as determined at the time the CEP was issued. However, South Coast AQMD staff will reevaluate the LAER requirements for the CEP upon renewal of the Title V permit.

LAER UPDATE PROCESS

South Coast AQMD will update Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations of Part B of the BACT Guidelines on an ongoing basis with actual LAER determinations for South Coast AQMD permits issued to major polluting facilities. The process will depend on whether or not the LAER requirement is more stringent than previous South Coast AQMD LAER determinations for the same equipment category.

When South Coast AQMD permitting staff makes a LAER determination that is no more stringent than previous South Coast AQMD LAER determinations, the permitting team will issue the permit and forward information regarding this LAER determination to the BACT Team.[8] The BACT Team will review this LAER determination with the BACT SRC prior to listing in the BACT Guidelines.

Whenever permitting staff makes a LAER determination that is more stringent than what South Coast AQMD has previously required as LAER, the permit to construct may be subject to a public review. In any event depending on Rule 212, the permitting team will forward the preliminary LAER determination to the BACT Team, who will prepare and send a public notice of the preliminary determination to the BACT SRC, potentially interested persons, and anyone else requesting the information. Staff will consider all comments filed during the 30-day review period before making a permit decision. Staff will make every effort to conduct the public review consistent with the requirements of state law. However, if the 30-day review period conflicts with the deadline of the Permit Streamlining Act[9] for issuing the permit, the permit will be issued in accordance with state law. The 30-day public review may also be done in parallel with other public reviews mandated by *Rule 212 - Standards for Approving Permits and Issuing Public Notice* or *Regulation XXX - Title V Permits* in applicable cases.

On a periodic basis, the South Coast AQMD BACT Team will provide standing status reports to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board's Stationary Source Committee and to the Governing Board.

[8] To reduce the burden on South Coast AQMD of preparing hundreds of LAER Determination Forms each month, forms will not be prepared for routine LAER determinations after Part B, Section I of the guidelines has sufficient entries to demonstrate typical LAER requirements.

[9] The requirements of the Permit Streamlining Act are also found in South Coast AQMD's Rule 210.

In summary, as technology advances, many categories in the South Coast AQMD's BACT Guidelines will be updated with new listings. This ~~on-going~~ongoing process will reflect new lower emitting technologies not previously identified in the Guidelines.

CLEAN FUEL GUIDELINES

In January 1988, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a Clean Fuels Policy that included a requirement to use clean fuels as part of BACT/LAER. A clean fuel is one that produces air emissions equivalent to or lower than natural gas for NO_x, SO_x, ROG, and fine respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}). Besides natural gas, other clean fuels are liquid petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen and electricity. Utilization of zero and near-zero emission technologies are also integrated into the Clean Fuels Policy. The burning of landfill, digester, refinery and other by-product gases is not subject to the clean fuels requirement. However, the combustion of these fuels must comply with other South Coast AQMD rules, including the sulfur content of the fuel.

The requirement of a clean fuel is based on engineering feasibility. Engineering feasibility considers the availability of a clean fuel and safety concerns associated with that fuel. Some state and local safety requirements limit the types of fuel, which can be used for emergency standby purposes. Some fire departments or fire marshals do not allow the storage of LPG near occupied buildings. Fire officials have, in some cases, vetoed the use of methanol in hospitals. If special handling or safety considerations preclude the use of the clean fuel, the South Coast AQMD has allowed the use of fuel oil as a standby fuel in boilers and heaters, fire suppressant pump engines and for emergency standby generators. The use of these fuels must meet the requirements of South Coast AQMD rules limiting NO_x and sulfur emissions.

AIR QUALITY-RELATED ENERGY POLICY

In September 2011, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted an air quality-related energy policy to help guide a unified approach to reducing air pollution while addressing other key environmental concerns including environmental justice, climate change and energy independence. The air quality-related energy policy outlines 10 policies and 10 action steps to help meet federal health-based standards for air quality in the South Coast Air Basin while also promoting the development of zero- and near-zero emission technologies.

Policy 7 is to require any new/repowered in-Basin fossil-fueled generation power plant to incorporate BACT/LAER as required by South Coast AQMD rules, considering energy efficiency for the application. These power plants will need to comply with any requirements adopted by the California Air Resources Board, California Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, California Independent System Operator, or the governing board of a publicly-owned electric utility, as well as state law under the California Environmental Quality Act. In recognizing that fossil fuel electric generation will still be needed in the Basin to complement projected increased use of renewable energy sources, this policy ensures that all fossil-fueled plants will meet existing BACT/LAER requirements

and South Coast AQMD's BACT/LAER determinations will also take into consideration generating efficiency in setting the emission limits. Parts E and F of the BACT Guidelines complement and support this policy.

Chapter 2 - How to Use Part B of the BACT Guidelines

This chapter explains the LAER information found in Part B - LAER/BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities. Part B is a listing of LAER/BACT determinations for major polluting facilities contained in South Coast AQMD and other air pollution control agencies' permits, and data on new and emerging technologies. These LAER/BACT determinations and data are guides and will be used, along with other information, to determine LAER as outlined in Chapter 1. For a listing of equipment types, refer to the List of Equipment Categories. LAER determination for equipment not found in Part B of the BACT Guidelines is done according to the process outlined in Chapter 1.

GENERAL

Part B is divided into three sections. Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations, includes information on LAER/BACT determinations contained in permits issued by South Coast AQMD, with permit limits based on achieved in practice technology. Section II – Non-AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations, lists LAER/BACT determinations contained in other air pollution control agencies' permits or BACT Guidelines, with permit limits based on achieved in practice technology. Section III – Other Technologies, consists of information on technologies which have been achieved in practice but are not reflected in a permit limit, and information on emerging technologies or emission limits which have not yet been achieved in practice. All three sections are subdivided based on the attached List of Equipment Categories. Within each category, the LAER/BACT determinations will be listed in order of stringency.

Each listing includes the following information, in addition to other information detailing the description and operation of the equipment:

- Equipment Information

  This provides information on the manufacturer, model, description, function, size/dimensions/capacity, combustion sources, and cost of the equipment. Cost data are generally obtained from the South Coast AQMD application forms, manufacturer or owner/operator, and are not verified. It also provides additional information such as fuel type for combustion equipment and equipment information comments that can provide weight of parts cleaned per load for degreasers and the number and size of blowers for spray booths.

- Company Information

  This identifies the contact person and owner/operator of the equipment, along with telephone numbers.

- Permit Information

  This identifies the permitting agency and the name and telephone number of the agency's contact person. It also provides information on Permits to

Construct/Operate. The South Coast AQMD is always the issuing agency for LAER determinations listed in Section I.

- Emission Information

  This identifies the actual permit limits and LAER/BACT requirements set forth by the issuing agency for the equipment being evaluated, concise description of the BACT requirements for each regulated contaminant, and basis of the BACT/LAER determination.

- Control Technology

  This provides information on the manufacturer, model, description, size/dimensions/capacity, permit information and required control efficiencies on the control technology used to achieve the permit limit and the LAER/BACT requirements.

- Demonstration of Compliance

  This provides information such as source test or other method that was used to demonstrate compliance and any monitoring or testing requirements.

- Additional South Coast AQMD Reference Data

  This identifies the BCAT (for basic equipment[10]), CCAT (for control equipment), RECLAIM and Title V facilities, and source test ID. It also lists applicable South Coast AQMD Regulation XI rules. Additionally, it provides health risk data for the permit unit.

The above information will enable permit applicants to assess the applicability of each LAER/BACT determination to their particular equipment.

The LAER requirements usually found in the LAER Determination listings are in the form of:

- an emission limit;
- a control technology;
- equipment requirements; or
- a combination of the last two

If the requirement is an emission limit, the applicant may choose any control technology to achieve the emission limit. The South Coast AQMD prefers to set an emission limit as LAER because it allows an applicant the most flexibility in reducing emissions. If control technology and/or equipment requirements are the only specified LAER, then either emissions from the equipment are difficult to measure or it was not possible to specify an emission limit that applies to all equipment within the category. Where possible, an emission limit or control efficiency condition will be specified on the permit along with the control technology or equipment requirements to ensure that the equipment is properly operated with the lowest emissions achievable.

[10] Basic equipment is the process or equipment, which emits the air contaminant for which BACT is being determined.

HOW TO DETERMINE LAER

The Part B LAER determinations are only examples of LAER determinations for equipment that have been issued permits or that have been demonstrated in practice. As described in Chapter 1, LAER is determined on a case-by-case basis. To find out what LAER is likely to be for a particular equipment, the applicant should review the Part B LAER determinations found at the South Coast AQMD website www.aqmd.gov/home/permits/bact. The CAPCOA Clearinghouse maintained by the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse should also be reviewed. These compendiums contain information from other districts, local agencies, and states that may not be included in the South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines. Finally, the South Coast AQMD permitting staff may be contacted to discuss LAER prior to submitting a permit application.

As described in Chapter 1, the permit applicant should bring to the attention of the South Coast AQMD permitting engineer any special permitting considerations that may affect the LAER determination.

ATTACHMENT D

PART B - LAER/BACT DETERMINATIONS FOR MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

Section I - South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determination

Source Type: **Major/LAER**

Application No.: **649020 & 649856**

Equipment Category: **Linear Generator**

Equipment Subcategory: **Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired**

Date: **November 6, 2026**

1. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

A. MANUFACTURER: Mainspring Energy	B. MODEL: MSE-230-NG
C. DESCRIPTION: The Mainspring Energy linear generator is a power generation technology that uses a thermochemical reaction to create linear motion that is directly converted into electricity. Each Mainspring Energy linear generator module consists of two identical cores (reaction zone and electrical generator). Each core includes an air-to-fuel ratio controller and is vented to an oxidation catalyst.	
D. FUNCTION: Mainspring linear generator uses a low-temperature reaction to produce electricity and is used as a stationary prime power source at this facility.	
E. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: Each core is 120 kWe	
COMBUSTION SOURCES	
F. MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT:	
G. BURNER INFORMATION	

TYPE	INDIVIDUAL HEAT INPUT	NUMBER
N/A	N/A	N/A

H. PRIMARY FUEL: Natural gas*	I. OTHER FUEL: N/A
J. OPERATING SCHEDULE: 24 HRS/DAY 7 DAYS/WEEK 52 WKS/YR	
K. EQUIPMENT COST: N/A	
L. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION COMMENTS: *Per Rule 1110.3 - Emissions from Linear Generators, Natural Gas means a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, with at least 80 percent methane by volume, and of pipeline quality, such as the gas sold or distributed by any utility company regulated by the California public utilities commission.	

2. COMPANY INFORMATION

A. COMPANY: Mainspring Energy, Incorporated	B. FAC ID: 189493
C. ADDRESS: 1150 N Pepper Ave CITY: Colton STATE: CA ZIP: 92324	D. NAICS CODE: 445110
E. CONTACT PERSON: Corrie Zupo	F. TITLE: Manager of Air Compliance
G. PHONE NO.: (424) 241-8959	H. EMAIL: corrie.zupo@mainspringenergy.com

3. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. AGENCY: South Coast AQMD	B. APPLICATION TYPE: CHANGE OF CONDITIONS
C. SCAQMD ENGINEER: Kraig Morris	
D. PERMIT INFORMATION: PC ISSUANCE DATE: P/O NO.: G75824 & G75826 PO ISSUANCE DATE: 4/25/2024	
E. START-UP DATE: 2021	
F. OPERATIONAL TIME: > 1 year	

4. EMISSION INFORMATION

A. BACT EMISSION LIMITS AND AVERAGING TIMES:

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM OR PM_{10}	INORGANIC
BACT Limit	10 PPMVD	2.5 PPMVD		12 PPMVD		
Averaging Time	15 Minutes	15 Minutes		15 Minutes		
Correction	15% O_2	15% O_2		15% O_2		

B. OTHER BACT REQUIREMENTS: N/A

C. BASIS OF THE BACT/LAER DETERMINATION: Achieved in Practice/New Technology

D. EMISSION INFORMATION COMMENTS: N/A

5. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. MANUFACTURER: Johnson Matthey	B. MODEL: MC6T-6F-2

C. DESCRIPTION: Oxidation catalyst

D. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: N/A

E. CONTROL EQUIPMENT PERMIT INFORMATION: N/A

APPLICATION NO.: N/A PC ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

PO NO.: N/A PO ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

F. REQUIRED CONTROL EFFICIENCIES: N/A

CONTAMINANT	OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY	CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
VOC	___%	___%	___%
NOx	___%	___%	___%
SOx	___%	___%	___%
CO	___%	___%	___%
PM	___%	___%	___%
PM_{10}	___%	___%	___%
INORGANIC	___%	___%	___%

G. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMMENTS:

Condition 7) This equipment shall be equipped with an air-to-fuel ratio controller with an oxygen sensor.

Condition 8) This equipment shall not be operated unless its exhaust is vented to the oxidation catalyst which is in full operation, and which is in good operation condition at all times.

Condition 9) The owner or operator shall inspect the oxidation catalyst every six months of operation in accordance with the recommendation(s) of the oxidation catalyst manufacturer and determine if it needs to be cleaned or washed.

Condition 10) The operator shall wash the catalyst or replace the catalyst media at least after 12,000 hours of operation.

6. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

A. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATED BY: Source Test

B. DATE(S) OF SOURCE TEST: 2/21/2023

C. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY METHOD: N/A

D. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS: N/A

E. SOURCE TEST/PERFORMANCE DATA:

Parameter	Core 1			Core 2			Permit Limit
	Normal Load	Max. Load	Min. Load	Normal Load	Max. Load	Min. Load	
CO, PPM @ 15% O_2	2.51	2.49	<2.09*	2.24	<1.85*	<2.34*	**12**
NO_X, PPM @ 15% O_2	1.98	1.82	<1.05*	2.25	2.29	<1.17*	**2.5**
VOC, PPM @ 15% O_2	7.48	-	-	8.87	-	-	**10**

* Concentration is below 20% of analyzer range and reported at 20% range.

F. TEST OPERATING PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS:

Condition 14.A) The test shall measure NOx, VOC, CO, CO2, oxygen content, moisture content, temperature, and exhaust flow rate at the exhaust of the equipment.

Condition 14.B) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the source testing requirements of Rule 1110.3.

G. TEST METHODS (SPECIFY AGENCY):

South Coast AQMD Method 100.1 for NOx, O_2, CO_2, and CO (3 runs, 24-36 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 2.3 for velocity (3 runs, 24 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 4.1 for moisture (3 runs, 24 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 25.3 for VOC (1 run (duplicate canisters), 30 mins)

H. MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS:

Condition 13) The owner or operator shall conduct a source test once every five years from the date of the previous source test and not later than the last day of the calendar month that the test is due.

Condition 16) The owner or operator shall conduct diagnostic emissions checks by the use of a portable NOx, CO, and oxygen analyzer at least once every two years from the date of the previous emission check and not later than the last day of the calendar month that the test is due.

I. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE COMMENTS: Each core is operated and tested independently.

7. ADDITIONAL SCAQMD REFERENCE DATA

A. BCAT: 040005	B. CCAT: -	C. APPLICATION TYPE CODE: 66
D. RECLAIM FAC? YES ☐ NO ☒	E. TITLE V FAC: YES ☐ NO ☒	F. SOURCE TEST ID(S): R24377
G. SCAQMD SOURCE SPECIFIC RULES: Rule 1110.3		
H. HEALTH RISK FOR PERMIT UNIT		

H1. MICR: -	H2. MICR DATE: -	H3. CANCER BURDEN: -	H4. CB DATE: -
H5: HIA: -	H6. HIA DATE: -	H7. HIC: -	H8. HIC DATE: -

Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determination

Source Type: **Major/LAER**

Application No.: **622653**

Equipment Category: **Lithographic or Offset Printing,**

Equipment Subcategory: **Non-Heatset (UV Dryer), Sheet-fed**

Date: **November 6, 2026**

1. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

A. MANUFACTURER: KBA	B. MODEL: 164
C. DESCRIPTION: Lithographic printing press system consisting of a sheet-fed lithographic printing press (coating unit, Infrared (IR) dryer;175-kW total, Ultraviolet (UV) dryer; 170-kW total, and exhaust system with one 6.7 horsepower (HP) fan.	
D. FUNCTION: The equipment is used for commercial printing of various paper products.	
E. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: Six-color, 64-inch sheet-fed printing press	
COMBUSTION SOURCES	
F. MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT:	
G. BURNER INFORMATION	

TYPE	INDIVIDUAL HEAT INPUT	NUMBER
N/A	N/A	N/A

H. PRIMARY FUEL: N/A	I. OTHER FUEL: N/A
J. OPERATING SCHEDULE: 24 HRS/DAY 7 DAYS/WEEK 52 WKS/YR	
K. EQUIPMENT COST: N/A	
L. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION COMMENTS: -	

2. COMPANY INFORMATION

A. COMPANY: The Foster Printing Co., Inc.	B. FAC ID: 165897
C. ADDRESS: 700 E Alton Ave. CITY: Santa Ana STATE: CA ZIP: 92705	D. NAICS CODE: 323111
E. CONTACT PERSON: Dennis Blackburn	F. TITLE: President
G. PHONE NO.: (714) 731-2000	H. EMAIL: dennis@fosterprint.com

3. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. AGENCY: South Coast AQMD	B. APPLICATION TYPE: PO NO PC
C. SCAQMD ENGINEER: Walter Quintos	
D. PERMIT INFORMATION: P/C ISSUANCE DATE: - P/O NO.: G64772	P/O ISSUANCE DATE: 3/26/2021
E. START-UP DATE: 10/6/2020	
F. OPERATIONAL TIME: > 5 years	

4. EMISSION INFORMATION

A. BACT EMISSION LIMITS AND AVERAGING TIMES:

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM OR PM10	INORGANIC
BACT Limit	≤ 8% By Vol. * ≤ 100 G/L **					
Averaging Time						
Correction						

B. OTHER BACT REQUIREMENTS: Permit Condition # 5: This equipment shall be operated in compliance with Rule 1130 – Graphic Arts and 1171- Solvent Cleaning Operations.

C. BASIS OF THE BACT/LAER DETERMINATION: Achieved in Practice/New Technology

D. EMISSION INFORMATION COMMENTS:

* VOC content of fountain solution

** VOC content of blanket and roller washes

Facility wide limit of 900 lb VOC per month.

5. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. MANUFACTURER: N/A	B. MODEL: N/A
C. DESCRIPTION:	
D. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY:	
E. CONTROL EQUIPMENT PERMIT INFORMATION: APPLICATION NO. PC ISSUANCE DATE: PO NO.: PO ISSUANCE DATE:	
F. REQUIRED CONTROL EFFICIENCIES:	

CONTAMINANT	OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY	CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
VOC	___%	___%	___%
NOx	___%	___%	___%
SOx	___%	___%	___%
CO	___%	___%	___%
PM	___%	___%	___%
PM10	___%	___%	___%
INORGANIC	___%	___%	___%

G. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMMENTS:

6. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

A. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATED BY:
B. DATE(S) OF SOURCE TEST:
C. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY METHOD:
D. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS:
E. SOURCE TEST/PERFORMANCE DATA:
F. TEST OPERATING PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS:
G. TEST METHODS (SPECIFY AGENCY):
I. MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS:
I. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE COMMENTS: Compliance by inspection and recordkeeping per Rule 109 - Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions.

7. ADDITIONAL SOUTH COAST AQMD REFERENCE DATA

A. BCAT: 000377	B. CCAT: -	C. APPLICATION TYPE CODE: 30
D. RECLAIM FAC? YES ☐ NO ☒	E. TITLE V FAC: YES ☐ NO ☒	F. SOURCE TEST ID(S):
G. SOUTH COAST AQMD SOURCE SPECIFIC RULES: Rules 1130 and 1171		
H. HEALTH RISK FOR PERMIT UNIT		

H1. MICR: 0	H2. MICR DATE: 11/5/20	H3. CANCER BURDEN: 0	H4. CB DATE: 11/5/20
H5: HIA: 0.88	H6. HIA DATE: 11/5/20	H7. HIC: 0.12	H8. HIC DATE: 11/5/20

Section III – Other Technologies

(This is an emerging technology which has been in operation with an air quality permit, however does not yet qualify as LAER)

Source Type: **Major/LAER**

Application Nos.: **635309-13**

Equipment Category: **Boiler**

Equipment Subcategory: **Boiler, Refinery Gas Fired**

Date: **November 6, 2026**

1. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

A. MANUFACTURER: Babcock and Wilcox	B. MODEL: EDFM180-165
C. DESCRIPTION: Two boilers fired on refinery fuel gas, natural gas, and process gas from fume scrubber. Boilers equipped with low NOx burners and with approximately 10% of flue gas recirculated into the burners, resulting in reduced flame temperature and reduced NOx formation. For post-combustion NOx control, each boiler will be equipped with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Unit.	
D. FUNCTION: Each boiler is operated independently to meet the steam demand of the facilities, producing 385,000 lbs per hour of steam at a temperature of 700 °F and pressure of 600 psig (Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR)).	
E. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: Each boiler produces 385,000 lbs/hr of steam at 700°F and 600 psig.	
COMBUSTION SOURCES	
F. MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT: 520.4 MMBtu/hr each boiler, 1040.8 MMBtu/hr total	
G. BURNER INFORMATION	

TYPE	INDIVIDUAL HEAT INPUT	NUMBER
John Zink (model no. ECOjet) Low NOx burner	260.2 MMBtu/hr	2 (per boiler)

H. PRIMARY FUEL: Refinery gas	I. OTHER FUEL: Natural gas and process gas
J. OPERATING SCHEDULE: 24 HRS/DAY 7 DAYS/WEEK 52 WKS/YR	
K. EQUIPMENT COST: N/A	
L. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION COMMENTS: The boilers will not be equipped with CO Catalysts for control of CO emissions, as use of such devices would result in additional particulate matter formation, due to formation of ammonium sulfate, from the oxidation of sulfur (SO_2 to SO_3) and subsequent reaction of ammonia.	

2. COMPANY INFORMATION

A. COMPANY: Tesoro Refining and Marketing CO, LLC	B. FAC ID: 800436
C. ADDRESS: 2101 E. Pacific Coast Highway CITY: Wilmington STATE: CA ZIP: 90744	D. NAICS CODE: 2911
E. CONTACT PERSON: Shawn Chanh Tieu	F. TITLE: Senior Env. Engineer
G. PHONE NO.: (310) 847 - 5274	H. EMAIL: CMTieu@Marathonpetroleum.com

3. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. AGENCY: South Coast AQMD	B. APPLICATION TYPE: NEW CONSTRUCTION
C. SCAQMD ENGINEER: Rafik Beshai	
D. PERMIT INFORMATION: PC ISSUANCE DATE: 10/26/23 PO ISSUANCE DATE.: N/A	PC NO.: 635309 and 635310 PO NO: N/A
E. START-UP DATE: 11/16/2025	
F. OPERATIONAL TIME: > 6 months	

4. EMISSION INFORMATION

A. BACT EMISSION LIMITS AND AVERAGING TIMES:

	VOC	NOx		SOx	CO		PM OR PM_{10}	AMMONIA
BACT Limit		2.5 PPMV	3.0 PPMV		27 PPMV	35 PPMV		5 PPMV
Averaging Time		30 days	24 hours		30 days	24 hours		1 hour
Correction		3% O_2, dry			3% O_2, dry			3% O_2, dry

B. OTHER BACT REQUIREMENTS: N/A

C. BASIS OF THE BACT/LAER DETERMINATION: Achieved in Practice/New Technology

D. EMISSION INFORMATION COMMENTS: Per permit conditions A99.22 through A99.25, the NOx and CO emission limits listed in Section 4.A shall not apply during boiler commissioning, startup, and shutdown periods.

5. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. MANUFACTURER: Umicore	B. MODEL: DNX

C. DESCRIPTION: The SCR units use aqueous ammonia at a concentration of 30%, by weight. SCR catalyst is supplied by Umicore. The SCR catalyst has a honeycomb structure of Titanium-Vanadium-Tungsten (Ti-V-W) as the active material and aqueous ammonia as the reducing agent. Pressurized horizontal tank uses nitrogen as a blanket gas. Guaranteed NOx 3.0 ppmv @ 3% O_2 (24-hour average) and 2.5 ppmv @ 3% O_2 (30-day average). Guaranteed NH_3 Slip: 5 ppmv @ 3% O_2 (1-hour average).

D. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: Catalyst volume and weight are 681.5 ft^3 and13,620 lbs, respectively.

E. CONTROL EQUIPMENT PERMIT INFORMATION:

APPLICATION NO.: 635311 and 635312 PC ISSUANCE DATE: 11/3/23
PO NO.: N/A PO ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

F. REQUIRED CONTROL EFFICIENCIES: N/A

CONTAMINANT	OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY	CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
VOC	___%	___%	___%
NOx	___%	___%	___%
SOx	___%	___%	___%
CO	___%	___%	___%
PM	___%	___%	___%
PM_{10}	___%	___%	___%
INORGANIC	___%	___%	___%

G. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMMENTS: The operator shall install and maintain CEMS to measure CO and NOx. Catalyst life is 6 years.

6. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

A. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATED BY: -

B. DATE(S) OF SOURCE TEST:

C. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY METHOD:

D. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS:

E. SOURCE TEST/PERFORMANCE DATA:

F. TEST OPERATING PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS:

G. TEST METHODS (SPECIFY AGENCY):

J. MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS:

I. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE COMMENTS:

7. ADDITIONAL SCAQMD REFERENCE DATA

A. BCAT: 011605	B. CCAT:	C. APPLICATION TYPE CODE: 10	
D. RECLAIM FAC? YES ☒ NO ☐	E. TITLE V FAC: YES ☒ NO ☐	F. SOURCE TEST ID(S):	
G. SCAQMD SOURCE SPECIFIC RULES: 1109.1			
H. HEALTH RISK FOR PERMIT UNIT			
H1. MICR:	H2. MICR DATE:	H3. CANCER BURDEN:	H4. CB DATE:
H5: HIA:	H6. HIA DATE:	H7. HIC:	H8. HIC DATE:

Section III – Other Technologies

(This is an emerging technology which has been in operation with an air quality permit, however does not yet qualify as LAER)

Source Type: **Minor**

Application No.: **656210**

Equipment Category: **Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System**

Equipment Subcategory: **Digester Gas Treatment Unit**

Date: **November 6, 2026**

1. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

A. MANUFACTURER: Anaergia	B. MODEL: BUG 1200
C. DESCRIPTION: Biogas conditioning and upgrading system including two hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) removal vessels, lead and lag configuration, each containing approximately 19,800 pounds of FerroSorp media. (Please note that this is an excerpt of the equipment description, the complete equipment description is shown on page 5.)	
D. FUNCTION: Biogas conditioning and upgrading system transforming raw biogas into renewable natural gas.	
E. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: 1,200 SCFM	
COMBUSTION SOURCES	
F. MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT: N/A	
G. BURNER INFORMATION:	

TYPE	INDIVIDUAL HEAT INPUT	NUMBER
N/A	N/A	N/A

H. PRIMARY FUEL: N/A	I. OTHER FUEL: N/A
J. OPERATING SCHEDULE: 24 HRS/DAY 7 DAYS/WEEK 52 WKS/YR	
K. EQUIPMENT COST: N/A	
L. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION COMMENTS: N/A	

2. COMPANY INFORMATION

A. COMPANY: Riverside Bioenergy Facility LLC	B. FAC ID: 205524
C. ADDRESS: 5950 Acorn St CITY: Riverside STATE: CA ZIP: 92504	D. NAICS CODE: 22132
E. CONTACT PERSON: Jeremy Metts	F. TITLE: Managing Director
G. PHONE NO.: 520-461-4027	H. EMAIL: jeremy.metts@anaergia.com

3. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. AGENCY: South Coast AQMD

B. APPLICATION TYPE: NEW CONSTRUCTION

C. SCAQMD ENGINEER: Tony Liu

D. PERMIT INFORMATION: P/C ISSUANCE DATE: 11/25/25

P/O NO.: N/A P/O ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

E. START-UP DATE: N/A

F. OPERATIONAL TIME: N/A

4. EMISSION INFORMATION

A. EMISSION LIMITS AND AVERAGING TIMES:

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM OR PM10	INORGANIC (H_2S)
Limit						2.0 PPMV*
Averaging Time						
Correction						

B. OTHER REQUIREMENTS: *Permit condition #14- The measured H_2S concentration shall not exceed 2.0 ppmv at the outlet of the tail gas carbon adsorber (Item 10.D). (See page 5 for Equipment Description Item 10.D, carbon adsorbers for tail gas treatment.)

C. BASIS OF THE DETERMINATION: Other (add comment)

Technology has been under construction with an active air quality permit.

D. EMISSION INFORMATION COMMENTS: Emission calculations indicate that uncontrolled emissions of VOC, NOx, SOx, CO, PM/PM10, and inorganic compounds are anticipated to be less than one pound per day. An emission limit of 2 ppmv for hydrogen sulfide at the source release point (carbon adsorbers for tail gas treatment) was imposed to mitigate odor nuisance potential. Emission limits and other permit conditions may be subject to change upon completion of the engineering evaluation for the conversion from Permit to Construct to Permit to Operate, which may include evaluation of monitoring and sampling and analysis results of the permit unit.

5. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. MANUFACTURER: Anaergia

B. MODEL: BUG 1200

C. DESCRIPTION: In the proposed biogas conditioning and upgrading system, multiple control technologies are used to ensure gas quality. Hydrogen sulfide removal is achieved through vessels in a lead-lag configuration containing FerroSorp media, with both vessels operated to maximize treatment efficiency and allow for continuous removal capacity. VOC and siloxane removal vessels, containing activated carbon media, also operate in a lead-lag configuration, providing continuous purification and protecting downstream equipment. The VOC and siloxane removal vessels are also equipped with a particulate filter. An oil removal carbon adsorber, which is also equipped with a particulate filter, captures trace hydrocarbons and lubricants present in the gas stream, preventing fouling of upgrading equipment and ensuring reliable operation. Finally, a single vessel- tail gas treatment unit with an activated carbon media vessel (and an additional one as standby) manages residual emissions from the upgrading process, ensuring environmental compliance and minimizing atmospheric releases.

D. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY:

E. CONTROL EQUIPMENT PERMIT INFORMATION:

APPLICATION NO.: PC ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

PO NO.: PO ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

F. REQUIRED CONTROL EFFICIENCIES:

CONTAMINANT	OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY	CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
VOC	___%	___%	___%
NOx	___%	___%	___%
SOx	___%	___%	___%
CO	___%	___%	___%
PM	___%	___%	___%
PM10	___%	___%	___%
INORGANIC	___%	___%	___%

G. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMMENTS: N/A

6. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

A. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATED BY: Monitoring and sampling and analysis results after the proposed equipment is constructed and in operation.
B. DATE(S) OF SOURCE TEST: TBD
C. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY METHOD: N/A
D. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS: N/A
E. SOURCE TEST/PERFORMANCE DATA: TBD
F. TEST OPERATING PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS: N/A
G. TEST METHODS (SPECIFY AGENCY): N/A
K. MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS: Monthly measurements required for concentration of total sulfur at the outlet of the tail gas carbon adsorber (and other locations specified in the permit condition). Total non-methane organic compounds, speciated organic compounds, methane, CO2, sulfur compounds, and siloxanes sampling and analysis of tail gas within 60 days of the initial operation of the equipment.
I. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE COMMENTS: N/A

7. ADDITIONAL SOUTH COAST AQMD REFERENCE DATA

A. BCAT: 354950	B. CCAT:	C. APPLICATION TYPE CODE: 10
D. RECLAIM FAC? YES ☐ NO ☒	E. TITLE V FAC: YES ☐ NO ☒	F. SOURCE TEST ID(S): -
G. SOUTH COAST AQMD SOURCE SPECIFIC RULES: Rule 431.1 (Rule 431.1 is not applicable to the conditioning and upgrading system but would apply to any downstream equipment burning the product gas from the fuel.)		
H. HEALTH RISK FOR PERMIT UNIT		

H1. MICR: N/A	H2. MICR DATE: N/A	H3. CANCER BURDEN: N/A	H4. CB DATE: N/A
H5: HIA: 2.44×10^{-7}	H6. HIA DATE: 2/12/25	H7. HIC: 8.32×10^{-7}	H8. HIC DATE: 2/12/25

(1)(C) Equipment Description:

Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System, Anaergia, Model No. BUG 1200, 1,200 SCFM Capacity, Consisting of:

1. Digester Gas Header
2. One (1) Moisture Separator
3. Two (2) Multi-stage Biogas Centrifugal Blowers, One as Standby
4. One (1) Recuperative Shell-and-tube Heat Exchanger
5. One (1) Air-cooled Heat Exchanger
6. One (1) Condenser Shell-and-tube Heat Exchanger, with Common Glycol Chiller, One (1) Moisture Separator
7. One (1) Glycol Chiller, Common to Item Nos. 6, 10.C.i, and 11.D (Referenced as Common Glycol Chiller)
8. Two (2) Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) Removal Vessels, Lead and Lag Configuration, Each Containing Approximately 19,800 Pounds of FerroSorp Media
9. Two (2) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) and Siloxane Removal Vessels, Lead and Lag Configuration, Each Containing Approximately 14,000 Pounds of Granular Activated Carbon Media, with a Particulate Filter
10. Biogas Upgrading System, Consisting of:
    - A. One (1) Air Cooler, Common to Item Nos. 10.B.iii, 10.B.iv, 11.B, and 11.C (Referenced as Common Air Cooler)
    - B. Feed Compressor Skid, Consisting of:
        - i. One (1) Two-stage Variable Frequency Drive Compressor, Rotary Screw Type, Oil-flooded and Water-cooled, with an Oil-gas Separator and Pressure Relief Valve
        - ii. One (1) Recuperative Shell-and-coil Heat Exchanger
        - iii. One (1) Compressor Oil Cooler, with Common Air Cooler
        - iv. One (1) Compressor Gas Aftercooler, with Common Air Cooler
    - C. High Pressure Conditioning Skid, Consisting of:
        - i. One (1) High Pressure Condenser Shell-and-tube Heat Exchanger with Common Glycol Chiller and Pressure Relief Valve
        - ii. One (1) Moisture Separator, with a Coalescing Filter
        - iii. One (1) Oil Removal Carbon Adsorber, Containing Approximately 150 Pounds of Granular Activated Carbon Media, with a Particulate Filter
        - iv. Membrane Separation Racks, Consisting of Up to Twenty-five (25) Hollow Fiber Membranes, 3-stage Arrangement, Recycling Permeate from Stage 2 Membrane and Retentate from Stage 3 Membrane to Biogas Upgrading System Compressor (Item 10.B.i), with Flow Meters, Transmitters, Pressure Relief Valves, Sampling Taps, and Biomethane and CO2 Recycle Valves to Digester Gas Header (Item 1) and Gas Analyzers
    - D. Two (2) Carbon Adsorbers, Tail Gas (Stage 2 Permeate) Treatment, One as Standby, Each Containing Approximately 1,650 Pounds of Granular Activated Carbon Media
    - E. Tail Gas Exhaust Stack, Vertical Discharge, 8” Dia. × 30’-0” H., without a Rain Cap
11. Product Gas (RNG) Compressor Skid, Consisting of:
    - A. One (1) Multi-stage Biogas Compressor, Reciprocating Type, Air- and Water-cooled.
    - B. One (1) Compressor Gas Aftercooler, with Common Air Cooler.
    - C. One (1) Compressor Gas Intercooler, with Common Air Cooler.
    - D. One (1) Compressor Gas Trim-cooler, with Common Glycol Chiller.

ATTACHMENT E

PART C - POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR NON-MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

Chapter 1 - How Is MSBACT Determined for Minor Polluting Facilities?

This chapter explains the definitions of BACT for non-major polluting facilities (minor source BACT or MSBACT) found in South Coast AQMD rules and state law and how they are interpreted. It also explains the criteria used for initializing the Part D MSBACT Guidelines and the process for updating the MSBACT Guidelines.

PART D OF THE MSBACT GUIDELINES

Part D of the MSBACT Guidelines specifies the MSBACT requirements for all of the commonly permitted categories of equipment (See Chapter 2 for a full explanation of Part D).

The initial listings in Part D of the MSBACT Guidelines reflected the current BACT determinations at the time for sources at non-major polluting facilities as of April 2000. These did not represent new requirements but rather memorialized BACT determinations and emission levels at that time. This initialization was necessary to benchmark the transition from federal LAER to MSBACT for non-major polluting facilities. The control technologies and emission levels identified applied to any non- major source subject to NSR until the Guideline was updated or became out of date. The dates listed on the BACT determinations in Part D refer to the date of adoption of the determination. The dates listed do not grandfather the equipment from complying with any new requirements or limits that are implemented after the approval of a BACT determination[1].

CRITERIA FOR NEW MSBACT AND UPDATING PART D

MSBACT requirements are determined for each source category based on the definition of MSBACT. In essence, MSBACT is the most stringent emission limit or control technology for a class or category of source that is:

- found in a state implementation plan (SIP) pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40405(a)(1), or
- achieved in practice (AIP), or
- is technologically feasible and cost effective.

For practical purposes, nearly all South Coast AQMD MSBACT determinations will be based on AIP BACT because it is generally more stringent than MSBACT based on SIP, and because state law contains some constraints on South Coast

[1] South Coast AQMD Rule 1303(a)(3)

AQMD from using the third approach. For minor polluting facilities, MSBACT will also take economic feasibility into account.

Based on Governing Board policy, MSBACT also includes a requirement for the use of clean fuels.

Terms such as "achieved in practice" and "technologically feasible" (including technology transfer) have not been defined in the rule, so one of the purposes of this section is to explain the criteria South Coast AQMD permitting staff uses to make a MSBACT determination.

MSBACT Based on a SIP

The most stringent emission limit found in an approved state implementation plan (SIP) may be an option for establishing MSBACT. This means that the most stringent emission limit adopted by any state as a rule, regulation or permit[2] and approved by U.S. EPA is eligible as a MSBACT requirement. This does not include future emission limits that have not yet been implemented.

Achieved in Practice MSBACT

MSBACT may be an option for establishing the most stringent control technology or emission limit that has been achieved in practice (AIP) for a category or class of source. AIP control technology may be in operation in the United States or any other part of the world. South Coast AQMD permitting engineers will review the following sources to determine the most stringent AIP MSBACT:

- LAER/BACT determinations in Part B of the BACT Guidelines
- CAPCOA BACT Clearinghouse
- U.S. EPA RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
- Other districts' and states' BACT Guidelines
- Permits to operate issued by South Coast AQMD or other agencies
- Any other source for which the requirements of AIP can be demonstrated

Achieved in Practice Criteria

A control technology or emission limit found in any of the references above may be considered as AIP if it meets all of the following criteria:

Commercial Availability

At least one vendor must offer this equipment for regular or full-scale operation in the United States. A performance warranty or guaranty must be available with the purchase of the control technology, as well as parts and service.

Reliability

The control technology must have been installed and operated reliably for at least twelve months on a comparable commercial operation. If the operator did not require the basic equipment to operate continuously, such as only eight hours per

[2] Some states incorporate individual permits into their SIP as case-by-case Reasonably Available Control Technology requirements.

day and 5 days per week, then the control technology must have operated whenever the basic equipment was in operation during the twelve months.

Effectiveness

The control technology must be verified to perform effectively over the range of operation expected for that type of equipment. If the control technology will be allowed to operate at lesser effectiveness during certain modes of operation, then those modes must be identified. The verification shall be based on a South Coast AQMD-approved performance test or tests, when possible, or other performance data.

Cost Effectiveness

The control technology or emission rate must be cost effective for a substantial number of sources within the class or category. Cost effectiveness criteria are described in detail in a later section. Cost criteria are not applicable to an individual permit but rather to a class or category of source.

Technology Transfer

MSBACT is based on what is AIP for a category or class of source. However, technology transfer must also be considered across source categories, in view of the other AIP criteria. There are two types of potentially transferable control technologies: 1) exhaust stream controls, and 2) process controls and modifications. For the first type, technology transfer must be considered between source categories that produce similar exhaust streams. For the second type, process similarity governs the technology.

Limited BACT Exemption

Rule 1304 - Exemptions was amended in November 2021 to add subdivision (f) to include a limited BACT exemption for RECLAIM and former RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available to new or modified permit unit located at a RECLAIM or former RECLAIM facilities, for PM_{10} and SOx emission increases associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution control equipment for controlling NOx emissions to comply with NOx Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) emission limits. The objective of the proposed narrow BACT exemption is to address the co-pollutant issue associated with the installation or modification of add-on air pollution controls and the replacement of equipment that is combined with an installation or modification of add-on air pollution control required to transition NOx RECLAIM facilities. This limited BACT exemption is available only to projects at qualified facilities that meet all the requirements listed under Rule 1304 subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (E)[3].

Requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 40440.11

Senate Bill 456 (Kelley) was chartered into state law in 1995 and became effective in 1996. H&SC Section 40440.11 specifies the criteria and process that must be

[3] See Rule 1304 (f).

followed by the South Coast AQMD to establish new MSBACT limits for source categories listed in the MSBACT Guidelines. In general, the provisions require:

- Considering only control options or emission limits to be applied to the basic production or process equipment;
- Evaluating cost to control secondary pollutants;
- Determining the control technology is commercially available;
- Determining the control technology has been demonstrated for at least one year on a comparable commercial operation;
- Calculating total and incremental cost-effectiveness;
- Determining that the incremental cost-effectiveness is less than South Coast AQMD's established cost-effectiveness criteria;
- Putting BACT Guideline revisions on a regular meeting agenda of the South Coast AQMD Governing Board;
- Holding a Board public hearing prior to revising maximum incremental cost- effectiveness values;
- Keeping a BACT determination made for a particular application unchanged for at least one year from the application deemed complete date; and
- Considering a longer period for a major capital project (> $10,000,000)

After consultation with the affected industry, the CARB, and the U.S. EPA, and considerable legal review and analysis, staff concluded that the process specified in SB 456 to update the BACT Guidelines should be interpreted to apply only if the South Coast AQMD proposes to make BACT more stringent than LAER or where LAER is inapplicable (e.g. in establishing minor source BACT). Staff intends to incorporate the spirit and intent of the SB 456 provisions into the MSBACT update process, as explained below, because non-major polluting facilities are no longer subject to federal LAER, according to Regulation XIII. Therefore, MSBACT may consider cost as specified herein.

COST EFFECTIVENESS METHODOLOGY

Cost effectiveness is measured in terms of control costs (dollars) per air emissions reduced (tons). If the cost per ton of emissions reduced is less than the maximum required cost effectiveness, then the control method is considered to be cost effective. This section also discusses the updated maximum cost effectiveness values, and those costs, which can be included in the cost effectiveness evaluation.

There are two types of cost effectiveness: average and incremental. Average cost effectiveness considers the difference in cost and emissions between a proposed MSBACT and an uncontrolled case. On the other hand, incremental cost effectiveness looks at the difference in cost and emissions between the proposed MSBACT and alternative control options.

Applicants may also conduct a cost effectiveness evaluation to support their case for the special permit considerations discussed in Chapter 2.

Discounted Cash Flow Method

The discounted cash flow method (DCF) is used in the MSBACT Guidelines. This is also the method used in the South Coast AQMD Air Quality Management Plan. The DCF method calculates the present value of the control costs over the life of the equipment by adding the capital cost to the present value of all annual costs and other periodic costs over the life of the equipment. A real interest rate[4] of four percent, and a 10-year equipment life is used. The cost effectiveness is determined by dividing the total present value of the control costs by the total emission reductions in tons over the same 10-year equipment life.

Maximum Cost Effectiveness Values

The MSBACT maximum cost effectiveness values, shown in Table 5, are based on a DCF analysis with a 4% real interest rate.

Table 5 – Maximum Cost Effectiveness Criteria (~~3rd~~ 2nd Quarter ~~2023~~2026)

Pollutant	Average (Maximum $ per Ton)	Incremental (Maximum $ per Ton)
ROG	~~40,854~~ 46,113	~~122,563~~138,338
NOx	~~38,630~~43,602	~~115,687~~130,577
SOx	~~20,427~~23,056	~~61,282~~69,169
PM10	~~9,101~~10,273	~~27,101~~30,590
CO	~~809~~913	~~2,326~~2,625

The cost criteria are based on those adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board in the 1995 BACT Guidelines, adjusted to ~~third~~ second quarter ~~2023~~ 2026 dollars using the Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index. Cost effectiveness analyses should use these figures adjusted to the latest Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index. Contact the BACT Team for current figures.

Top-Down Cost Methodology

The South Coast AQMD uses the top-down approach for evaluating MSBACT and cost effectiveness. This means that the best control method, with the highest emission reduction, is first analyzed. If it is not cost effective, then the second-best control method is evaluated for cost effectiveness. The process continues until a control method is found to be cost-effective. This process provides a mechanism for all practical and potential control technologies to be evaluated. As part of the permitting process, the applicant is responsible for preparing the MSBACT analysis, and submitting it to the District for review and approval.

The top-down process consists of five steps:

[4] The real interest rate is the difference between market interest rates and inflation, which typically remains constant at four percent.

1. Identify all control technologies

Identify all possible air pollution control options for the emissions unit. In addition to add-on control, control options may include production process methods and techniques. Innovative, transferable technologies, and LAER technologies should also be identified.

2. Eliminate technically infeasible options

The technologies identified in Step 1 should be evaluated for technical feasibility. Elimination of any of the technologies identified in Step 1 should be well-documented and based on physical, chemical and engineering principles.

3. Rank remaining control technologies

Based on overall control effectiveness, all remaining technically feasible control options should be ranked for the pollutants under review. A list should be generated for each pollutant subject to the MSBACT analysis. This list should include control efficiencies, emission rates, emission reductions, environmental impacts and energy impacts. Environmental impacts may include multimedia impacts and the impacts of the control option on toxic emissions.

4. Evaluation

Evaluate the most effective controls and document the results. For each option, the applicant is responsible for objectively discussing each of the beneficial and adverse impacts. Typically, the analysis should focus on the direct impacts. Calculations for both incremental and average cost effectiveness should be completed during this step. The MSBACT option must be cost effective for both analyses. In the event that the top option from Step 4 is ruled out after the impacts and cost effectiveness are evaluated, the decision and reasoning should be fully documented. The next most stringent alternative from Step 4, should then be evaluated.

5. Select MSBACT

The most effective control option not eliminated in Step 4 is proposed as MSBACT for the pollutant and permit unit and presented to the South Coast AQMD for review and approval.

Costs to Include in a Cost Effectiveness Analysis

Cost effectiveness evaluations consider both capital and operating costs. Capital cost includes not only the price of the equipment, but the cost for shipping, engineering, and installation. Operating or annual costs include expenditures associated with utilities, labor and replacement costs. Finally, costs are reduced if any of the materials or energy created by the process result in cost savings. These cost items are shown in Table 6. Methodologies for determining these values are given in documents prepared by U.S. EPA through their Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual, Sixth Edition, 2002, EPA 452/B-02-001).

The cost of land will not be considered because 1) add-on control equipment usually takes up very little space, 2) add-on control equipment does not usually require the purchase of additional land, and 3) land is non-depreciable and has value at the end of the project. In addition, the cost of controlling secondary emissions and cross-media pollutants caused by the primary MSBACT requirement should be included in any required cost effectiveness evaluation of the primary MSBACT requirement.

Table 6 – Cost Factors

Total Capital Investment

Purchased Equipment Cost
- Control Device
- Ancillary (including duct work)
- Instrumentation
- Taxes Freight

Direct Installation Cost
- Foundations and Supports
- Handling and Erection
- Electrical
- Piping
- Insulation
- Painting

Indirect Installation Costs
- Engineering
- Construction and Field Expenses Start-Up
- Performance Tests
- Contingencies

Total Annual Cost

Direct Costs
- Raw Materials
- Utilities
  - Electricity
  - Fuel
  - Steam
  - Water
  - Compressed Air
- Waste Treatment/Disposal
- Labor
  - Operating
  - Supervisory
  - Maintenance
- Maintenance Materials
- Replacement Parts

Indirect Costs
- Overhead
- Property Taxes
- Insurance
- Administrative Charges

Recovery Credits
- Materials
- Energy

CLEAN FUEL GUIDELINES

In January 1988, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted a Clean Fuels Policy that included a requirement to use clean fuels as part of BACT. A clean fuel is one that produces air emissions equivalent to or lower than natural gas for NO_X, SO_X, ROG, and fine respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}). Besides natural gas, other clean fuels are liquid petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen and electricity. Utilization of zero and near- zero emission technologies are also integrated into the Clean Fuels Policy. The burning of landfill, digester, refinery and other by-product gases is not subject to the clean fuels requirement. However, the combustion of these fuels must comply with other South Coast AQMD rules, including the sulfur content of the fuel.

The requirement of a clean fuel is based on engineering feasibility. Engineering feasibility considers the availability of a clean fuel and safety concerns associated with that fuel. Some state and local safety requirements limit the types of fuel, which can be used for emergency standby purposes. Some fire departments or fire marshals do not allow the storage of LPG near occupied buildings. Fire officials have, in some cases, vetoed the use of methanol in hospitals. If special handling or safety considerations preclude the use of the clean fuel, the South Coast AQMD has allowed the use of fuel oil as a standby fuel in boilers and heaters, fire suppressant pump engines and for emergency standby generators. The use of these fuels must meet the requirements of South Coast AQMD rules limiting NO_X and sulfur emissions. In addition, the Clean Fuel requirements for MSBACT are subject to the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11.

AIR QUALITY-RELATED ENERGY POLICY

In September 2011, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted an air quality-related energy policy to help guide a unified approach to reducing air pollution while addressing other key environmental concerns including environmental justice, climate change and energy independence. The air quality-related energy policy outlines 10 policies and 10 action steps to help meet federal health-based standards for air quality in the South Coast Air Basin while also promoting the development of zero- and near-zero emission technologies.

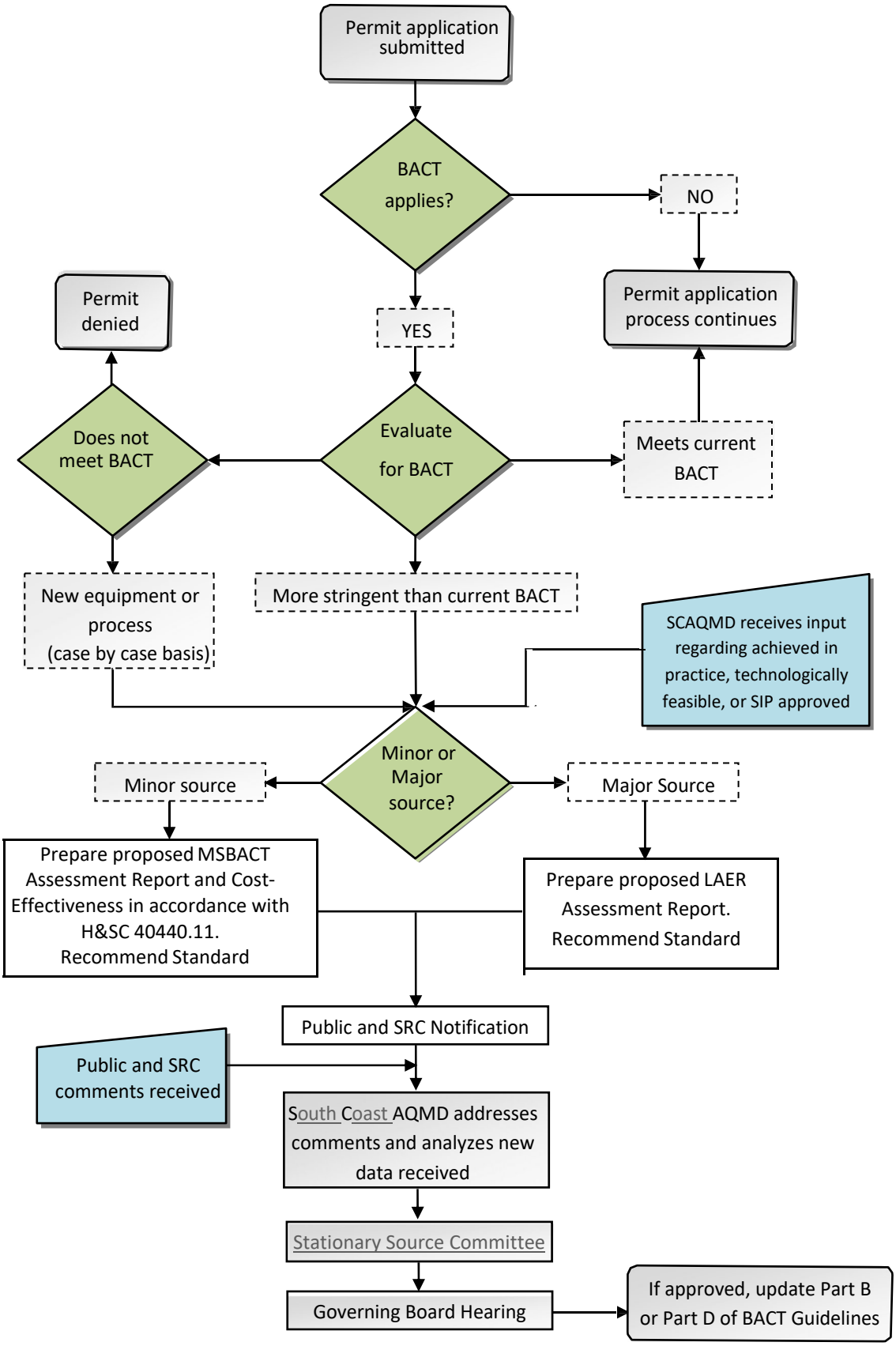
Policy 7 is to require any new/repowered in-Basin fossil-fueled generation power plant to incorporate BACT/LAER as required by District rules, considering energy efficiency for the application. These power plants will need to comply with any requirements adopted by the California Air Resources Board, California Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, California Independent System Operator, or the governing board of a publicly-owned electric utility, as well as state law under the California Environmental Quality Act. In recognizing that fossil fuel electric generation will still be needed in the Basin to complement projected increased use of renewable energy sources, this policy ensures that all fossil-fueled plants will meet existing BACT/LAER requirements and South Coast AQMD's BACT/LAER determinations will also take into consideration generating efficiency in setting the emission limits. Parts E and F of the BACT Guidelines complement and support this policy.

MSBACT UPDATE PROCESS

As technology advances, the South Coast AQMD's MSBACT Part D Guidelines will be updated. Updates will include revisions to the guidelines for existing equipment categories, as well as new guidelines for new categories.

The MSBACT Guidelines will be revised based on the criteria outlined in the previous sections. Once a more stringent emission limit or control technology has been reviewed by staff and is determined to meet the criteria for MSBACT, it will be reviewed through a public process. The process is shown schematically in Figure 2. The public will be notified and the BACT Scientific Review Committee will have an opportunity to comment. Following the public process and comment period, the guidelines will be presented to the Governing Board for approval at a public hearing, prior to updates of the MSBACT Guidelines, Part D.

Figure 2 – The Ongoing BACT Update Process



Chapter 2 - How to Use Part D of the MSBACT Guidelines

This chapter explains the MSBACT information found in Part D - MSBACT Guidelines. The Guidelines in Part D should be used to determine MSBACT for non-major polluting facilities. For a listing of equipment, refer to the Part D ~~Table of Contents~~Equipment or Process List. Determination of MSBACT for equipment not found in Part D of the MSBACT Guidelines is also explained.

GENERAL

Part D includes MSBACT Guidelines for more than 100 categories of equipment commonly processed by South Coast AQMD. Some guidelines are further subdivided by equipment size, rating, type or the material used, as appropriate.

The MSBACT requirements are in the form of:

1) an emission limit;
2) a control technology;
3) equipment requirements; or
4) a combination of the last two.

If the requirement is an emission limit, the applicant may choose any control technology to achieve the emission limit. The South Coast AQMD prefers to set an emission limit as MSBACT because it allows an applicant the most flexibility in reducing emissions.

If a control technology and/or equipment requirements are the only specified MSBACT, then either emissions from the equipment are difficult to measure or it was not possible to specify an emission limit that applies to all equipment within the category. Where possible, an emission limit or control efficiency condition will be specified in the permit along with the control technology or equipment requirements to ensure that the equipment is properly operated with the lowest emissions achievable. An applicant may still propose to use other ways to achieve the same or better emission reduction than the specified MSBACT.

MSBACT is the control technology or emission limit given in Part D for the basic equipment or process being evaluated, unless the guideline is out of date, or there are special permitting conditions, or the equipment is not identified in Part D. In those cases, the procedures described in the following sections will be used to determine MSBACT. Applicants or other interested parties are encouraged to contact the South Coast AQMD permitting staff if there are any questions about MSBACT.

SPECIAL PERMITTING CONSIDERATIONS

Although the most stringent, AIP BACT for a source category will most likely be the required MSBACT, South Coast AQMD staff may consider special technical circumstances that apply to the proposed equipment which may allow deviation from that MSBACT. The permit applicant should bring any pertinent facts to the attention of the South Coast AQMD permitting engineer for consideration.

Case-Specific Situations

South Coast AQMD staff may consider unusual equipment-specific and site-specific characteristics of the proposed project that would warrant a reconsideration of the MSBACT requirement for new equipment.

Technical infeasibility of the control technology

A particular control technology may not be required as MSBACT if the applicant demonstrates that it is not technically feasible to install and operate it to meet a specific MSBACT emission limitation in a specific permitting situation.

Operating schedule and project length

If the equipment will operate much fewer hours per year than what is typical, or for a much shorter project length, it can affect what is considered AIP.

Availability of fuel or electricity

Some MSBACT determinations may not be feasible if a project will be located in an area where natural gas or electricity is not available.

Process requirements

Some MSBACT determinations specify a particular type of process equipment. South Coast AQMD staff may consider requirements of the proposed process equipment that would make the MSBACT determination not technically feasible.

Equivalency

The permit applicant may propose alternative means to achieve the same emission reduction as required by BACT. For example, if BACT requires a certain emission limit or control efficiency to be achieved, the applicant may choose any control technology, process modification, or combination thereof that can meet the same emission limit or control efficiency.

Super Compliant Materials

South Coast AQMD will accept the use of super compliant materials in lieu of an add-on control device controlling volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from coating operations. For example, if a permit applicant uses only surface coatings that meet the super compliant material definition in South Coast AQMD Rule 109, it may qualify as VOC MSBACT. This policy does not preclude any other MSBACT requirement for other contaminants.

Equipment Modifications

As a general rule, it is more difficult to retrofit existing equipment with MSBACT as a result of NSR modification when compared to a new source. The equipment being modified may not be compatible with some past MSBACT determinations that specify a particular process type. There may also be space restrictions that prevent installation of some add-on control technology.

Other Considerations

Although multiple process and control options may be available during the MSBACT determination process, considerations should be made for options that reduce the formation of air contaminants from the process, as well as ensuring that emissions are properly handled. In addition to evaluating the efficiency of the control stage, these additional considerations are needed to ensure that the system is capable of reducing or eliminating emissions from the facility on a consistent basis during the operational life of the equipment. Measures listed in this section for MSBACT are subject to the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 40440.11.

Pollution Prevention

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§13101-13109) established a national policy that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible. In many cases, air pollution control is a process that evaluates contaminants at the exhaust of the system. Pollution prevention is the reduction or elimination of waste at the source by the modification of the production process. Pollution prevention measures may consist of the use of alternate or reformulated materials, a modification of technology or equipment, or improvement of energy efficiency changes that result in an emissions reduction. These measures should be considered as part of the MSBACT determination process if the measures will result in the elimination or reduction of emissions, but are not required to include projects which are considered to fundamentally redefine the source. New and different emissions created by a process or material change will also need to be considered as part of the MSBACT determination process, in contrast to the overall emissions reductions from the implementation of pollution prevention measures.

U.S. EPA policy defined pollution prevention as source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, and protection of natural resources by conservation[5]. U.S. EPA further specifies that pollution prevention does not include recycling (except in-process recycling), energy recovery, treatment or disposal. For purposes of these BACT Guidelines, and to be consistent with federal definitions, source reduction and pollution prevention shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of the feasibility of:

- equipment or technology modifications,
- process or procedure modifications,
- reformulation or redesign of products,
- substitution of raw materials, or
- improvements in housekeeping, maintenance or inventory control,

[5] U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Law and Policies (www.epa.gov/p2/pollution-prevention-law-and- policies#define)

that reduce the amount of air contaminants entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment, including fugitive emissions.

Monitoring and Testing

In order to ensure that MSBACT determinations continue to meet their initial emission and efficiency standards, periodic or continuous parameter monitoring and testing requirements may be required during the permitting process. Equipment and processes may experience some change over time, due to aging or operational methods of the equipment, which may affect emission rates or control efficiencies. In addition to other rule requirements, additional monitoring and testing requirements may need to focus on aspects directly related to the MSBACT determination, and may be made enforceable by permit conditions. Monitoring and testing requirements should be specific to characterize operating conditions (e.g. temperatures, pressures, flows, production rates) and measurement techniques when MSBACT is established to ensure clarity and consistency with the standard.

Capture Efficiency

An integral part of controlling air pollutants emitted from a process with add-on air pollution control equipment is capturing those emissions and directing them to the air pollution control device. Emissions which are designed to be collected by an exhaust system but are vented uncontrolled into the atmosphere can have a much greater impact than controlled emissions. When applicable, the evaluation of a process and its associated control equipment should address the qualification and quantification of capture efficiency. By addressing capture efficiency during MSBACT determinations, a standard can be established to evaluate the capture efficiency of other systems, as well as ensure that the capture efficiency is maintained consistently over time.

If applicable, MSBACT determinations may include the percentage capture efficiency and the methods and measurements (e.g. EPA Method 204, capture velocity measurements, design using ACGIH's Industrial Ventilation, static pressures) used to determine and verify it. For various circumstances, several South Coast AQMD rules (see Table 5, Part A, Chapter 1) already require an assessment of collection efficiency of an emission control system following EPA Method 204, EPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", South Coast AQMD's "Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency," or other methods approved by the Executive Officer, and are appropriate to include as BACT requirements. The capture efficiency for any MSBACT Determination shall be no less stringent than any applicable rule requirement. Other considerations that may affect capture, such as cross-drafts, thermal drafts and the volume of combustion products, should also be addressed during this process.

Equipment Not Identified in the MSBACT Guidelines

Although the BACT Guidelines contains an extensive listing of practically everything the South Coast AQMD permits, occasionally applications will be received for equipment not identified in the Guidelines. As required by Rule 1303,

MSBACT for equipment category not listed in the MSBACT Guidelines must be determined on a case-by-case basis using the definition of BACT in Rule 1302 and the general procedures in these MSBACT Guidelines, as shown in Chapter 1 and the previous sections of this chapter.

Applicants whose equipment is not listed in Part D of the MSBACT Guidelines should contact the South Coast AQMD and arrange a pre-application conference. MSBACT issues can be discussed in the conference for leading to a MSBACT determination. Applicants are not required to conduct the MSBACT evaluation but the application may be processed more quickly if the applicant provides a MSBACT evaluation with the application for a permit to construct.

MSBACT Determinations Should the Guidelines Become Out of Date

Should the MSBACT Guideline Part D become out of date with state BACT requirements or permits issued for similar equipment in other parts of the state, staff will evaluate permits consistent with the definition of BACT considering technical and economic criteria as required by Rule 1303 (a) and Health & Safety Code Section 40405. The technical and economic factors to be considered are those identified in Chapter 1.

MSBACT APPLICATION CUT–OFF DATES

These guidelines apply to all non-major polluting facility applications deemed complete subsequent to South Coast AQMD Governing Board adoption of the Regulation XIII amendments in 2000.

Applications for a Registration Permit for equipment issued a valid Certified Equipment Permit (CEP), which is valid for one year, will only be required to comply with MSBACT as determined at the time the CEP was issued. However, South Coast AQMD staff will reevaluate the MSBACT requirements for the CEP upon annual renewal of the CEP by the equipment manufacturer.

ATTACHMENT F

PART D - BACT DETERMINATIONS FOR NON-MAJOR POLLUTING FACILITIES

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Best Available Control Technology Guidelines

Part D: BACT Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

October 20, 2000 (Revised June 6, 2003; December 5, 2003; July 9, 2004; December 3, 2004; July 14, 2006; October 3, 2008; December 2, 2016; February 2, 2018; February 1, 2019; February 5, 2021; September 2, 2022; February 2, 2024); November 6, 2026

Deputy Executive Officer
Engineering and Permitting
Jason Aspell

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	David Ono	Senior Air Quality Engineering Manager
	Brian Tomasovic	Assistant Chief Deputy Counsel
	Bhaskar Chandan, P.E. (Retired)	Senior Air Quality Engineering Manager

Part D - South Coast AQMD BACT Determination

Source Type: **Minor**

Application No.: **649020 & 649856**

Equipment Category: **Linear Generator**

Equipment Subcategory: **Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired**

Date: **November 6, 2026**

1. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

A. MANUFACTURER: Mainspring Energy	B. MODEL: MSE-230-NG
C. DESCRIPTION: The Mainspring Energy linear generator is a power generation technology that uses a thermochemical reaction to create linear motion that is directly converted into electricity. Each Mainspring Energy linear generator module consists of two identical cores (reaction zone and electrical generator). Each core includes an air-to-fuel ratio controller and is vented to an oxidation catalyst.	
D. FUNCTION: Mainspring linear generator uses a low-temperature reaction to produce electricity and is used as a stationary prime power source at this facility.	
E. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: Each core is 120 kWe	
COMBUSTION SOURCES	
F. MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT:	
G. BURNER INFORMATION	

TYPE	INDIVIDUAL HEAT INPUT	NUMBER
N/A	N/A	N/A

H. PRIMARY FUEL: Natural gas*	I. OTHER FUEL: N/A
J. OPERATING SCHEDULE: 24 HRS/DAY 7 DAYS/WEEK 52 WKS/YR	
K. EQUIPMENT COST: N/A	
L. EQUIPMENT INFORMATION COMMENTS: *Per Rule 1110.3 - Emissions from Linear Generators, Natural Gas means a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, with at least 80 percent methane by volume, and of pipeline quality, such as the gas sold or distributed by any utility company regulated by the California public utilities commission.	

2. COMPANY INFORMATION

A. COMPANY: Mainspring Energy, Incorporated	B. FAC ID: 189493
C. ADDRESS: 1150 N Pepper Ave CITY: Colton STATE: CA ZIP: 92324	D. NAICS CODE: 445110
E. CONTACT PERSON: Corrie Zupo	F. TITLE: Manager of Air Compliance
G. PHONE NO.: (424) 241-8959	H. EMAIL: corrie.zupo@mainspringenergy.com

3. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. AGENCY: South Coast AQMD	B. APPLICATION TYPE: CHANGE OF CONDITIONS
C. SCAQMD ENGINEER: Kraig Morris	
D. PERMIT INFORMATION: PC ISSUANCE DATE: P/O NO.: G75824 & G75826 PO ISSUANCE DATE: 4/25/2024	
E. START-UP DATE: 2021	
F. OPERATIONAL TIME: > 1 year	

4. EMISSION INFORMATION

A. BACT EMISSION LIMITS AND AVERAGING TIMES:

	VOC	NOx	SOx	CO	PM OR PM_{10}	INORGANIC
BACT Limit	10 PPMVD	2.5 PPMVD		12 PPMVD		
Averaging Time	15 Minutes	15 Minutes		15 Minutes		
Correction	15% O_2	15% O_2		15% O_2		

B. OTHER BACT REQUIREMENTS: N/A

C. BASIS OF THE BACT/LAER DETERMINATION: Achieved in Practice/New Technology

D. EMISSION INFORMATION COMMENTS: N/A

5. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

A. MANUFACTURER: Johnson Matthey	B. MODEL: MC6T-6F-2

C. DESCRIPTION: Oxidation catalyst

D. SIZE/DIMENSIONS/CAPACITY: N/A

E. CONTROL EQUIPMENT PERMIT INFORMATION: N/A

APPLICATION NO.: N/A PC ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

PO NO.: N/A PO ISSUANCE DATE: N/A

F. REQUIRED CONTROL EFFICIENCIES: N/A

CONTAMINANT	OVERALL CONTROL EFFICIENCY	CONTROL DEVICE EFFICIENCY	COLLECTION EFFICIENCY
VOC	___%	___%	___%
NOx	___%	___%	___%
SOx	___%	___%	___%
CO	___%	___%	___%
PM	___%	___%	___%
PM_{10}	___%	___%	___%
INORGANIC	___%	___%	___%

G. CONTROL TECHNOLOGY COMMENTS:

Condition 7) This equipment shall be equipped with an air-to-fuel ratio controller with an oxygen sensor.

Condition 8) This equipment shall not be operated unless its exhaust is vented to the oxidation catalyst which is in full operation, and which is in good operation condition at all times.

Condition 9) The owner or operator shall inspect the oxidation catalyst every six months of operation in accordance with the recommendation(s) of the oxidation catalyst manufacturer and determine if it needs to be cleaned or washed.

Condition 10) The operator shall wash the catalyst or replace the catalyst media at least after 12,000 hours of operation.

6. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

A. COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATED BY: Source Test

B. DATE(S) OF SOURCE TEST: 2/21/2023

C. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY METHOD: N/A

D. COLLECTION EFFICIENCY PARAMETERS: N/A

E. SOURCE TEST/PERFORMANCE DATA:

Parameter	Core 1			Core 2			Permit Limit
	Normal Load	Max. Load	Min. Load	Normal Load	Max. Load	Min. Load	
CO, PPM @ 15% O_2	2.51	2.49	<2.09*	2.24	<1.85*	<2.34*	**12**
NO_X, PPM @ 15% O_2	1.98	1.82	<1.05*	2.25	2.29	<1.17*	**2.5**
VOC, PPM @ 15% O_2	7.48	-	-	8.87	-	-	**10**

*Concentration is below 20% of analyzer range and reported at 20% range.

F. TEST OPERATING PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS:

Condition 14.A) The test shall measure NOx, VOC, CO, CO2, oxygen content, moisture content, temperature, and exhaust flow rate at the exhaust of the equipment.

Condition 14.B) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the source testing requirements of Rule 1110.3.

G. TEST METHODS (SPECIFY AGENCY):

South Coast AQMD Method 100.1 for NOx, O_2, CO_2, and CO (3 runs, 24-36 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 2.3 for velocity (3 runs, 24 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 4.1 for moisture (3 runs, 24 mins each)
South Coast AQMD Method 25.3 for VOC (1 run (duplicate canisters), 30 mins)

H. MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS:

Condition 13) The owner or operator shall conduct a source test once every five years from the date of the previous source test and not later than the last day of the calendar month that the test is due.

Condition 16) The owner or operator shall conduct diagnostic emissions checks by the use of a portable NOx, CO, and oxygen analyzer at least once every two years from the date of the previous emission check and not later than the last day of the calendar month that the test is due.

I. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE COMMENTS: Each core is operated and tested independently.

7. ADDITIONAL SCAQMD REFERENCE DATA

A. BCAT: 040005	B. CCAT: -	C. APPLICATION TYPE CODE: 66
D. RECLAIM FAC? YES ☐ NO ☒	E. TITLE V FAC: YES ☐ NO ☒	F. SOURCE TEST ID(S): R24377
G. SCAQMD SOURCE SPECIFIC RULES: Rule 1110.3		
H. HEALTH RISK FOR PERMIT UNIT		

H1. MICR: -	H2. MICR DATE: -	H3. CANCER BURDEN: -	H4. CB DATE: -
H5: HIA: -	H6. HIA DATE: -	H7. HIC: -	H8. HIC DATE: -

Equipment or Process List

Abrasive Blasting – Enclosed 1
Absorption Chiller 2
Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment 3
Aluminum Melting Furnace 4
Crucible or Pot 4
Reverberatory, Non-Sweating < 5 MM BTU/HR 4
Reverberatory or Rotary, Sweating ≥ 5 MM BTU/HR 4
Ammonium Bisulfate and Thiosulfate Production 5
Asbestos Machining Equipment 6
Asphalt Batch Plant 7
Asphalt Roofing Line 8
Asphaltic Day Tanker 9
Auto Body Shredder 10
Ball Mill 11
Beryllium Machining Equipment 12
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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Abrasive Blasting – Enclosed

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse; or Cartridge Dust Collector (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Absorption Chiller

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		≤ 20 ppmv dry corrected to 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	≤50 ppmv for firetube type, ≤ 100 ppmv for watertube type, dry corrected to 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Air Stripper – Ground Water Treatment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Carbon Adsorber, Thermal Oxidizer, or Catalytic Oxidizer (10-20-2000)					

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Aluminum Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Crucible or Pot		≤60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (07-11-97)		Natural Gas with Ingots or Non-contaminated Scrap Charge, or Baghouse (10-20-2000)	
Reverberatory, Non-Sweating < 5 MM BTU/HR		≤60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Same as above. (10-20-2000)	
Reverberatory, Non-Sweating ≥ 5 MM BTU/HR		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner ≤ 60 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1990)		Same as above. (10-20-2000)	
Reverberatory or Rotary, Sweating < 5 MM BTU/HR	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F) or Secondary Combustion Chamber (1990)	≤60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse and: - Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F); or - Secondary Combustion Chamber (1990)	
Reverberatory or Rotary, Sweating ≥ 5 MM BTU/HR	Same as Above (1990)	Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner ≤ 60 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1990)		Same as above. (1990)	

Note: Some of this equipment may also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Ammonium Bisulfate and Thiosulfate Production

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Packed Column Scrubber with Heat Exchanger and Mist Eliminator (1990)	Packed Column Scrubber for NH_3 (1990)

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Asbestos Machining Equipment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Air Cleaning Equipment (40 CFR Part 61 Subpart M) (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Asphalt Batch Plant

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner ≤ 33 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)			Baghouse (1990)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Asphalt Roofing Line

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with High Velocity Filter and Mist Eliminator (1990)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Asphaltic Day Tanker

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Fiberglass or Steel Wool Filter (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Auto Body Shredder

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse with Water Sprays in Hammermill (1988)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Ball Mill

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Beryllium Machining Equipment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter and Compliance with 40CFR Part 61, Subpart D (1988)	

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
10-03-2008 Rev. 1
12-02-2016 Rev. 2
2-1-2019 Rev. 3

Equipment or Process: Boiler

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/ Size	**VOC**	**NOx[1]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Natural Gas Fired, > 2 and < 20 MMBtu/HR		Compliance with Rules 1146 or 1146.1[2] (12-02-2016)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	≤50 ppmvd for firetube type, ≤ 100 ppmvd for watertube type, corrected to 3% O_2 (04-10-98)	Natural Gas (04-10-98)	
Propane Fired, > 2 and < 20 MMBtu/HR		≤ 12 ppmvd corrected to 3% O_2[2] (10-20-2000)		≤50 ppmvd for firetube type, ≤ 100 ppmvd for watertube type, corrected to 3% O_2 (04-10-98)		
Natural Gas or Propane Fired, ≥ 20 and < 75 MMBtu/HR		Compliance with Rule 1146 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	Same as above. (04-10-98)	Natural Gas (04-10-98)	With Add-On Controls: ≤ 5 ppmvd NH_3, corrected to 3% O_2 ≤ 1 ppmvd ozone, corrected to 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)
Natural Gas or Propane Fired, ≥ 75 MM Btu/HR		Compliance with Rule 1146 (12-02-2016)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	Same as above. (04-10-98)	Natural Gas (04-10-98)	With Add-On Controls: ≤ 5 ppmvd NH_3, corrected to 3% O_2 ≤ 1 ppmvd ozone, corrected to 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/ Size	**VOC**	**NOx[1]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Oil Fired[3]		Compliance with Rule 1146 or 1146.1 (10-20-2000)	Fuel Sulfur Content ≤ 0.0015% by weight (10-03-2008)	≤ 50 ppmvd for firetube type ≤ 100 ppmvd for watertube type, corrected to 3% O_2 (04-10-98)		
Atmospheric Unit, ≥ 2 and ≤ 10 MMBtu/HR		Compliance with Rules 1146 and 1146.1 (12-02-2016)		Compliance with Rules 1146 and 1146.1 (12-02-2016)		
Landfill Gas Fired, < 75 MMBTU/Hr		Compliance with Rules 1146 and 1146.1 (12-02-2016)		≤ 100 ppmvd at 3% O_2 dry. (04-10-98)	≤ 0.1 gr/scf at 12% CO_2 (Rule 409) (04-10-98)	
Digester Gas Fired, < 75 MMBTU/Hr		Compliance with Rules 1146 and 1146.1 (12-02-2016)		≤ 100 ppmvd at 3% O_2 dry. (04-10-98)	≤ 0.1 gr/scf at 12% CO_2 (Rule 409) (04-10-98)	

1) Electric utility boilers, refinery boilers rated >40 MMBtu/hr and sulfur plant reaction boilers rated ≥5 MMBtu/hr are excluded; and there are exceptions for low-use boilers and boilers that met a 12-ppm limit prior to 9/5/08. Applicants are advised to review these rules for further details.

2) A higher NOx limit may be allowed for facilities required to have a standby fuel, where use of a clean standby fuel is not possible and an ultra low-NOx burner is not available.

3) See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines. Oil firing is only allowed as a standby fuel, and where use of a clean standby fuel is not possible.

* Means those facilities that are minor facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Brakeshoe Debonder

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner or Secondary Combustion Chamber with ≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥1400°F Achieved within 15 Minutes of Primary Burner Ignition (07-11-97)	Natural Gas (07-11-97)	Natural Gas (07-11-97)		Natural Gas (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Brass Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Crucible, ≤ 300 Lbs/Hr Process Rate		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas, Charge Clean Metal Only and Maintain Slag Cover Over Entire Melt Surface (1990)	
Crucible, > 300 Lbs/Hr Process Rate		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas, with Baghouse (1990)	
Reverberatory or Rotary, Non-Sweating		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1990)	
Reverberatory or Rotary, Sweating	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1990)	60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1990)	Natural Gas with Baghouse (1990)	
Tilting Induction, ≤ 300 Lbs/Hr Process Rate					Charge Clean Metal Only and Slag Cover Maintained Over Entire Melt Surface (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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Equipment or Process: Brass Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Tilting Induction, > 300 Lbs/Hr Process Rate					Baghouse (7-11-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Bulk Solid Material Handling – Other

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory[3)]/Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Animal Feed Mfg. – Dry Material Handling					Baghouse (07-11-97)	
Clay, Ceramics and Refractories Handling (Except Mixing)					Baghouse (1988)	
Coal, Coke and Sulfur Handling					Compliance with Rule 1158 (10-20-2000)	
Feed and Grain Handling					Baghouse (1988)	
Natural Fertilizer Handling [1)]					Baghouse or Equivalent Material Moisture (07-11-97)	
Paper and Fiber Handling					High Efficiency Cyclone with Baghouse (10-20-2000)	
Pneumatic Conveying, Except Paper and Fiber					Baghouse (1988)	
Railcar Dumper					Enclosed Dump Station and Water Spray for Wet Material (1988)	
Other Dry Materials Handling [2)]					Enclosed Conveyors and Baghouse (7-11-97)	
Other Wet Materials Handling [2)]					Water Spray or Adequate Material Moisture (1988)	

1. Includes conveying, size reduction, classification and packaging.
2. Includes conveying, size reduction and classification.
3. Also see Catalyst Manufacturing, Coffee Roasting, Non-Metallic Mineral Processing, Nut Roasting, Rendering, Pharmaceutical Operations, and Rock-Aggregate Processing for other bulk solid material handling.

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Bulk Solid Material Ship Loading

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Non-White Commodities					Enclosed Conveyor and - Water Spray; or - Adequate Material Moisture (1988)	
White Commodities					Enclosed Conveyor and Baghouse Venting Ship Holds and Transfer Points (07-11-97)	

Notes:
1. Non-White commodities include coal, copper concentrate, sulfur, iron slag, iron ore, iron pellets, green petroleum coke and other wet commodities
2. White commodities include soda ash, salt cake, potash and other dry commodities.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Bulk Solid Material Ship Unloading

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Bulk Cement		Shore Utility Power (1988)	Shore Utility Power (1988)		Enclosed, Self-Unloading Ship (1988)	
Other Bulk Solid Materials					Enclosed Hold and Baghouse; or Material Moisture Equivalent to an Enclosed Hold and Baghouse (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Bulk Solid Material Storage

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Coal, Petroleum Coke, Sulfur					Enclosed Storage in Compliance with Rule 1158 (10-20-2000)	
Other Non-White Commodities					Water Spray and Chemical Additives or Charged Fog Spray (1988)	
White Commodities					Enclosed Storage and Baghouse (1988)	
Storage Tanks and Silos					Baghouse or Filtered Vent for Dry Material; Water Spray or Adequate Moisture for Wet Material (07-11-97)	
Other Open Storage					Water with Chemical Additives (1988)	

Notes:
1. Other non-white commodities include copper concentrate, iron slag, iron ore, and iron pellets.
2. White commodities include cement, gypsum, lime, soda ash, borax and flour.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Burnoff or Burnout Furnace (Excluding Wax Furnace)

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner or Secondary Combustion Chamber with ≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥1400°F Achieved within 15 Minutes of Primary Burner Ignition (07-11-97)	Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (07-11-97)		Natural Gas (07-11-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Calciner

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Petroleum Coke	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1988)	Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas with Flue Gas Desulfurization (> 90% Removal Efficiency) (1988)	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1988)	0.005 gr/dscf Corrected to 3% O_2 (1988)	
Other		Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Carpet Beating and Shearing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Catalyst Manufacturing and Regeneration

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Calcining		Three-Stage NOx Reduction Scrubber (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)		Baghouse (10-20-2000)	
Reactor		NOx Scrubber (07-11-97)				
Rotary or Spray Dryer					Baghouse (07-11-97)	
Regeneration, Hydrocarbon Removal	Flare, Firebox, or Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (07-11-97)					
Catalyst Solids Handling					Baghouse (07-11-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Charbroiler, Chain-driven (conveyorized)

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Catalytic Oxidizer (12-12-97)				Catalytic Oxidizer (12-12-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Chip Dryer

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400°F) (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1989)		Natural Gas with: - Baghouse and Limestone Filter Coating; or - Baghouse and Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400°F) (1989)	

Note: This equipment may also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Circuit Board Etcher

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Batch Immersion Type, Subtractive Process					Packed Water Scrubber and Etchant Solution Temperature Control (10-20-2000)	
Conveyorized Spray Type, Subtractive Process					Packed Water Scrubber and Etchant Solution Temperature Control (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Cleaning Compound Blender

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse or Wet Centrifugal Collector or Cyclone (07-11-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev. 1
2-5-2021 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Coffee Roasting

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Roaster < 110,000 BTU/Hr			Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas (1988)	
Roaster ≥ 110,000 BTU/Hr	Afterburner [1] (0.3 Sec Retention Time at 1200 °F) (1990)		Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Cyclone and Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1200 °F) (1990)	
Handling Equipment, < 1,590 Lbs/Hr All[2]						
Handling Equipment, ≥ 1,590 Lbs/Hr All					Cyclone (1990)	

1) Gaseous process emissions from roasting operations which are ducted to a thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer as control technology will be subject to the NOx requirements of thermal oxidizer or catalytic oxidizer BACT listing in Part D. (2-5-2021)
2) At the date of the last revision for this category, there was no Achieved In Practice BACT Determination for this subcategory. Technologically Feasible options listed in historic South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines for this subcategory require cost effective analyses before they can be listed in these current Guidelines.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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12-5-2003 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Composting

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic (Ammonia)**
Co-composting[a)]	Compliance with Rule 1133.2[b)] (12-5-2003)					Compliance with Rule 1133.2[b)] (12-5-2003)
Greenwaste composting	Compliance with Rule 1133.3 (2-1-2019)					Compliance with Rule 1133.3 (2-1-2019)

a) Co-composting is composting where biosolids and/or manure are mixed with bulking agents to produce compost.

b) Not required for design capacity < 1,000 tons per year.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Concrete Batch Plant

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Central Mixed, < 5 Cubic Yards/Batch					Water Spray (1988)	
Central Mixed, ≥ 5 Cubic Yards/Batch					Baghouse for Cement Handling and Adequate Moisture in Aggregate (1988)	
Transit-Mixed					Baghouse Venting the Cement Weigh Hopper and the Mixer Truck Loading Station; and Adequate Aggregate Moisture (07-11-97)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Concrete Blocks and Forms Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Cotton Gin

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Rotary Drum Filter and Cyclone (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Crematory

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Secondary Combustion Chamber, ≥ 1500 °F (1990)	60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Secondary Combustion Chamber, ≥ 1500 °F (1990)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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2-2-2024 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Crumb Rubber/Asphalt Oil Blending

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Carbon Adsorber with 90% Control Efficiency (2-2-2024)					

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Degreaser – Other

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC/ODC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Batch-Loaded or Conveyorized Cold Cleaners	Use of solvents containing 50 grams of VOC or less per liter of material (12-12-97)					
Film Cleaning Machine	Carbon Adsorber (10-20-2000)					
Solvent Spraying[1)], 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	Carbon Adsorber (1990) and Compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart T – National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (10-20-2000)					
Solvent Spraying[1)], Other VOCs	Compliance with Rule 1171 (10-20-2000)					

Note: Use of certain halogenated solvents is also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart T – National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning

1) This subcategory includes solvent spray booths and remote reservoir cleaners.

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Degreaser –Vapor Cleaning, Volatile Organic Compounds

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Batch	Tier 1: Use of an automatically operated airtight or airless cleaning system that emits no more than [4.3 x $V^{0.6}$] lb/month of VOCs, where V is the cleaning chamber volume in cubic feet. Use of alternative equipment is allowed provided such equipment is subject to the same emissions limitation (lb/month of VOCs) as calculated above. Tier 2: Use of equipment that does not exceed [22 x A] lb/month of VOCs, where A is the solvent surface area in square feet, provided it is technically infeasible to use Tier 1 equipment because of part deformation, inherent part pressure, part type or geometry, soil type or amount, cleanliness sensitivity, or other reasons. (4-10-98)					
Conveyorized	Use of a conveyorized vapor degreaser that does not exceed [17 x A] lb/month of VOCs, where, A is the solvent surface area in square feet (04-10-98)					

Notes:

1. Use of certain halogenated solvents is also subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart T – National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning
2. Use of VOCs not subject to the above-described NESHAP is also subject to Rule 1122.
3. Any permit applicant may demonstrate that the Tier 1 BACT may not be technologically feasible for the applicant's permit unit. For batch-loaded vapor degreasing equipment, South Coast AQMD will consider the following three factors taken together as a whole, as well as any other technical factors presented by the applicant: a) Part Type and Geometry – In that different parts and part geometries lend themselves to different cleaning methods that may be acceptable to achieve proper cleanliness, South Coast AQMD will consider information presented by the applicant regarding the type and geometry of the part(s) proposed to be cleaned in determining what cleaning technologies are available for the part(s) in questions; b) Soil Type and Amount – In that different types and quantities of soils being cleaned from parts lend themselves to different cleaning methods, South Coast AQMD will consider information presented by the applicant regarding the soil type and soil quantity of the part(s) proposed to be cleaned in determining what cleaning technologies are available for the part(s) in question; c) Cleanliness Sensitivity – In that (i) different parts have different levels of sensitivity to cleanliness (e.g., medical and high technology device parts may need to achieve an extremely high level of cleanliness, whereas standard plumbing supplies may tolerate a lower level of cleanliness), and (ii) the integrity of certain parts may be compromised by exposure to the reduced pressure environment of airless cleaning systems; South Coast AQMD will consider information presented by the applicant regarding the cleanliness sensitivity of the part(s) proposed to be cleaned in determining what cleaning technologies are available for the part(s) in question.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Detergent Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Solids Handling					Cyclone and Baghouse (07-11-97)	
Spray Dryer		Natural Gas with Low-NOx Burner (1988)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with: - Cyclone and Baghouse; or - Cyclone, Scrubber and Electrostatic Precipitator (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Drum Reclamation Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Afterburner (> 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) and Baghouse (1990)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
7-9-2004 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Dry Cleaning

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC/ODC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Perchloroethylene	Delisted as a VOC. See Rule 1421 – Control of Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Operations[1] (06-13-97)					
Petroleum Solvent[2]	Closed Loop, Dry-to-Dry Machine with a Refrigerated Condenser (10-20-2000) or Evaporatively Cooled Condenser (7-9-2004)					

[1] Rule 1421 implements the federal National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 63.320, *et seq*) and the state Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Emissions of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning Operations (17 California of Regulation [CCR] 93109, *et seq*).

[2]This Equipment may also be subject to AQMD Rule 1102 – Dry Cleaners Using Solvent Other Than Perchloroethylene.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Dryer – Kiln

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All[1]		Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas (1988)	

[1]Does not include digester gas or landfill gas fired units.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-2-2018 Rev. 1
2-1-2019 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Dryer or Oven

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Carpet Oven		30 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas (1990)	
Rotary, Spray and Flash Dryers[1)]		Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1990)	
Tray, Agitated Pan, and Rotary Vacuum Dryers		Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas (1990)	
Tenter Frame Fabric Dryer		30 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)		Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	
Other Dryers and Ovens – Direct and Indirect Fired[2, 3]		30 ppmvd corrected to 3% O_2 (04-10-98)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)		Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	

1. Dryers for foodstuff, pharmaceuticals, aggregate & chemicals.
2. Does not include food or bakery ovens. See listing for "Food Oven."
3. Does not include digester gas or landfill gas units.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Electric Furnace – Pyrolyzing, Carbonizing and Graphitizing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1988)					

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Electrical Wire Reclamation – Insulation Burn-Off Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F); Or Secondary Combustion Chamber (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1988)	Natural Gas (1988)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Baghouse and: - Afterburner ((≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) or - Secondary Combustion Chamber (≥ 0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Ethylene Oxide Sterilization

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Aeration	Recirculation Vacuum Pump-Seal Fluid with Fluid Reservoir Vented to: Chemical Scrubber; or Afterburner (≥ 0.3 second retention time at ≥ 1400°F); or Catalytic Afterburner (at ≥ 280°F) (07-11-97)					
Quarantine Storage	Unvented Enclosure with Internal Circulation Through Activated Carbon Impregnated with Sulfuric Acid (1989)					

Note: Ethylene Oxide Sterilization may also be Subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart O – Emission Standards for Ethylene Oxide Sterilization Facilities.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Expanded Polystyrene Manufacturing Using Blowing Agent

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	For VOC Emissions: Incineration (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (1990)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Fatty Acid – Fat Hydrolyzing and Fractionation

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Condenser or Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1300 °F) (10-20-2000)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Fatty Alcohol

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 second retention time at ≥ 1400°F) (07-11-97)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Fermentation, Beer and Wine

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All Closed Systems	Carbon Adsorber (10-20-2000)					
All Open Systems	Scrubber with Approved Liquid Waste Disposal (10-20-2000)					
Wine Fermentation Tanks: Closed-Top ≤ 30,000 gallons capacity of each tank in system (2-5-2021)	Water Scrubber or Chiller Condenser with 67.0% combined capture and control efficiency averaged over length of fermentation season (mass balance basis)					

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev. 1
2-5-2021 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Fish Reduction

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Cooker	Scrubber with Chlorinated Solution (≤ 20 ppmv Cl^- Outlet Conc., ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time and ≤ 200 °F Outlet Temp.) (1988)					
Digestor, Evaporator and Acidulation Tank	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200 °F) (1990)				Natural Gas with Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200 °F) (1990)	
Dryer	Scrubber with Chlorinated Solution (≤ 20 ppmv Cl^- Outlet Conc., ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time and ≤ 200 °F Outlet Temp.) (1990)				Natural Gas and Scrubber with Chlorinated Solution (≤ 20 ppmv Cl^- Outlet Conc., ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time and ≤ 200 °F Outlet Temp.) (1990)	
Meal Handling[1]						
Rendering – Presses, Centrifuges, Separators, Tanks, Etc.	Water Condenser and Vent to Dryer Firebox (1988)					

1) At the date of the last revision for this category, there was no Achieved In Practice BACT Determination for this subcategory. Technologically Feasible options listed in historic South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines for this subcategory require cost effective analyses before they can be listed in these current Guidelines.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Flare

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Digester Gas or Landfill Gas from Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill	Ground Level, Shrouded, ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F, Auto Combustion Air Control, Automatic Shutoff Gas Valve and Automatic Re-Start System (1988) Compliance with Rule 1118.1 (Landfill gas only) (2-5-2021)	0.06 lbs/MM Btu (1988) Compliance with Rule 1118.1 (2-5-2021)		Ground Level, Shrouded, ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F, and Auto Combustion Air Control (1988) Compliance with Rule 1118.1 (Landfill gas only) (2-5-2021)	Knockout Vessel (1988)	
Landfill Gas from Hazardous Waste Landfill	Ground Level, Shrouded, ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1500 °F, Auto Combustion Air Control, Automatic Shutoff Gas Valve and Automatic Re-Start System (1988) Compliance with Rule 1118.1	0.06 lbs/MM Btu (2020) Compliance with Rule 1118.1 (2-5-2021)		Ground Level, Shrouded, ≥ 0.6 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1500 °F, and Auto Combustion Air Control (1988) Compliance with Rule 1118.1 (2-5-2021)	Knockout Vessel (1988)	
Produced Gas (2-5-2021)	Compliance with Rule 1118.1	Compliance with Rule 1118.1		Compliance with Rule 1118.1		
Organic Liquid Storage (2-5-2021)		Compliance with Rule 1118.1		Compliance with Rule 1118.1		
Organic Liquid Loading (2-5-2021)		Compliance with Rule 1118.1		Compliance with Rule 1118.1		
Other Flare Gas (2-5-2021)		Compliance with Rule 1118.1				

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Flow Coater, Dip Tank and Roller Coater

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
< 36 lbs/day VOC	Compliance with Regulation XI (10-20-2000)					
≥ 36 lbs/day VOC	Coating with Lower VOC Content than Required by Applicable Rules, and Emissions from Coating Area, Flash Off Area, Drying Area, and Oven Vented to Control Device Achieving ≥ 90% Overall Efficiency (1988) Or Super Compliant Materials with ≤ 5% VOC by Weight (10-20-2000)					

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2-2-2018 Rev. 0
11-6-2026 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Food Oven

		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory[1] ~~Rating/~~ Rating/Size	**~~Size~~**	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Ribbon Burner	~~> 500°F~~		~~60~~ 30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 ~~(2-2-2018)~~ Compliance with Rule 1153.1 (11-6-2026)	Natural Gas (2-2-2018)	800 ppmvd @ 3% O_2; (11-6-2026) Compliance with ~~applicable~~ Rule~~s 407 or~~ 1153.1 (2-2-2018)	Natural Gas (2-2-2018)	
	~~≤ 500°F~~		~~30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (2-2-2018)~~	~~Same as above~~	~~Same as above~~	~~Same as above~~	
Other Direct Fired Burner			30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1 (2-2-2018)(11-6-2026)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
Indirect Fired Burner			30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1 (11-6-2026)				
Infrared Burner			~~30~~ 15 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 Compliance with Rule 1153.1 (2-2-2018)(11-6-2026)				

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory[1] Rating/Size	**~~Rating/ Size~~**	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Add-on Control for Bakery Oven processing yeast leavened products with emissions ≥ 30 lb VOC/day		Catalytic oxidizer with 95% overall control efficiency (mass basis); catalyst inlet temperature ≥ 600°F; ceramic prefilter (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1147 at the time of applicability (2-2-2018)				

[1]~~Indirect Fired units may be subject to Rules 1146 and 1146.1 and BACT for Process Heater.~~

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Foundry Sand Mold – Cold Cure Process

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All			Packed Column Scrubber with pH of Solution Maintained at a Minimum of 8.0 (1988)			

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Fryer – Deep Fat

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Integrated Afterburner/Oil Heater < 2 MM Btu/hr	≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)		≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F	
Integrated Afterburner/Oil Heater ≥ 2 MM Btu/hr	≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)	Natural Gas (1990)		≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F, and Electrostatic Precipitator or High Efficiency Mist Eliminator (2-1-2019)	
Non-Integrated Direct and In-Direct Oil Heater (Steam, Thermal Fluid Heater and burner exhaust gases)		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)				

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Fugitive Emission Sources at Natural Gas Plants and Oil and Gas Production Fields

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Compressors, Centrifugal Type	Seal System with a Higher Pressure Barrier Fluid (04-10-98); and Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					
Compressors, Rotary Type	Enclosed Seal System Connected to Closed Vent System (04-10-98); and Compliance with Rule 1173					
Pressure Relief Valves	Connected to Closed Vent System or Equipped with Rupture Disc if Applicable (4-10-98); and Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					
Pumps – In Heavy Liquid Service	Single Mechanical (4-10-1998); and Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					
Pumps – In Light Liquid Service	Sealless Type if Available and Compatible; or Double or Tandem Seals, and Vented to Closed Vent System (4-10-98); and Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					
Sampling Connections	Closed-Purge, Closed-Loop, or Closed-Vent System (4-10-98); and Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					
Valves, Fittings, Diaphragms, Hatches, Sight-Glasses, Open-Ended Pipes and Meters in VOC Service	Compliance with Rule 1173 (12-5-2003)					

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Fugitive Emission Sources at Organic Liquid Bulk Loading Facilities

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Compressors, Centrifugal Type	Seal System with a Higher Pressure Barrier Fluid; < 500 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Quarterly I&M Program[1)] (04-10-98)					
Compressors, Rotary Type	Enclosed Seal System Connected to Closed Vent System; < 500 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Quarterly I&M Program[1)] (04-10-98)					
Connectors[2)] in Gas, Vapor or Light Liquid VOC Service	< 500 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Quarterly I&M Program[1)] (04-10-98)					
Open Ended Valves and Pipes	Compliance with Rule 1173 where Applicable (10-20-2000)					
Pressure Relief Valves	Connected to Closed Vent System or Equipped with Rupture Disc if Applicable (4-10-98); and Compliance with AQMD Rule 1173 (10-20-2000)					
Process Valves – Gate, Globe and Ball	Compliance with AQMD Rule 1173, where Applicable (10-20-2000)					
Pumps – In Heavy Liquid Service	Single Mechanical; < 1000 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Quarterly I&M (4-10-1998)					
Pumps – In Light Liquid Service	1. Sealless Type if Available and Compatible, or 2. Double or Tandem Seals and Vented to Closed Vent System; < 1000 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Approved South Coast AQMD I&M; <1000 ppmv by USEPA Method 21 with Approved South Coast AQMD I&M (4-10-98)					
Sampling Connections	Closed-Purge, Closed-Loop, or Closed-Vent System (4-10-98)					

1) Quarterly I&M shall be consistent with Rule 1173 and other applicable requirements except that leaks between 500 and 1000 ppmv must be repaired within 14 days after detection.

2) Connectors include flanges, screwed or other joined fittings

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Fugitive Emission Sources, Other Facilities

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
Compressors, Fittings, Open Ended Pipes, Pressure Relief Devices, , Valves, Pumps, Sampling Connections, Diaphragms, Hatches, Sight-Glasses and Meters in VOC Service	Compliance with Rule 1173, where Applicable by Rule (12-5-2003)					

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Galvanizing Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Batch Operations		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Baghouse with Lime Coating (1988)	
Continuous Sheet Metal Operations		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Packed Column Scrubber Serving the Caustic, Acid Pickling Tanks and/or Metal Preparation Tanks (1988, 2000)	
Continuous Wire Operations		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Noncombustible Covering on Molten Metal Surface, Baghouse, and Packed Column Scrubber Serving the Metal Preparation Tanks (1988, 2000)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Garnetting Equipment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse or Rotary Drum Filter (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-3-2004 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Gas Turbine

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Natural Gas Fired, < 3 MWe		9 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 (10-20-2000)		10 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 (10-20-2000)		With Add-On Controls: 9 ppmvd ammonia @ 15% O_2 (10-20-2000)
Natural Gas Fired, ≥ 3 MWe and < 50 MWe		2.5 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 x efficiency (%)[1)] / 34% (6-12-98)		10 ppmvd @ 15% O_2 (6-12-98)		With Add-On Controls: 5.0 ppmvd ammonia @ 15% O_2 (10-20-2000)
Natural Gas Fired, ≥ 50 MWe	2.0 ppmvd (as methane) @ 15% O_2, 1-hour avg. OR 0.0027 lbs/MMBtu (higher heating value) (10-20-2000)	2.5 ppmvd @ 15% O_2, 1-hour rolling avg. OR 2.0 ppmvd @ 15 %O_2, 3-hour rolling avg. x efficiency (%)[1)] / 34% (10-20-2000)		6.0 ppmvd @ 15% O_2, 3-hour rolling avg. (10-20-2000)		With Add-On Controls: 5.0 ppmvd ammonia @ 15% O_2 (10-20-2000)

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Equipment or Process: Gas Turbine

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Emergency		See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)		See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)	
Landfill or Digester Gas Fired		25 ppmv, dry, corrected to 15 %O_2 (1990)	Compliance with Rule 431.1 (10-20-2000)	130 ppmv, dry, corrected to 15 %O_2 (10-20-2000)	Fuel Gas Treatment for Particulate Removal (1990)	

Notes: 1) The turbine efficiency correction for NOx is limited to 1.0 as a minimum. The turbine efficiency is the demonstrated percent efficiency at full load (corrected to the higher heating value of the fuel) without consideration of any downstream heat recovery (12-3-2004).

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Glass Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Decorator Glass		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000); Cullet in Raw Material Charged > 80% (1988)			Baghouse (10-20-2000)	
Flat Glass		Natural Gas with Heating Modifications: - Excess Oxygen in Ports < 5% - Cullet in Raw Material Charged > 15% - Hot Spot Temperature < 2,700 °F (1988)	Process Modification: Sulfur Content of Batch Charged < 0.25% by Weight of Total Batch (1988)		Baghouse (10-20-2000)	

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2-5-2021 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Glass Screen Printing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Flat Glass	Compliance with Rule 1145 or use of Rule 1145 compliant UV/EB or water-based coatings					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Incinerator – Hazardous Waste

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Automatic Combustion Air Control, ≥ 2 Sec. Retention Time and ≥ 1800 °F (1988)	Natural Gas Supplemental Fuel with Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (1988)	Natural Gas Supplemental Fuel and Spray Dryer with Lime Injection (1988)	Automatic Combustion Air Control, ≥ 2 Sec. Retention Time and ≥ 1800 °F (1988)	0.002 gr/dscf at 12% CO_2 (1988)	

Note: The equipment may also be subject to 40 CFR 264, Subpart O--Incinerators

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Incinerator – Infectious Waste

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
≤ 300 lbs/hr	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1800 °F) (1988)	Natural Gas as Auxiliary Fuel (1988)	Natural Gas as Auxiliary Fuel with Wet Scrubber (1988)	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1800 °F) (1988)		
> 300 lbs/hr	Same as Above	Same as Above	Same as Above	Same as Above	0.04 gr/dscf Corrected to 12% CO_2, with Enclosed Automatic Feed and Ash Removal System (1988)	

Note: The equipment may also be subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ec--Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction Is Commenced After June 20, 1996

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
7-9-2004 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Incinerator – Non-Infectious, Non-Hazardous Waste

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
≤ 300 lbs/hr	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1600 °F) (1988)	Natural Gas as Auxiliary Fuel (1988)	Natural Gas as Auxiliary Fuel with Wet Scrubber (1988)	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1600 °F) (1988)	Natural Gas as Auxiliary Fuel with Enclosed Automatic Feed and Fly ash Removal System (1988)	
> 300 lbs/hr and < 750 lbs/hr	Same as Above	Same as Above	Same as Above	Same as Above	0.04 gr/dscf Corrected to 12% CO_2, with Enclosed Automatic Feed and Ash Removal System (1988)	
≥ 750 lbs/hr	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1800 °F) (1988)	Same as Above	Same as Above	Multiple Chamber Starved Air Design (≥ 0.5 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1800 °F) (1988)	Same as Above	

Note: The equipment may also be subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart CCCC--Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
6-6-2003 Rev. 1
7-14-2006 Rev. 2
12-02-2016 Rev. 3
2-2-2018 Rev. 4

Equipment or Process: I.C. Engine, Portable [1]

		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
Compression-Ignition[3]	50 ≤ HP < 75			Tier 4 Final: 4.7 grams/kW-hr (3.5 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)	Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)	Tier 4 Final: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)	Tier 4 Final: 0.03 grams/kW-hr (0.02 grams/bhp-hr) and CARB ATCM for portable diesel engines[4] (12-02-2016)
	75≤ HP < 175		Tier 4 Final: 0.40 grams/kW-hr (0.30 grams/bhp-hr) (2-2-2018)	Tier 4 Final: NMHC only: 0.19 grams/kW-hr (0.14 grams/bhp-hr) (2-2-2018)		Tier 4 Final: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (2-2-2018)	Tier 4 Final: 0.02 grams/kW-hr (0.01 grams/bhp-hr) and CARB ATCM for portable diesel engines[4] (2-2-2018)
	175 ≤ HP < 750		Tier 4 Final: 0.40 grams/kW-hr (0.30 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)	Tier 4 Final: NMHC only: 0.19 grams/kW-hr (0.14 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)		Tier 4 Final: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)	Tier 4 Final: 0.02 grams/kW-hr (0.01 grams/bhp-hr) and CARB ATCM for portable diesel engines[4] (12-02-2016)

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		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
Compression-Ignition[3]	≥750 HP [5]		*Tier 4 Interim:* ***For Generator Sets > 1200 HP:*** *0.67 grams/kW-hr (0.50 grams/bhp-hr)* ***For All Engines Except "Generator Sets > 1200 HP":*** *3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)*	*Tier 4 Interim: NMHC only: 0.4 grams/kW-hr (0.30 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)*	*Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)*	*Tier 4 Interim: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (12-02-2016)*	*Tier 4 Interim: 0.10 grams/kW-hr (0.07 grams/bhp-hr)and CARB ATCM for portable diesel engines[4] (12-02-2016)*
Spark Ignition	All	1.5 grams/bhp-hr, or 240 ppmvd as methane @ 15% O2 (4-10-1998)	1.5 grams/bhp-hr, or 80 ppmvd @ 15% O2 (4-10-1998)			2.0 grams/bhp-hr, or 176 ppmvd @ 15% O2 (4-10-1998)	

Notes:

1) BACT for "I.C. Engine, Portable" is determined by deemed complete date of permit application not date of manufacture or installation.
2) NMHC + NOx means the sum of non-methane hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen emissions, unless specified as "NMHC only", which only includes NMHC emissions.
3) The engine must be certified by U.S. EPA or CARB to meet the Tier 4 emission requirements of 40 CFR Part 89 – Control of Emissions from New and In-use Nonroad Compression-Ignition Engines shown in the table– or otherwise demonstrate that it meets the Tier 4 emission limits. If, because of the averaging, banking, and trading program, there is no new engine from any manufacturer that meets the above standards, then the engine must meet the family emission limits established by the manufacturer and approved by U.S. EPA. Based on the model year, the CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Portable Diesel Engines (see www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/peatcm/peatcm.htm) requires in-use portable diesel engines to be

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Control Measure (ATCM) for Portable Diesel Engines (see www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/peatcm/peatcm.htm) requires in-use portable diesel engines to be certified to Tier 1, 2, 3 or 4 by their respective deadlines, all of which have passed. All exceptions allowed in the ATCM are also allowed in this guideline.

4) The CARB ATCM also requires in-use portable diesel engines to meet fleet-average PM standards beginning 1/1/2013. The PM limits in the table apply only to filterable PM.
5) CARB has extended the Tier 4 Final requirements deadline "until further notice" for Portable, Compression-Ignition Engines for HP ≥ 750.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
6-6-2003 Rev. 1
12-3-2004 Rev. 2
7-14-2006 Rev. 3
10-3-2008 Rev. 4
12-2-2016 Rev. 5
2-1-2019 Rev. 6
9-2-2022 Rev. 7

Equipment or Process: I.C. Engine, Stationary, Emergency [1]

		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**NMHC or VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
Compression Ignition, Fire Pump [3, 4]	50 ≤ HP < 100			Tier 3: 4.7 grams/kW-hr (3.5 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)	Tier 3: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.40 grams/kW-hr (0.30 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
	100 ≤ HP < 175			Tier 3: 4.0 grams/kW-hr (3.0 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)		Tier 3: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.30 grams/kW-hr (0.22 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]

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		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**NMHC or VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
Compression Ignition, Fire Pump [3, 4] (continued)	175 ≤ HP < 750			Tier 3: 4.0 grams/kW-hr (3.0 grams/bhp-hr): (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)	Tier 3: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
	≥750 HP			Tier 2: 6.4 grams/kW-hr (4.8 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)		Tier 2: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 2: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)[7]
Compression-Ignition, Other[3, 4]	50 ≤ HP < 100			Tier 3: 4.7 grams/kW-hr (3.5 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)		Tier 3: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
Compression-Ignition, Other[3, 4] (continued)	100 ≤ HP < 175			Tier 3: 4.0 grams/kW-hr (3.0 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)	Tier 3: 5.0 grams/kW-hr (3.7 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (2-01-2019) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]

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		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**NMHC or VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
	175≤ HP < 300			Tier 3: 4.0 grams/kW-hr (3.0 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)		Tier 3: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
	300≤ HP < 750			Tier 3: 4.0 grams/kW-hr (3.0 grams/bhp-hr) (7-14-2006) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)		Tier 3: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (7-14-2006) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 3: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (7-14-2006) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
Compression-Ignition, Other[3, 4] (continued)	≥750 HP			Tier 2: 6.4 grams/kW-hr (4.8 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Diesel fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight (Rule 431.2). (6-6-2003)	Tier 2: 3.5 grams/kW-hr (2.6 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	Tier 2: 0.20 grams/kW-hr (0.15 grams/bhp-hr) (10-03-2008) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-3-2004)[7]
Spark Ignition[5]	< 130 HP	VOC: 1.5 grams/bhp-hr (10-20-2000)	1.5 grams/bhp-hr (10-20-2000)		See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)	2.0 grams/bhp-hr (10-20-2000)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)

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		Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**Rating/Size**	**NMHC or VOC**	**NOx**	**NOx + NMHC[2]**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM**
	≥ 130 HP	VOC: 1.0 grams/bhp-hr[6] (12-02-2016)	1.5 grams/bhp-hr (10-20-2000)		See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)	2.0 grams/bhp-hr (10-20-2000)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (10-20-2000)

1) An emergency engine is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power sources during periods of fuel or energy shortage or while a primary power source is under repair. This includes fire pumps, emergency electrical generation and other emergency uses.

2) NMHC + NOx means the sum of non-methane hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen emissions.

3) South Coast AQMD restricts operation of emergency compression-ignition engines to 50 hours per year, or less if required by Rule 1470, for maintenance and testing and a maximum of 200 hours per year total operation. For engines used to drive standby generators, operation beyond 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing is allowed only in the event of a loss of grid power or up to 30 minutes prior to a rotating outage provided that the electrical grid operator or electric utility has ordered rotating outages in the control area where the engine is located or has indicated that it expects to issue such an order at a certain time, and the engine is located in a control area that is subject to the rotating outage.

4) The engine must be certified by U.S. EPA or CARB to meet the Tier 1, 2 or 3 emission requirements of 40 CFR Part 89 – Control of Emissions from New and In-use Nonroad Compression-Ignition Engines shown in the table– or otherwise demonstrate that it meets the Tier 1, 2 or 3 emission limits. If, because of the averaging, banking, and trading program, there is no new engine from any manufacturer that meets the above standards, then the engine must meet the family emission limits established by the manufacturer and approved by U.S. EPA. The PM limits apply only to filterable PM.

5) South Coast AQMD restricts operation of emergency spark-ignition engines to 50 hours per year for maintenance and testing and a maximum of 200 hours per year total operation. Emergency spark-ignition engines may be used in a Demand Response Program, however the engine will require additional evaluation and may be subject to more stringent regulatory requirements. Since some requirements are based upon the California Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition Engines, applicants are referred to Title 17, Section 93115.3 of the California Code of Regulations for possible exemptions.

6) VOC limit is based on the requirement listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

7) BACT PM emission standard requirement for new Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled CI Engines located at a sensitive receptor or 50 meters or less from a sensitive receptor. (9-2-2022)

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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12-02-2016 Rev. 0
2-2-2018 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: I.C. Engine, Stationary, Non-Emergency, Non-Electrical Generators

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
> 50 bhp	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (12-02-2016)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (12-02-2016)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (12-02-2016)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (12-02-2016)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (12-02-2016) Compliance with Rule 1470 (12-02-2016)	
Landfill or Digester Gas Fired[1]	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 431.1 (12-02-2016)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)		

1) For the adoption of this new listing, the requirements for this subcategory were transferred directly from the existing requirements under "I.C. Engine, Stationary, Non-Emergency." The requirements are not new, but the date listed was updated to reflect the date of adoption of the new listing.

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2-2-2018 Rev. 0
9-2-2022 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: I.C. Engine, Stationary, Non-Emergency, Electrical Generators

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**Inorganic**
> 50 bhp	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	See Clean Fuels Policy in Part C of the BACT Guidelines (2-2-2018) Compliance with Rule 1470 (2-2-2018)	With Add-On Controls: 10 ppmvd ammonia @ 15% O_2 (9-2-2022)
Landfill or Digester Gas Fired	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 431.1 (2-2-2018)	Compliance with Rule 1110.2 (2-2-2018)		

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Jet Engine Test Facility

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Experimental High Altitude Testing					Venturi Scrubber with Water Spray in Exhaust (1988)	
Experimental Sea Level (Low Altitude) Testing[1]						
Performance Testing[1]						

1) At the date of the last revision for this category, there was no Achieved In Practice BACT Determination for this subcategory. Technologically Feasible options listed in historic South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines for this subcategory require cost effective analyses before they can be listed in these current Guidelines.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Landfill Gas Gathering System

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Compliance with Rule 1150.1 - Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (10-20-2000)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Latex Manufacturing - Reaction

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Catalytic Incinerator and Caustic Scrubber (1988)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Lead Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Pot or Crucible, Non-Refining Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas and Melt only Sows, Pigs, Ingots or Clean Scrap (1990)	
Pot or Crucible, Refining Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas with Scrubber; or Natural Gas with Sulfur Free Refining Agents (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1990)	
Reverberatory, Secondary Melting Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas with Scrubber (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1990)	

Note: Some secondary lead smelting operations must also comply with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart X.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Lead Oxide Manufacturing – Reaction Pot Barton Process

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas (1988)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Baghouse (1988)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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11-6-2026 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Linear Generator – Non-Emergency Electrical Generator

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Natural Gas Fired	VOC: 10 ppmv @ 15% O_2 (11-6-2026)	NOx: 2.5 ppmv @ 15% O_2 (11-6-2026)		CO: 12 ppmv @ 15% O_2 (11-6-2026)		

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-02-2016 Rev.1

Equipment or Process: Liquid Transfer and Handling

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Marine, Loading	For VOC Emissions: Vapor Collection System Vented to Incinerator (1990)					
Tank Truck and Rail Car Bulk Loading, Class A (Rule 462)	Compliance with Rule 462 (0.08 Lbs/1000 Gals) (10-20-2000)					For Ammonia: Bottom Loading with Vapor Collection System Vented to Packed Column Scrubber (10-20-2000)
Tank Truck and Rail Car Bulk Loading, Classes B and C (Rule 462)	Bottom Loading with Vapor Collection System Vented to: - Incinerator; or - Compression/absorption with Tail Gas Vented to Incinerator; or - Refrigeration System; or - Carbon Adsorption system and Compliance with Rule 462 (10-20-2000)					Same as Above
Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing	Compliance with Rule 461 (12-02-2016)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Metal Heating Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner ≤ 50 ppmvd at 3% O_2, dry. (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (1990)			Natural Gas (1990)

Note: This category includes metal aging, annealing, forging, heat treating, and homogenizing.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Metallizing Spray Gun

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Water Wash Spray Booth or Scrubber (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Mixer, Blender or Mill

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Dry					Baghouse (07-11-97)	
Wet	Carbon Adsorber; or Refrigerated Condenser; or Afterburner (VOC Emissions Only); or Vapor Recovery (07-11-97)				Baghouse if Dry Ingredients are Added (07-11-97)	Packed Column Scrubber (07-11-97)

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Nitric Acid Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Catalytic Reduction Furnace (07-11-97)				

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Non-Metallic Mineral Processing – Except Rock or Aggregate

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse for Enclosed Operations Water Fog Spray for Open Operations (1988)	

Notes:
1. Non-metallic Minerals are minerals such as rock salt, sodium compounds, pumice, gilsonite, talc and pyrophyllite, boron, barite, fluorspar, feldspar, diatomite, perlite, vermiculite, mica, carbon black, silicon and kyanite.
2. This category includes conveying, size reduction and classification.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Nut Roasting

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Roaster		Natural Gas (1988)			Afterburner (≥ 0.3 second Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F) (10-20-2000)	
Handling Equipment					Baghouse (10-20-2000)	

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-02-2016 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Oil and Gas Production

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Combined Tankage	All Tanks Vented to: - Vacuum Gas Gathering System; or - Positive Pressure Gas Gathering System; or - Incinerator or Firebox (1988) Compliance with Rules 1148 and 1148.1 (12-02-2016)					
Wellhead	All Wellheads Vented to: - Vacuum Gas Gathering System; or - Positive Pressure Gas Gathering System; or - Incinerator or Firebox (10-20-2000) Compliance with Rules 1148 and 1148.1 (12-02-2016)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 1
9-2-2022 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Open Process Tanks: Chemical Milling (Etching) and Plating

Subcategory/ Rating/Size		Criteria Pollutants					
		VOC	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Chemical Milling	Aluminum and Magnesium [1]						
	Nickel Alloys, Stainless Steel and Titanium		Packed Chemical Scrubber (10-20-2000)			High Efficiency Mist Eliminator (10-20-2000)	
Plating	Decorative Chrome					Compliance with Rule 1469 (2-5-2021)	
	Hard Chrome					Compliance with Rule 1469 (2-5-2021)	

1) At the date of the last revision for this category, there was no Achieved In Practice BACT Determination for this subcategory. Technologically Feasible options listed in historic South Coast AQMD BACT Guidelines for this subcategory require cost effective analyses before they can be listed in these current Guidelines.

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SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Open Spraying – Spray Gun

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Compliance with Regulation XI (10-20-2000)				Compliance with Regulation XI (10-20-2000)[1]	

[1] The open spraying must be conducted in a spray booth where feasible.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Perlite Manufacturing System

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)		Baghouse (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
7-9-2004 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Operations Involving Solvents	Afterburner (≥0.3 second Retention Time at ≥1400°F), Refrigerated Condenser, or Carbon Adsorber (07-11-97)					
Solids Handling					Baghouse (07-11-97)	
Solids Storage Tanks					Baghouse or Vent Filter (07-11-97)	

Note: This equipment may also be subject to Rule 1103 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGG – National Emission Standards Pharmaceuticals Production. (7-9-2004)

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Phosphoric Acid - Thermal Process

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Fiber Mist Filter, Electrostatic Precipitator, or Packed Scrubber with Mist Eliminator (07-11-97)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Phthalic Anhydride

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Afterburner (≥0.3 Second Retention Time at ≥1400°F) or Water Cooled Condenser (07-11-97)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Plasma Arc Metal Cutting Torch

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
> 30 KVA Electrical Input					Water Table and Nozzle Water Shroud; or Electrostatic Precipitator (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Polyester Resin Operations

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Fabrication – Hand and Spray Layup	Compliance with Rule 1162 (10-20-2000)				Airless Spray Equipment and Spray Booth with Mesh Type Filter (1988)	
Molding and Casting	Compliance with Rule 1162 and Use of Aqueous Emulsion Cleaner or Acetone for Clean-Up to Maximum Extent Possible (1988/10-20-2000)					
Panel Manufacturing	Curing Oven, Impregnation Tables and Mixing Tanks Vented to an Afterburner (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 °F). Storage and Holding Tanks Vented to a Carbon Adsorber (1988)	Natural Gas Fired Curing Oven, Electrically Heated Cellophane Oven and Laminating Table (1988)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)		Natural Gas Fired Curing Ovens, Cellophane Ovens Vented to an Electrostatic Precipitator and Panel Cutting Saw Vented to Baghouse (1988)	
Pultrusion	Styrene Suppressed Resin (1988), and Compliance with Rule 1162 (10-20-2000)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Polystyrene Extruder

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Electrostatic Precipitator or Fiber Mist Filter (07-11-97)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Polystyrene Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Water Cooled Condenser (07-11-97)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Powder Coating Booth

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
≤ 37 Lbs/Day Throughput					Pocket or Bag-Type Filters (10-20-2000)	
> 37 Lbs/Day Throughput					1. Baghouse (≥ 99% efficiency); or 2. Cartridge Filters (≥ 99% efficiency); (1988) or 3. HEPA Filters (≥ 99.97% efficiency) (2-5-2021)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Precious Metal Reclamation

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Incineration		Natural Gas (1988)	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Baghouse and: - Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F); or -Secondary Combustion Chamber (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F) (1988)	
Chemical Recovery and Chemical Reactions		3-Stage NOx Reduction Scrubber (07-11-97)				

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1
7-14-2006 Rev. 2
2-2-2018 Rev. 3
2-1-2019 Rev. 4
9-2-2022 Rev. 5

Equipment or Process: Printing (Graphic Arts)

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Flexographic	Inks with ≤ 1.5 Lbs VOC/Gal, Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds (1990); or use of UV/EB or water-based inks/coatings ≤ 180 g VOC/L. Compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171 (2-2-2018)					
Alternatively	For add-on control required by Rule 1130(c)(5) or other South Coast AQMD requirement: EPA M. 204 Permanent Total Enclosure (100% collection) vented to thermal oxidizer with 95% overall control efficiency; Combustion Chamber: Temp ≥ 1500°F[1], Retention Time > 0.3 seconds (2-2-2018)	Compliance with BACT requirements for Thermal Oxidizer		Compliance with BACT requirements for Thermal Oxidizer		
Letterpress	Compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171 (12-5-2003)					

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	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Lithographic or Offset, Heatset	Low VOC Fountain Solution (≤ 8% by Vol. VOC); Low VOC (≤ 100 g/l) Blanket and Roller Washes; Oil-Based or UV-Curable Inks; and Compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171 (2-2-2018) Oven Vented to a thermal oxidizer (≥ 0.3 Sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 ^{0}F; 95% Overall Efficiency) (10-20-2000)	Compliance with BACT requirements for Thermal Oxidizer Compliance with BACT requirements for Other Dryers and Ovens (9-2-2022)		Compliance with BACT requirements for Thermal Oxidizer	Venting to a thermal oxidizer (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400 ^{0}F) (10-20-2000) (2-1-2019)	
Lithographic or Offset, Non-Heatset	Low VOC Fountain Solution (≤ 8% by Vol. VOC); Low VOC (≤ 100 g/l) Blanket and Roller Washes; Oil-Based or UV-Curable Inks; and Compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171. (2-1-2019)					
Rotogravure or Gravure—Publication and Packaging	Compliance with Rules 1130 and 1171 (10-20-2000)					
Screen Printing and Drying	Compliance with Rules 1130.1 and 1171; or use of Rule 1130.1 and 1171 compliant UV/EB or water-based inks/coatings. (2-2-2018)					

1) or temperature demonstrating equivalent overall control efficiency in a South Coast AQMD-approved source test.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
10-03-2008 Rev. 1
12-02-2016 Rev. 2
2-1-2019 Rev. 3

Equipment or Process: Process Heater – Non-Refinery

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/Rating/ Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Natural Gas or Propane Fired, >2 and < 20 MM Btu/hr		Compliance with Rules 1146 or 1146.1 (12-02-2016)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	≤50 ppmv for firetube type, ≤ 100 ppmv for watertube type, dry corrected to 3% O_2 (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	
Natural Gas or Propane Fired, ≥ 20 MM Btu/hr		Compliance with Rules 1146 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	Same as above. (10-20-2000)	Natural Gas (10-20-2000)	With SCR: ≤ 5 ppmvd NH3, corrected to 3% O2 With LTO: ≤ 1 ppmvd ozone, corrected to 3% O2 (10-20-2000)

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Reactor with Atmospheric Vent [a)]

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC/ODC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	- Carbon Adsorber; or - Afterburner (VOC Only); or - Refrigerated Condenser; or - Scrubber with Approved Liquid Waste Disposal (VOC only) (1990)					

a) Also see “Resin Manufacturing” and “Surfactant Manufacturing”. (12-5-2003)

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Rendering

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Processing Equipment[1)]					Vent to Afterburner or Boiler Fire Box (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200 °F) (1988)	
Meal Grinding and Handling System					Enclosed Grinding and Screening Operation with Mechanical Conveyors Transporting Meal (1988)	
Tanks and Miscellaneous Equipment					Maintain Internal Temperature Below 140 °F (1988)	

1) Processing equipment includes crax pressing, filtering, centrifuging, evaporators, cookers, dryers, and grease and blood processing.

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12-5-2003 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Resin Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Continuous Polystyrene Process	Compliance with Rule 1141: ≤0.12 Pounds VOC per 1000 Pounds Completed Resin Product from Vacuum Devolatilizer and Styrene Recovery Systems (12-5-2003)					
Liquid-Phase, High-Density Polyethylene Slurry Process	Compliance with Rule 1141: ≥98% Reduction from Reactors, Recycle Treaters, Thinning Tanks, Blending Tanks and Product Finishing Section (12-5-2003)					
Liquid-Phase Polypropylene Process	Compliance with Rule 1141: ≥98% Reduction from Organic Resin Reactors, Slurry Vacuum Filter System, Diluent Recovery Section and Product Finishing Section (12-5-2003)					
Other Resin Manufacturing	Compliance with Rule 1141: ≤0.5 Pounds VOC per 1000 Pounds Completed Resin Product, or ≥95% Reduction from Resin Reactors, Thinning Tanks and Blending Tanks (12-5-2003)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Rock – Aggregate Processing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse Venting Jaw Crushers, Cone Crushers, and Material Transfer Points Adjacent to and after these Items; and Water Sprays at Other Material Transfer Points (1990)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Rocket Engine Test Cell

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Chemical Packed Scrubber (1988)			Chemical Packed Scrubber and Water Spray in Exhaust with Steam Ejectors (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Rubber Compounding – Banbury Type Mixer

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Sand Handling System with Shakeout and/or Muller in System

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Sewage Treatment Plants

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Carbon Adsorber or Scrubbing System, Covers for Primary Raw Sewage Processing, and Digester Gas Incineration or Recovery (1988)		Ferrous Chloride Injection and Caustic Scrubber for Hydrogen Sulfide Removal (1988)			

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Smokehouse

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200° F) (1990)	Steam Heated Smokehouse and Electrically Heated Smoke Generator (1990)		Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200° F) (1990)	Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200° F) (1990)	

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2-1-2019 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Soil Vapor Extraction – Thermal/Catalytic Oxidation (Natural Gas – burner only)

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	.	Compliance with Rule 1147.				

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Solder Leveling –Hot Oil or Hot Air

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Electrostatic Precipitator (1988)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Solvent Reclamation

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Refrigerated or Water Cooled Condenser (07-11-97)					

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1
2-5-2021 Rev. 2

Equipment or Process: Spray Booth

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Fully-enclosed, Down-Draft Type, < 667 Lbs/Month of VOC Emissions (2-5-2021)	Compliance with Applicable Regulation XI Rules (10-20-2000)	If booth has a Make-up Air Unit or a Heater; Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-5-2021)			Dry Filters or Waterwash (1990)	
Other Types, < 1170 Lbs/Month of VOC Emissions	Compliance with Applicable Regulation XI Rules (10-20-2000)	If booth has a Make-up Air Unit or a Heater; Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-5-2021)			Same as Above (1990)	
Fully-enclosed, Down-Draft Type, ≥ 22 Lbs/Day of VOC Emissions (2-5-2021)	- Compliance with Applicable Regulation XI Rules, and VOC Control System with ≥ 90% Collection Efficiency and ≥ 95% Destruction Efficiency, or - Use of Super Compliant Materials (<50 grams of VOC per liter of material): or - Use of Low-VOC Materials Resulting in an Equivalent Emission Reduction (10-20-2000)	If booth has a Make-up Air Unit or a Heater; Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-5-2021)			Same as Above (1990)	

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	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Other Types, ≥ 1170 Lbs/Month of VOC Emissions	- Compliance with Applicable Regulation XI Rules, and VOC Control System with ≥ 90% Collection Efficiency and ≥ 95% Destruction Efficiency, or - Use of Super Compliant Materials (<50 grams of VOC per liter of material): or - Use of Low-VOC Materials Resulting in an Equivalent Emission Reduction (10-20-2000)	If booth has a Make-up Air Unit or a Heater; Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-5-2021)			Same as Above (1990)	
Enclosed with automated spray nozzles for wood cabinets, < 1170 Lbs/Month of VOC Emissions (2-5-2021)	Compliance with Rule 1136 or use of Rule 1136 compliant UV/EB or water-based coatings.	If booth has a Make-up Air Unit or a Heater; Compliance with Rule 1147				

Note: The sum of all VOC emissions from all spray booths within the same subcategory applied for in the previous two years at the same facility are considered toward the emission threshold.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Steel Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Electric Arc					Baghouse (1988)	
Induction, ≤ 300 Lb. Capacity					Charge Only Ingots or Clean Returns, or Baghouse (10-20-2000)	
Induction, > 300 Lb. Capacity					Baghouse (07-11-97)	

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Storage Tanks - Liquid

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Asphalt					Cool Gases to < 120 °F and Vent to a Fiberglass or Steel Wool Filter. (07-11-97)	
External Floating Roof, VP ≤ 11 psia	Category A Tank Seals and Compliance with Rule 463 (10-20-2000)					
Fixed Roof	Vapor Recovery System with an Overall System Efficiency of ≥ 95% (7-11-97)					
Fuming Sulfuric Acid					Scrubber Followed by Fiber Mist Filter; or Water Spray Followed by Fiber Mist Filter (1988)	
Grease or Tallow					Maintain Temperature ≤ 140 °F (1988)	
Internal Floating Roof	Category A Tank Seals and Compliance with Rule 463 (10-20-2000)					
Sulfuric Acid			Caustic Scrubber and Mist Eliminator (1988)			

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	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Underground, > 250 Gallons	≥ 95% Removal Efficiency for VOC (1990)					

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12-5-2003 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Surfactant Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Compliance with Rule 1141.2[a]: ≤ 0.5 Pounds per 1000 Pounds of Surfactant Product, or ≥ 95% (Wt.) Reduction From All Surfactant Manufacturing Equipment Vented to Atmosphere (12-5-2003)					

a) Does not apply to soap manufacturing operations or facilities that only blend and package surfactants.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Tank – Grease or Tallow Processing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Water Cooled or Atmospheric Condenser and Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200 °F) (1990)	

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2-1-2019 Rev. 0
2-5-2021 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Thermal Oxidizer (Afterburner, Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer, and Thermal Recuperative Oxidizer) and Catalytic Oxidizer – Natural Gas Fired**

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (2-5-2021)		30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (Burner emissions only		400 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (Burner emissions only)		
Other Types		30 ppmvd @ 3% O_2 (Burner emissions only)				

** Does not include tank degassing, soil vapor extraction, and vapor incinerators where vapors are directed into the burner or into a combustion chamber.

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10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Tire Buffer

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Cyclone and Water Spray at Rasp (07-11-97)	

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Vegetable Oil Purification

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Scrubber and Barometric Condenser (1988)					

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Vinegar Manufacturing

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All	Scrubber with South Coast AQMD- and Sanitation District-Approved Liquid Disposal (1988)					

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
12-5-2003 Rev. 1

Equipment or Process: Wastewater System

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Oil/Water Separator	Cover and Vent to Vapor Disposal System (1988); and Compliance with Rule 1176 (12-5-2003)					
Other Equipment	Compliance with Rule 1176 if Applicable by Rule[a)] (12-5-2003)					

a) Not required for sanitary sewer system.

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Wax Burnoff Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All		Natural Gas with Low NOx Burner (1988)]	Natural Gas (1988)		Natural Gas with Afterburner or Secondary Combustion Chamber (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1200° F) (1988)	

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Wood Processing Equipment

	Criteria Pollutants					
Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
All					Baghouse (1988)	

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

12-5-2003 Rev. 0

Equipment or Process: Woodworking

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Pneumatic Conveyance System					Compliance with Rule 1137[a]: Baghouse with No Visible Emissions Except During Startup and Shutdown (12-5-2003)	

a) Not required if system vents solely to stand-alone control device or into a closed room.

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines for Non-Major Polluting Facilities*

10-20-2000 Rev. 0
2-1-2019 Rev 1

Equipment or Process: Zinc Melting Furnace

	Criteria Pollutants					
Subcategory/ Rating/Size	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**Inorganic**
Crucible or Pot		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Ingot and/or Clean Scrap Charge Only, or Baghouse (1988/2000)	
Reverberatory, Non-Sweating Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Same as Above (10-20-2000)	
Reverberatory, Sweating Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Natural Gas with Baghouse and: Afterburner (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F); or Secondary Combustion (≥ 0.3 sec. Retention Time at ≥ 1400° F); (1990)	
Rotary, Sweating Operations		60 ppm Compliance with Rule 1147 (2-1-2019)	Natural Gas (1990)		Same as Above (1990)	

* Means those facilities that are not major polluting facilities as defined by Rule 1302 - Definitions

ATTACHMENT G

PART E – POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION FOR GREENHOUSE GASES

Chapter 1 - GHG BACT

This chapter explains the requirements of greenhouse gases (GHG) BACT regulations according to U.S. EPA, describes the Top-Down Process, shows how to calculate GHG emissions and explains the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) ~~A~~applicability for GHGs for new sources as well as modified sources. The guidance in this chapter is applicable to the U.S. EPA requirements in place as of the date of these guidelines, and takes into consideration the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. Environmental Protection Agency, 134 S. Ct. 2427 (2014)*[1].

BACKGROUND

U.S. EPA has found that GHG, made of up of six combined compounds, constitute air pollution that endangers public health and welfare. U.S. EPA's adopted requirements for GHG under 40 CFR 52.21 in May 2010, which were revised in October 2015, to establish a way to permit GHG emissions under PSD and Title V. Through this rule, permitting focused on the major industrial sources, which emit nearly 70 percent of the greenhouse gas pollution from stationary sources. At this time, smaller businesses and sources are not ~~be~~ subject to these requirements.

The requirements of this rule apply only to GHG as defined by U.S. EPA as a total group of six GHG which are: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). All other attainment air contaminants, as defined in South Coast AQMD Rule 1702 subdivision (a), shall be regulated for the purpose of PSD.

PERMITTING GUIDANCE FOR GHG

U.S. EPA's "PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for Greenhouse Gases" provides the basic information that permit writers and applicants need to address GHG emissions in permits[2]. Although this guidance was issued prior to the revision of 40 CFR 52.21 in 2015, there are parts still applicable to the current requirements. The applicable parts of the guidance document are summarized in these Guidelines. The guidance:

- applies long-standing PSD and Title V permitting requirements and processes to GHG;

[1] The UARG v. EPA decision limited the scope originally envisioned by the Tailoring Rule, and now only "anyway sources" are subject to GHG BACT. On October 3, 2016, EPA proposed revising 40 CFR 52.21 to establish a Significant Emissions Rate for GHGs at the same threshold of 75,000 ton per year CO2e as Step 1 of the Tailoring Rule for "anyway" sources.

[2] *https://www.epa.gov/nsr/clean-air-act-permitting-greenhouse-gases*

- reiterates that BACT determinations will continue to be a state, and project specific decision;
- does not prescribe GHG BACT for any source type;
- emphasizes the importance of BACT options that improve energy efficiency;
- points out that Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) is a promising technology in the early stage of demonstration and commercialization (it should be identified as an available control measure in the first step of BACT, it is currently an expensive technology and unlikely to be selected as BACT in most cases);
- notes that biomass could be considered BACT after taking into account environmental, energy, and economic considerations and state and federal policies that promote biomass for energy-independence and environmental reasons. In its memorandum[3] dated November 19, 2014, U.S. EPA states that it is still assessing and monitoring biogenic feedstocks and will provide further guidance. Further updates can be found at U.S. EPA's webpage "CO2 Emissions Associated with Biomass Use at Stationary Sources."
- provides flow charts and examples that illustrate the key points of the traditional five-step process for determining BACT for GHG; and
- identifies technical resources related to GHG emissions and controls.

FEDERAL PSD APPLICABILITY FOR GHG

Beginning January 2, 2011, GHG BACT applies when a new or modified facility is subject to PSD requirements for GHG. The first step for PSD applicability determination for new or modified sources is listed in ~~the~~ Tables 7 and 8 below that address the requirements in 40 CFR 52.21. A second step for PSD applicability is contemporaneous netting. For detailed guidance on this topic, U.S. EPA's "PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for Greenhouse Gases" (March 2011) should be referenced, but should be used in accordance with U.S. EPA's clarifying documents regarding the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. Environmental Protection Agency*[4] and the current requirements under 40 CFR 52.21.

In determining PSD applicability, a differentiation between GHG CO_2e and mass basis must be made. GHG mass basis is simply the sum of all six GHG compound mass emissions. However, to obtain GHG CO_2e, the mass emissions of each individual GHG compound must be multiplied by its 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP). The individual GHG CO_2e are then summed to obtain the total CO_2e for the source. Current GWP factors should be obtained from U.S. EPA's website when performing these calculations.

[3] EPA Memo: "Addressing Biogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources, (2014 November 19)

[4] EPA Memo: Next Steps and Preliminary Views on the Application of Clean Air Act Permitting Programs to Greenhouse Gases Following the Supreme Court's Decision, (2014, July 24)

Table 7 – GHG PSD Applicability for New Sources

PSD applies to GHG if:
1. The source is otherwise subject to PSD for another regulated NSR pollutant, **AND** 2. The source has a GHG PTE ≥ 75,000 tons per year (TPY) CO_2e;

Table 8 – GHG PSD Applicability for Modified Sources

PSD applies to GHG if:
1. The modification is otherwise subject to PSD for another regulated NSR pollutant, **AND** 2. The modification results in a GHG emissions increase and net emissions increase: a. ≥ 75,000 TPY CO_2e, **AND** b. > zero TPY mass basis

Contemporaneous Netting

Contemporaneous netting is the process of considering all of the creditable emission increases and decreases that have occurred during the period beginning five years before the proposed construction of the modification through the date that the emission increase from the modification occurs. When calculating the net emissions increase in Table 8 above for PSD applicability, it must include all emission increases and decreases during this period.

SOUTH COAST AQMD PSD APPLICABILITY FOR GHG

South Coast AQMD adopted Rule 1714 in 2010 to implement the PSD GHG requirements set forth by 40 CFR 52.21. South Coast AQMD Rule 1714 incorporates the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21 by reference, excluding the sections listed under South Coast AQMD Rule 1714 (c)(1). South Coast AQMD PSD applicability should be determined following the applicable sections of the Code of Federal Regulation identified in the rule.

TOP-DOWN BACT PROCESS

U.S. EPA recommends that permitting authorities continue to use the U.S. EPA's five-step "Top-Down" BACT process to determine BACT for GHG (U.S. EPA, 2011)[5]. While this section summarizes the steps in the process, further details for each of the steps can be referenced in U.S. EPA's guidance document.

BACT Step 1 – Identify All Available Control Options

The first step in the top-down BACT process is to identify all "available" control options. Available control options are those air pollution control technologies or techniques (including lower-emitting processes and practices) that have the potential for practical application to the emissions unit and the regulated pollutant under evaluation.

Permit applicants and permitting authorities should identify all "available" GHG control options that have the potential for practical application to the source under consideration.

The application of BACT to GHG does not affect the discretion of a permitting authority to exclude options that would fundamentally redefine a proposed source. GHG control technologies are likely to vary based on the type of facility, processes involved, and GHG being addressed. U.S. EPA has emphasized the importance of energy efficiency improvements.

For the purposes of a BACT analysis for GHG, U.S. EPA classifies CCS as an add-on pollution control technology that is "available" for large CO_2-emitting facilities including fossil fuel-fired power plants and industrial facilities with high-purity CO_2 streams (*e.g.,* hydrogen production, ammonia production, natural gas processing, ethanol production, ethylene oxide production, cement production, and iron and steel manufacturing).

BACT Step 2 – Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Under the second step of the top-down BACT analysis, a potentially applicable control technique listed in Step 1 may be eliminated from further consideration if it is not technically feasible for the specific source under review. U.S. EPA generally considers a technology to be technically feasible if it has been successfully operated on the same type of source under review or is available and applicable to the source under review.

Assuming CCS has been included in Step 1 of the top-down BACT process for such sources, it now must be evaluated for technical feasibility in Step 2. CCS is composed of three main components: CO_2 capture and/or compression, transport, and storage. CCS may be eliminated from a BACT analysis in Step 2 if it can be shown that there are significant differences pertinent to the successful operation for any of these three main components from what has already been applied to a differing source type. For example, the temperature, pressure, pollutant concentration, or volume of the gas stream to be controlled, may differ so significantly from previous applications that it is uncertain the control device will

[5] U.S. EPA (2011). PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for Greenhouse Gases

work in the situation currently undergoing review. CCS may be eliminated from a BACT analysis in Step 2 if the three components working together are deemed technically infeasible for the proposed source, taking into account the integration of the CCS components with the base facility and site-specific considerations (*e.g.,* space for CO_2 capture equipment at an existing facility, right-of-ways to build a pipeline or access to an existing pipeline, access to suitable geologic reservoirs for sequestration, or other storage options).

BACT Step 3 – Ranking of Controls

After the list of all available controls is winnowed down to a list of the technically feasible control technologies in Step 2, Step 3 of the top-down BACT process calls for the remaining control technologies to be listed in order of overall control effectiveness for the regulated NSR pollutant under review. The most effective control alternative (*i.e.,* the option that achieves the lowest emissions level) should be listed at the top and the remaining technologies ranked in descending order of control effectiveness. The ranking of control options in Step 3 determines where to start the top-down BACT selection process in Step 4.

The options considered in a BACT analysis for GHG emissions will likely include, but not necessarily be limited to, control options that result in energy efficiency measures to achieve the lowest possible emission level. Where plant-wide measures to reduce emissions are being considered as GHG control techniques, the concept of overall control effectiveness will need to be refined to ensure the suite of measures with the lowest net emissions from the facility is the top-ranked measure. Ranking control options based on their net output-based emissions ensures that the thermal efficiency of the control option, as well as the power demand of that control measure, is fully considered when comparing options in Step 3 of the BACT analysis. Finally, to best reflect the impact on the environment, the ranking of control options should be based on the total CO_2e rather than total mass or, mass for the individual GHG.

BACT Step 4 – Economic, Energy, and Environmental Impacts

Under Step 4 of the top-down BACT analysis, permitting authorities must consider the economic, energy, and environmental impacts arising from each option remaining under consideration. Accordingly, after all available and technically feasible control options have been ranked in terms of control effectiveness (BACT Step 3), the permitting authority should consider any specific energy, environmental, and economic impacts identified with those technologies to either confirm that the top control alternative is appropriate or determine it to be inappropriate.

There are compelling public health and welfare reasons for BACT to require all GHG reductions that are achievable, considering economic impacts and the other listed statutory factors. As a key step in the process of making GHG a regulated pollutant, U.S. EPA has considered scientific literature on impacts of GHG emissions and has made a final determination that emissions of six GHG endanger both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations. Potential impacts that may be considered in this step based on the U.S. EPA's

January 2010 Endangerment Finding[6] are detailed in U.S. EPA's guidance document.

When conducting a BACT analysis for GHG, the environmental impact analysis should continue to concentrate on impacts other than the direct impacts due to emissions of the regulated pollutant in question. Where GHG control strategies affect emissions of other regulated pollutants, applicants and permitting authorities should consider the potential trade-offs of selecting particular GHG control strategies.

BACT Step 5 – Selecting BACT

In Step 5 of the BACT determination process, the most effective control option not eliminated in Step 4 should be selected as BACT for the pollutant and emissions unit under review and included in the permit. For energy-producing sources, one way to incorporate the energy efficiency of a process unit into the BACT analysis is to compare control effectiveness in BACT Step 3 based on output-based emissions of each of the control options. Establishing an output-based BACT emissions limit, or a combination of output- and input-based limits, wherever feasible and appropriate to ensure that BACT is complied with at all levels of operation should be considered.

[6] https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/endangerment/

GHG CONTROL MEASURES WHITE PAPERS

U.S. EPA has a series of technical "white papers" that summarize readily available information on control techniques and measures to reduce GHG emissions from specific industrial sectors. These papers provide basic technical information which may be useful in a BACT analysis, but they do not define BACT for each sector. The industrial sectors covered include:

- Electric Generating Units (PDF) (48pp, 805k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Christian Fellner (919-541-4003 or fellner.christian@epa.gov)
- Large Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Boilers (PDF) (39pp, 337k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Jim Eddinger (919-541-5426 or eddinger.jim@epa.gov)
- Pulp and Paper (PDF) (62pp, 421k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Bill Schrock (919-541-5032 or schrock.bill@epa.gov)
- Cement (PDF) (48pp, 220k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Keith Barnett (919-541-5605 or barnett.keith@epa.gov)
- Iron and Steel Industry (PDF) (78pp, 620k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Donna Lee Jones (919-541-5251 or jones.donnalee@epa.gov)
- Refineries (PDF) (42pp, 707k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Brenda Shine (919-541-3608 or shine.brenda@epa.gov)
- Nitric Acid Plants (PDF) (31pp, 544k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Nathan Topham (919-541-0483 or topham.nathan@epa.gov)
- Landfills (PDF) (28pp, 250k)
  U.S. EPA Contact: Hillary Ward (919-541-3154 or ward.hillary@epa.gov)

PART F - BACT DETERMINATIONS FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION FOR GREENHOUSE GASES

(This section is currently under development)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Achieved in Practice
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best available control technology
BRC	BACT Review Committee, South Coast AQMD
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEP	Certified Equipment Permit
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
DEO	Deputy Executive Officer
H&SC	Health and Safety Code, California State
LAER	Lowest achievable emission rate
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MSBACT	Minor Source BACT
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
NSR	New Source Review
ODC	Ozone depleting compounds
PM10	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
RACT	Reasonably available control technology
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
ROG	Reactive organic gas
South Coast AQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOCAB	South Coast Air Basin
Sox	Oxides of sulfur
SRC	Scientific Review Committee
SSAB	Salton Sea Air Basin
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile organic compound

INDEX OF EQUIPMENT CATEGORIES

A

Abrasive Blasting
Absorption Chiller
Air Start Unit
Air Stripper - Ground Water Treatment
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Crucible or Pot (All Charge)
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Crucible or Pot, Ingot and/or Clean Scrap Charge Only
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Non-Sweating, Ingot or Contaminated Scrap Charge
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Non-Sweating, Ingot or non-Contaminated Scrap Charge
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Sweating, Ingot or Contaminated Scrap Charge
Aluminum Melting Furnace - Rotary, Sweating, Ingot or Contaminated Scrap Charge
Ammonium Bisulfate and Thiosulfate Production
Animal Feed Manufacturing - Dry Material Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Asbestos Machining Equipment
Asphalt Batch Plant Asphalt Roofing Line
Asphalt Storage Tank (see Storage Tank – Liquid - Asphalt)
Asphalt Day Tanker
Auto Body Shredder

B

Ball Mill
Beryllium Machining Equipment Blender (see Mixer)
Boiler
Boiler - Refinery Gas Fired
Boiler, CO - Refinery
Boiler - Agricultural Waste (Biomass) Fired
Boiler - Landfill or Digester Gas fired
Boiler - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Fired
Boiler –Natural Gas Fired, > 20 MM Btu/hr
Boiler – Fire-Tube, Natural Gas Fired, < 20 MM Btu/hr
Boiler - Wood Fired
Brake Pad Grinder
Brakeshoe Debonder
Brass Melting Furnace - Crucible
Brass Melting Furnace - Cupola
Brass Melting Furnace – Reverberatory, Non-Sweating
Brass Melting Furnace – Reverberatory, Sweating
Brass Melting Furnace - Rotary, Non-Sweating
Brass Melting Furnace - Rotary, Sweating
Brass Melting Furnace - Tilting Induction
Bulk Cement - Ship Unloading

Bulk Solid Material Handling
Bulk Solid Material - Ship Loading - Non-White Commodities
Bulk Solid Material - Ship Loading - White Commodities
Bulk Solid Material Ship Unloading - Except Cement
Bulk Solid Material Storage – Non-White Commodities
Bulk Solid Material Storage - White Commodities
Burnoff or Burnout Furnace (Excluding Wax Burnoff)

C

Calcined Petroleum Coke Handling
Calcined Petroleum Coke Truck Loading and Unloading Calciner
Calciner - Petroleum Coke
Calciner - Portland Cement
Carpet Beating and Shearing
Carpet Oven (see Dryer or Oven)
Catalyst Manufacturing - Reactor
Catalyst Manufacturing - Rotary Dryer
Catalyst Manufacturing - Spray Dryer
Catalyst Regeneration - Fluidized Catalyst Cracking Unit Catalyst Regeneration - Hydrocarbon Removal
Catalyst Regeneration and Manufacturing Calcining Cement Handling (see Bulk Cement – Ship Unloading) Charbroiler, Chain-driven (Conveyorized)
Catalytic Oxidizer (see Thermal Oxidizer and Catalytic Oxidizer)
Chemical Milling Tank - Aluminum and Magnesium
Chemical Milling Tank - Nickel Alloys, Stainless Steel and Titanium Chip Dryer
Chrome Plating - Decorative Chrome ~~Chrome~~ Plating - Hard Chrome
Circuit Board Etcher - Batch Immersion Type, Subtractive Process Circuit Board Etcher - Conveyorized Spray Type, Subtractive Process Circuit Board Photoresist Developer
Clay, Ceramic, and Refractories Handling (Except Mixing) (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Cleaning Compound Blender CO2 Plant
Coal, Coke and Sulfur Handling and Storage (see Bulk Solid Material Handling and Bulk Solid Material Storage)
Coffee Roasting
Coffee Roasting – Handling Equipment
Commodities Handling and Storage (see Bulk Solid Material Handling and Bulk Solid Material Storage)
Composting
Compressors (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Connectors - Gas/Vapor and Light Liquid (see Fugitive Emission Sources) Concrete Batch Plant - Central Mixed

Concrete Batch Plant - Transit-Mixed Concrete Blocks and Forms Manufacturing Cotton Gin
Crematory
Crumb Rubber/Asphalt Oil Blending – Carbon Adsorber

D

Degreaser - Batch-Loaded or Conveyorized Cold Cleaners
Degreaser - Conveyorized Vapor, Volatile Organic Compounds
Degreaser - Vapor Cleaning, Volatile Organic Compounds

Degreaser - Other
Detergent Manufacturing - Solids Handling
Detergent Manufacturing - Spray Dryer
Diaphragm (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Diesel Engine (see I.C. Engine – Compression Ignition)
Drum Reclamation Furnace
Dry Cleaning - Perchloroethylene
Dry Cleaning - Petroleum Solvent
Dry Material Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Dryer - Kiln
Dryer - Rotary, Spray and Flash Dryer – Tenter Frame, Fabric
Dryer - Tray, Agitated Pan, and Rotary Vacuum
Dryer or Oven - Direct and Indirect Fired
Duct Burner - Refinery Fuel Gas

E

Electric Furnace - ~~Pyrolizing~~Pyrolyzing, Carbonizing and Graphitizing
Electrical Wire Reclamation - Insulation Burn-off Furnace
Ethylene Oxide Sterilization - Quarantine Storage
Ethylene Oxide Sterilization/Aeration
Expanded Polystyrene Manufacturing, Using Blowing Agent (see Polymeric Cellular [Foam] Product Manufacturing)
Extrusion (see Plastic or Resin Extrusion)

F

Fatty Acid - Fat Hydrolyzing and Fractionation
Fatty Alcohol
Feed and Grain Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Fermentation - Beer and Wine
Fertilizer Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Fiber Impregnation
Fiberglass Fabrication (see Polyester Resin Operations)
Film Cleaning Machine (see Degreaser)
Fish Cooker - Edible
Fish Reduction - Cooker
Fish Reduction - Digester, Evaporator and Acidulation Tank
Fish Reduction - Dryer
Fish Reduction - Meal Handling
Fish Rendering - Presses, Centrifuges, Separators, Tank, etc.
Fittings (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Flare - Digester Gas or Landfill Gas from Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill
Flare - Landfill Gas from Hazardous Waste Landfill
Flare - Refinery, Non-Emergency
Flexographic Printing (see Printing)
Flow Coater, Dip Tank and Roller Coater
Fluidized Catalytic Cracking Unit
Foundry Sand Mold - Cold Cure Process
Fryer - Deep Fat
Fuel Cell Electricity Generation, Digester Gas Fueled
Fugitive Emission Sources at Natural Gas Plants and Oil and Gas Production Fields
Fugitive Emission Sources at Organic Liquid Bulk Loading Facilities
Fugitive Emission Sources at Petroleum Refineries

Fugitive Emission Sources, Other facilities
Fumigation Chamber - Methyl Bromide
Fuming Sulfuric Acid Storage Tank (see Storage Tank – Fuming Sulfuric Acid)

G

Galvanizing Furnace - Batch Operations
Galvanizing Furnace - Continuous Sheet Metal Operations
Galvanizing Furnace - Continuous Wire Operations
Garnetting Equipment
Gas Turbine – Combined Cycle/Cogeneration Gas Turbine - Emergency
Gas Turbine - Landfill or Digester Gas Fired
Gas Turbine – Simple Cycle
Gas Turbine – Simple Cycle, Natural Gas
Glass Melting Furnace - Container Manufacturing
Glass Melting Furnace - Decorator Glass
Glass Melting Furnace - Flat Glass
Graphic Arts (see Printing)
Greenhouse Gas
Green Petroleum Coke Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Green Petroleum Coke Truck Loading or Unloading (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)

H

Hatches (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Hazardous Waste Incineration (see Incinerator – Hazardous Waste)
Heater (see Process Heater)
Heater – Other Process, Natural Draft Operation

I

I.C. Engine - Emergency, Compression Ignition
I.C. Engine - Emergency, Spark Ignition
I.C. Engine - Fire Pump
I.C. Engine - Portable, Compression Ignition
I.C. Engine - Portable, Spark Ignition
I.C. Engine - Stationary, Emergency
I.C. Engine - Stationary, Non-Emergency
I.C. Engine - Stationary, Non-Emergency, Electrical with SCR, NG Fired
I.C. Engine - Stationary, Non-Emergency with SCR, NG Fired
I.C. Engine - Landfill or Digester Gas Fired
Incinerator - Hazardous Waste
Incinerator - Infectious Waste
Incinerator - Non-Infectious, Non-Hazardous Waste
Ink Jet Printing
Iron Melting Furnace - Cupola
Iron Melting Furnace - Induction
Iron Melting Furnace - Reverberatory

J

Jet Engine Test Facility - Experimental Jet Engine, High Altitude Testing
Jet Engine Test Facility - Experimental Jet Engine, Sea Level (Low Altitude) Testing Jet Engine Test Facility - Jet engine Performance Testing

L

Laminator with Corona Transfer
Landfill Gas Gathering System
Latex Manufacturing - Reaction
Lead Melting Furnace - Cupola, Secondary Melting Operations
Lead Melting Furnace - Pot or Crucible, Non-Refining Operations
Lead Melting Furnace - Pot or Crucible, Refining Operations
Lead Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Secondary Melting Operations
Lead Oxide Manufacturing - Reaction Pot Barton Process
Letterpress Printing (see Printing)
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Container Filling
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Marine, Loading
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Marine, Unloading
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Tank Truck and Rail Car Bulk Loading, Class A (South Coast AQMD's Rule 462)
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Tank Truck and Rail Car Bulk Loading, Class B (South Coast AQMD's Rule 462)
Liquid Transfer and Handling - Tank Truck and Rail Car Bulk Loading, Class C (South Coast AQMD's Rule 462)
Linear Generator - Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired
Lithographic Printing Heatset (see Printing)
Lithographic Printing - Non-Heatset (see Printing)

M

Meat Broiler and Barbecue Oven
Metal Forging Furnace
Metal Heating Furnace
Metallizing Spray Gun
Meters (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Mixer or Blender - Wet
Mixer, Blender, or Mill - Dry

N

Natural Fertilizer Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Natural Gas Plants (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Nitric Acid Manufacturing
Non-Metallic Mineral Processing - Except Rock and Aggregate
Nut Roasting - Handling Equipment
Nut Roasting

O

Offset Printing (see Lithographic Printing)
Oil and Gas Production - Combined Tankage
Oil and Gas Production – Wellhead
Oil and Gas Production Fields (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Oil/Water Separator (see Wastewater System)
Open Process Tanks: Chemical Milling (Etching) and Plating
Open Spraying - Spray Gun
Open-ended Valves or Lines (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Organic Liquid Bulk Loading Facilities (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Oven (see Dryer or Oven)

P

Paper and Fiber Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Perlite Manufacturing System
Petroleum Coke Calciner (see Calciner – Petroleum Coke) Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
Pharmaceutical - Operations Involving Solvents
Phosphoric Acid - Thermal Process
Phthalic Anhydride
Pipe – Open Ended (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Plasma Arc Metal Cutting Torch, Electrical Input Rating
Plastic or Resin Extrusion
Pneumatic Conveying - Except Paper and Fibers (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Polyester Resin Operations – Molding and Casting
Polyester Resin Operations – Fiberglass Fabrication, Hand and Spray Layup
Polyester Resin Operations – Fiberglass Fabrication, Panel Manufacturing
Polyester Resin Operations – Fiberglass Fabrication, Pultrusion
Polyethylene Manufacturing (see Resin Manufacturing)
Polymeric Cellular (Foam) Product Manufacturing
Polypropylene Manufacturing (see Resin Manufacturing)
Polystyrene Extrusion (see Plastic or Resin Extrusion)
Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing (see Polymeric Cellular [Foam] Product Manufacturing)
Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing, Using Blowing Agent (see Polymeric Cellular [Foam] Product Manufacturing)
Polystyrene Manufacturing (see Resin Manufacturing)
Polyurethane Tube Manufacturing
Powder Coating Booth
Precious Metal Reclamation - Incineration
Precious Metals Recovery - Chemical Recovery and Chemical Reactions Pressure Relief Valve (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Printing (Graphic Arts) – Flexographic
Printing (Graphic Arts) – Letterpress
Printing (Graphic Arts) – Lithographic, Heatset
Printing (Graphic Arts) – Lithographic, Non-Heatset
Printing (Graphic Arts) – Rotogravure or Gravure – Publication and Packaging Printing (Graphic Arts) – Screen Printing and Drying
Process Drains (see Wastewater System)
Process Heater – Non-Refinery
Process Heater - Refinery
Process Valves (see Fugitive Emission Sources)

Pultrusion (see Polyester Resin Operations)
Pumps (see Fugitive Emission Sources)

R

Railcar Dumper (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Railcar Loading/Unloading, Liquid (see Liquid Transfer and Handling)
Reactor with Atmospheric Vent
Rendering - Crax Pressing, filtering and Centrifuging Operations
Rendering - Evaporators, Cookers and Dryers
Rendering - Grease and Blood Processing
Rendering - Metal Grinding and Handling System
Rendering - Tanks and Miscellaneous Equipment
Resin Manufacturing
Rock - Aggregate Processing
Rocket Engine Test Cell
Roller Coater – Paper and Film, with Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer
Rolling Mill
Rotary Dryer - Aggregate Facility, Natural Gas Fired
Rotogravure Printing - Publication and Packaging (see Printing)
Rubber Compounding - Banbury Type Mixer
Rubber Compounding – Roll Mill

S

Sampling Connections (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Sand Handling System with Shakeout and/or Muller in System
Screen Printing and Drying (see Printing)
Sewage Treatment Plants
Sight Glass (see Fugitive Emission Sources)
Silo (see Bulk Solid Material Storage)
Smokehouse
Solder Leveling - Hot Oil or Hot Air
Solid Material Handling – (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Solid Material Storage – (see Bulk Solid Material Storage)
Solid Material Unloading - Railcar Dumper (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Solids Handling Catalyst (see Catalyst Manufacturing and Regeneration)
Solids Handling Pharmaceutical (see Pharmaceutical Manufacturing)
Solvent Reclamation
Spray Booth
Steam Generator - Oil field
Steel Melting Furnace - Basic Oxygen Process
Steel Melting Furnace - Electric Arc
Steel Melting Furnace - Induction
Steel Melting Furnace - Open Hearth
Storage Tank (see also Bulk Solid Material Storage)
Storage Tank - External Floating Roof, and VP <= 11 psia
Storage Tank - Fixed Roof
Storage Tank - Fuming Sulfuric Acid
Storage Tank - Grease or Tallow
Storage Tank - Internal Floating Roof
Storage Tank – Liquid
Storage Tank - Spent Sulfuric Acid Storage Tank - Underground
Sulfur Handling and Storage (see Bulk Solid Material Handling and Bulk Solid Material Storage)

Sulfur Pelletizing and Prilling
Sulfur Recovery Plant
Sulfur Recovery Unit and Tail Gas Treatment Unit followed by a Tail Gas Incinerator and Caustic Scrubber
Sulfuric Acid Storage (see Storage Tank – Liquid)
Surfactant Manufacturing

T

Tank Degassing
Tank - Grease or Tallow Processing
Tank Truck Loading/Unloading (see Liquid Transfer and Handling)
Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Racks
Thermal Oxidizer (see Thermal Oxidizer and Catalytic Oxidizer)
Tire Buffer
Tunnel Washer

V

Vegetable Oil Purification
Vinegar Manufacturing

W

Wastewater System
Wastewater System – Air Stripper
Wastewater System – Oil/Water Separator
Wastewater System - Sour Water Stripping
Wax Burnoff Furnace
Wet Material Handling (see Bulk Solid Material Handling)
Wood Processing Equipment
Woodworking

Z

Zinc Melting Furnace - Crucible or Pot
Zinc Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Non-Sweating Operations
Zinc Melting Furnace - Reverberatory, Sweating Operations
Zinc Melting Furnace - Rotary, Sweating Operations

ATTACHMENT H

Comments and Responses to Proposed Amendments to BACT Guidelines

Public meetings were held on June 4, 2025, October 15, 2025, and May 28, 2026 with the BACT Scientific Review Committee to present and discuss the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines. The following written comments, questions, and staff responses are from letter and e-mail received during the 30-day comment period starting May 28, 2026.

A. Comment Letter A – Ms. Rita Loof, RadTech International / BACT SRC member

B. Comment Letter B – Dr. Wayne Miller, CE-CERT / BACT SRC member

June 30, 2026



Bahareh Farahani
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765 bfarahani@aqmd.gov

Re: Comments on Proposed New Listings for Best Available Control Technology and Request for Inlcusion of Electron Beam Lithographic Printing.

Dear Bahareh:

RadTech represents over 800 members involved in the Ultraviolet/Electron Beam/Light Emitting Diode (UV/EB/LED) industry. Our technology is considered pollution prevention and we appreciate the District's efforts to recognize it as an alternative to add-on control devices in the guidelines. We value the work of the district's Scientific Review Committee on the Best Available Control Technology Guidelines (BACT). We appreciate the opportunity to provide feedback regarding the proposed listing for Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed. We support the proposal to include UV technology as a BACT compliant process.

Comment A1 ➡

During the October 2025 meeting, I asked for clarification regarding the types of curing mechanisms. The listing specifies a sheet-fed lithographic printing press, 170 kW rated ultraviolet (UV) dryer and 175 kW rated infrared dryer. As mentioned, energy curable materials can be cured with Electron Beam (EB) technology and Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology. For purposes of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content, the materials used in UV operations are the same as those cured with EB or LED equipment- essentially zero VOC. In the foreseeable future, a sheet-fed lithographic printing press using either EB or LED could potentially come into the South Coast Basin and therefore it is important for our industry to be certain that EB or LED processes would be equivalent for purposes of the BACT listing being proposed.

In conversations, staff indicated that the listings are intended to be technology neutral and thus, whether the curing happens via exposure to UV light, EB or LED; the process would be considered equivalent to the proposed listing for the Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheetfed category. We urge the district to provide clarity on this matter to make it clear for

companies who are considering conversion to UV/EB/LED processes that their EB or LED process would be considered compliant with BACT requirements. Added regulatory flexibility should be provided to processes that benefit air quality.

Following up on the discussion regarding BACT listings for Electron Beam printing, on June 15, 2026, I emailed you a study conducted by the district some time ago which showcased an Electron Beam Web Lithographic printing press. While the study's main goal was to identify cleaning solvents, it does document that Electron Beam lithographic printing is achieved in practice. Some relevant excerpts follow:

Comment A2

"Huhtamaki is located in Los Angeles, California. The company is international and the business entity in Los Angeles makes consumer packaging, primarily for ice cream cartons. Huhtamaki has an eight stage web press with seven color stations and a clear coating station. A picture of the press is shown in Figure 2-2. Huhtamaki is one of the few companies in the U.S. that uses an electron beam curable ink and an electron beam curable coating for the clear coat."

"Huhtamaki applies a clear EB curable coating over ice cream carton packaging that is printed using a lithographic printing press."

Comment A3

A search of the BACT Guidelines did not identify a listing for Electron Beam Lithographic printing. We request inclusion of EB technology in the guidelines. Additionally, I am attaching various permits for lithographic printing issued by the district for your consideration. I am unsure whether the district differentiates between wide web and sheetfed printing, for purposes of BACT determinations, so I am providing additional information for the web printing applications. Please see attached permits #554664; #603633 and # 476356.

We appreciate the opportunity to engage in further dialogue regarding our comments and look forward to ongoing collaboration with the BACT SRC.

Sincerely,

Rita Loof

Rita M. Loof
Director, Environmental Affairs

Response to Comment A1:

Staff acknowledge and appreciate the support for UV/EB/LED technologies and confirm that EB curable ink and coating have been recognized in previous BACT determinations in Part D (Flexographic and Screen Printing) of the BACT Guidelines for non-major polluting facilities. However, the proposed listing for Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed, presented at the May 28, 2026, SRC meeting, is a LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) determination, which is equipment-specific and cannot be generalized to other curing technologies. While the current listing is specific to UV curing, staff will consider EB and LED curing technologies in future determinations as more information and case-specific data become available. It is important to note that if a technology is listed in Part D for non-major sources, then this technology is applicable to major sources as well.

Response to Comment A2:

Thank you for sharing the study and the relevant excerpts. Staff acknowledge that the facility mentioned in the comment letter has been in operation for over 15 years. Staff were able to locate one permit for a web-fed printing system equipped with multiple lithographic color stations, an Electron Beam Curing Unit and a flexographic color station, based on the facility name cited in the study provided by the commenter. The permit includes a condition specifying the VOC content of flexographic inks and coatings used in the equipment shall not exceed 1.5 lb VOC/gal, less water and exempt compounds and compliance with Rule 1130. Staff is currently evaluating the applicability of the existing BACT requirement to Electron Beam printing and curing for the lithographic printing category; however, a separate Electron Beam printing listing under the Major Source BACT Guidelines is not proposed as part of this round of BACT Guidelines updates.

Response to Comment A3:

Rule 1130 - Graphic Arts defines “web-fed” as an automatic system that supplies substrate from a continuous roll or from an extrusion process but does not specify a "wide-web" category. In addition, because the proposed listing for sheetfed lithographic printing would not apply to web-fed, the Permitting Team would evaluate applications and BACT determination on a case-by-case basis for web-fed, including any related web-fed subcategory. Thank you for sharing the permits with us. We will review the information provided and evaluate whether there is sufficient information to consider including a web-fed subcategory in the BACT Guidelines in a future update in consultation with the BACT SRC.

Comment B1

From: J Miller <wayne.miller@ucr.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, June 3, 2026 11:56 AM
To: Bahareh Farahani <bfarahani@aqmd.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: BACT Scientific Review Committee Meeting Package - May 28, 2026

Is AQMD mainly using 25.3 for VOC?

Response to Comment B1

The district uses Method 25.1 and Method 25.3. Method 25.3 (stm-025-3.pdf) is typically used when VOC is low, like at the outlet of a control device. Method 25.1 (stm-025-1.pdf) is used when VOC is high, like at the inlet to a control device.

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 AMENDMENTS TO THE BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) GUIDELINES**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), as Lead Agency, has prepared a Notice of Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062 – Notice of Exemption for the project identified above.

If the proposed project is approved, the Notice of Exemption will be filed for posting with the county clerks of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Notice of Exemption will also be electronically filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation for posting on their CEQAnet Web Portal which may be accessed via the following weblink: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/Search/Recent. In addition, the Notice of Exemption will be electronically posted on the South Coast AQMD's webpage which can be accessed via the following weblink: http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/about/public-notices/ceqa-notices/notices-of-exemption/noe---year-2026.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

To:	County Clerks for the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino; and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation – State Clearinghouse	**From:**	South Coast Air Quality Management District 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Project Title: Proposed Amendments to the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Guidelines

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: Amendments to the BACT Guidelines are proposed to the following sections to maintain consistency with recent changes to South Coast AQMD rules and state requirements and to include equipment and processes which have been achieved in practice.

Overview Section

The introduction has been updated to provide a more complete reference to the applicable regulatory requirements, and to update the agency responsible for managing the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Technology Clearinghouse Database from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's Engineering Managers Committee to the CARB Technology Assessment Section. This section has also been reorganized and includes other administrative changes to improve clarity and consistency.

Part A – Policy and Procedures for Major Polluting Facilities

The references in Footnote 3 to Rule 1325 paragraphs (b)(12) and (b)(13) have been updated for consistency with the most recent version of the rule. Other administrative changes have been made for clarity and consistency.

Part B – Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) /BACT Determinations for Major Polluting Facilities

Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations has been revised to update one existing listing and add one new listing, as follows: a) Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired (update), and b) Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed (new). Section III – Other LAER/BACT Determinations has been revised to add two new listings of other/emerging technologies that have been permitted and placed into operation but have not yet demonstrated sufficient performance to qualify as LAER, as follows: a) Boiler, Refinery Gas Fired, and b) Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System.

Part C – Policy and Procedures for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

The Maximum Cost-Effectiveness Values in Table 5 have been updated for consistency with the second-quarter 2026 Marshall and Swift Equipment Cost Index in accordance with the BACT Guidelines policy. Figure 2 - The Ongoing BACT Update Process has been updated to include the Stationary Source Committee within the flow chart for consistency with the BACT Scientific Review Committee SRC Charter. Other updates to terminology have been made for consistency.

Part D – BACT Determinations for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

Emission limits for the Food Oven category have been updated for consistency with the current Phase I limits in Rule 1153.1, and a new listing of Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired has been added.

Part E – Policy and Procedures for Facilities Subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Greenhouse Gases

Administrative amendments have been made to correct minor grammatical errors.

The proposed project will benefit stakeholders by having the guidelines reflect the latest, feasible technology available and improved clarity and accuracy when implementing the applicable requirements.

Public Agency Approving Project:	**Agency Carrying Out Project:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	South Coast Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status:

CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption

CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 – Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment

Reasons why project is exempt: South Coast AQMD, as Lead Agency, has reviewed the proposed project (amendments to the BACT Guidelines) 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. Since the proposed project is comprised of new information and updates that reflect current practices of LAER/BACT determinations in the BACT Guidelines and the most current achieved-in-practice equipment and/or processes, and makes administrative amendments without requiring physical modifications, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) – Common Sense Exemption. The proposed project is also categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 – Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment, because the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines are designed to further protect or enhance the environment. Further, there is no substantial evidence indicating that any of the exceptions to the categorical exemption set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 – Exceptions, apply to the proposed project.

Date When Project Will Be Considered for Approval (subject to change):

South Coast AQMD Governing Board Public Hearing: November 6, 2026

CEQA Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Farzaneh Khalaj, Ph.D.	(909) 396-3022	fkhalaj@aqmd.gov
BACT Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**	**Email:**
Bahareh Farahani	(909) 396-2353	bfarahani@aqmd.gov

Date Received for Filing: _____ **Signature:** *(Signed and Dated Upon Board Approval)*

Kevin Ni
Program Supervisor, CEQA
Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation

ATTACHMENT J

Proposed Updates to BACT Guidelines

Board Meeting

November 6, 2026

Background – Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

- BACT is a major permitting requirement under Regulation XIII - New Source Review (NSR)
- BACT is the most stringent emission limitation or control technique required for an equipment class and category that has been determined to be:

Achieved in Practice, or

Contained in a State Implementation Plan (SIP), or

Technologically Feasible and Cost-Effective

BACT is Required for New, Modified or Relocated Emission Sources Subject to Permitting

Background - BACT Guidelines

BACT Guidelines are published for commonly permitted equipment

- Identifies the BACT determinations for a specific category or class of source
- Source is defined as an individual permit unit, e.g. engine, boiler, spray booth, etc.
- Technical feasibility considered for the class and category of source

BACT Guidelines are periodically updated to

- Incorporate new BACT determinations
- Reflect advancements in technology
- Ensure affected equipment use the cleanest technologies

Background - BACT Requirements and Guideline Updates

Major Polluting Facility

- Federal major source facilities – LAER*
- Subject to federal regulations
- Does not allow for routine consideration of cost
- Determined at time of permit to construct issuance

Approval

Board approval not required for LAER/BACT determinations for Major Polluting Facilities**

Non-Major (Minor) Polluting Facility

- Smaller emitting facilities
- Subject to Health and Safety Code §40440.11
- Considers cost effectiveness through analysis
- Determined at the time an application is deemed complete

Approval

Board approval required for BACT listings for Non-Major Polluting Facilities

* Federal LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is the most stringent emission rate or control technology for a class or category of source required for Federal major sources

** LAER/BACT listings are typically examples of previously permitted federal major sources.

BACT Guidelines - Proposed New Determination Listings

Part B - Major Polluting Facilities
(Section I – South Coast AQMD LAER/BACT Determinations)

The following have been determined to be Achieved in Practice:

- Linear Generator, Non-Emergency
  Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired

  Lower VOC limit



- Lithographic Printing, Non-Heatset, Sheet-fed
  - Operation with UV-curable or Oil-based Inks
  - Compliance with South Coast AQMD Rules 1130 and 1171

BACT Guidelines - Proposed New Listings

Part B - Major Polluting Facilities
(Section III – Other Technologies)

Listings for Other Technologies are not yet Achieved in Practice, do not yet qualify as LAER, but are emerging and may be considered in the future

- Boiler, Refinery Gas or Natural Gas or Process Gas Fired, 520.4 MMBtu/hr*

  Lower emission rate for NOx, CO and Ammonia

- Digester Gas (Biogas) Conditioning and Upgrading System

  Establish limit for total sulfur



* Million British thermal units per hour

BACT Guidelines - Proposed New Listings

Part D – Non-Major Polluting Facilities

The following listings are proposed to be updated to reflect increased stringency from recent rule amendments

- Food Oven
  - Consistent with Rule 1153.1
- Linear Generator, Non-Emergency Electrical Generator, Natural Gas Fired
  - Consistent with Rule 1110.3



Summary of Proposed Updates

Policy & Procedures

- Administrative updates for consistency with updated rules and regulations
- Routine update of maximum incremental cost-effectiveness values
- Enhancing process to update BACT Guidelines to:
  - Improve transparency and provide more frequent updates reflecting new LAER listings
  - Maintain the role of the Scientific Review Committee and opportunities for public participation

LAER/BACT Listings and Updates

- **Major Polluting Facilities**
  One new and one updated LAER/ BACT determination listings
- **Other/Emerging Technologies listings**
  Two new listings
- **Non-Major Polluting Facilities**
  One new and four updated BACT listings

Stakeholder Comments and Ongoing Evaluations

RadTech International – June 30, 2026

Key Issue	Staff Response
Request to expand proposed listing for UV sheet-fed lithographic printing to include electron-beam and wide-web fed applications	Staff will continue to review additional permitted operations that utilize electron-beam and web-fed lithographic printing for achieved in practice considerations and candidates for future listing opportunities



RADTECH
THE ASSOCIATION FOR UV&EB TECHNOLOGY

June 30, 2026

Bahareh Farahani
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765
bfarahani@aqmd.gov

Re: Comments on Proposed New Listings for Best Available Control Technology and Request for Inlcusion of Electron Beam Lithographic Printing.

Dear Bahareh:

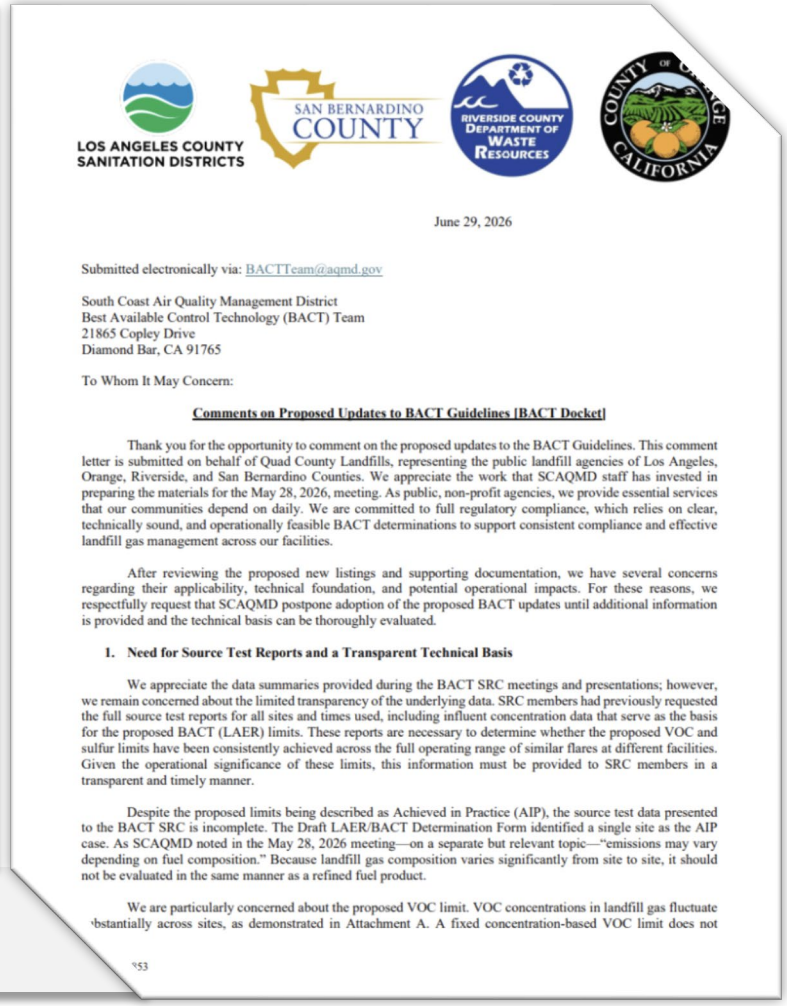
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During the October 2025 meeting, I asked for clarification regarding the types of curing mechanisms. The listing specifies a sheet-fed lithographic printing press, 170 kW rated ultraviolet (UV) dryer and 175 kW rated infrared dryer. As mentioned, energy curable materials can be cured with Electron Beam (EB) technology and Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology. For purposes of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content, the materials used in UV operations are the same as those cured with EB or LED equipment- essentially zero VOC. In the foreseeable future, a sheet-fed lithographic printing press using either EB or LED could ...entially come into the South Coast Basin and therefore it is important for our industry to be that EB or LED processes would be equivalent for purposes of the BACT listing being

Stakeholder Comments and Ongoing Evaluations (cont'd)

The following have been discussed with the BACT Scientific Review Committee but are not included in the proposed updates to the BACT Guidelines to allow staff additional time to evaluate:

- **Major Polluting Facilities (Part B, Section I – South Cost AQMD LAER/BACT Determination):**
  - ❑ Sulfur Control System (Prior to Landfill Gas Combustion)
  - ❑ Flare, Landfill Gas Fired (VOC and PM10 Control)
- **Non-Major Polluting Facilities (Part D – BACT Guidelines):**
  - ❑ Liquid Storage Tanks – Fixed Roof (Compliance with Rule 463 – Organic Liquid Storage)



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF WASTE RESOURCES

June 29, 2026

Submitted electronically via: BACTTeam@aqmd.gov

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Team
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

To Whom It May Concern:

Comments on Proposed Updates to BACT Guidelines [BACT Docket]

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed updates to the BACT Guidelines. This comment letter is submitted on behalf of Quad County Landfills, representing the public landfill agencies of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. We appreciate the work that SCAQMD staff has invested in preparing the materials for the May 28, 2026, meeting. As public, non-profit agencies, we provide essential services that our communities depend on daily. We are committed to full regulatory compliance, which relies on clear, technically sound, and operationally feasible BACT determinations to support consistent compliance and effective landfill gas management across our facilities.

After reviewing the proposed new listings and supporting documentation, we have several concerns regarding their applicability, technical foundation, and potential operational impacts. For these reasons, we respectfully request that SCAQMD postpone adoption of the proposed BACT updates until additional information is provided and the technical basis can be thoroughly evaluated.

1. **Need for Source Test Reports and a Transparent Technical Basis**

We appreciate the data summaries provided during the BACT SRC meetings and presentations; however, we remain concerned about the limited transparency of the underlying data. SRC members had previously requested the full source test reports for all sites and times used, including influent concentration data that serve as the basis for the proposed BACT (LAER) limits. These reports are necessary to determine whether the proposed VOC and sulfur limits have been consistently achieved across the full operating range of similar flares at different facilities. Given the operational significance of these limits, this information must be provided to SRC members in a transparent and timely manner.

Despite the proposed limits being described as Achieved in Practice (AIP), the source test data presented to the BACT SRC is incomplete. The Draft LAER/BACT Determination Form identified a single site as the AIP case. As SCAQMD noted in the May 28, 2026 meeting—on a separate but relevant topic—"emissions may vary depending on fuel composition." Because landfill gas composition varies significantly from site to site, it should not be evaluated in the same manner as a refined fuel product.

We are particularly concerned about the proposed VOC limit. VOC concentrations in landfill gas fluctuate ·bstantially across sites, as demonstrated in Attachment A. A fixed concentration-based VOC limit does not

·53

Recommended Actions

Determine that the proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines are exempt from the requirements of CEQA

Approve proposed amendments to the BACT Guidelines