
Appendix 5a:

South Coast AQMD

Regulatory Program and Ongoing
Efforts

Introduction

One of the requirements in California Air Resources Board's (CARB's) Community Air Protection Program Blueprint¹ includes providing additional details relating to regulatory strategies impacting the designated community, such as an air district's proposed or proposed amended rules and CARB's mobile source measures. Chapter 5a: Introduction to Actions to Reduce Community Air Pollution summarizes the community air quality priorities, jurisdiction of governmental agencies and their ongoing efforts, opportunities for action, and emissions reduction targets. This appendix further discusses ongoing efforts by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD).

South Coast AQMD Regulatory Program

Overview

Under the federal Clean Air Act, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) establishes health-based air quality standards that all states must achieve. The California Clean Air Act also establishes requirements for cities and counties to meet. South Coast AQMD was created by the state legislature to facilitate compliance with the federal Clean Air Act and to implement the state air quality program. As such, South Coast AQMD develops rules regulations designed to achieve these public health standards.

Rules and Regulations

South Coast AQMD has a robust regulatory program that addresses criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants (TACs), and prohibitory rules. At South Coast AQMD, a regulation is composed of rules, each of which deals with a specific topic within that regulation. For example, Regulation IV includes prohibitory rules, Regulation XI includes source-specific rules, Regulation XIV includes TACs and other non-criteria pollutant source-specific rules. There are also rules under Regulation XIII – New Source Review that establish requirements for new and modified sources. **Table A5a-1** provides a list of the South Coast AQMD's regulations.

¹ CARB, Community Air Protection Program Blueprint, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-blueprint>

Table A5a-1: South Coast AQMD's Regulations

| Regulation | Content | Rules |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| I. | General Provision | Rules 101 - 118.1 |
| II. | Permits | Rules 201 - 223 |
| III. | Fees | Rules 301 - 320 |
| IV. | Prohibitions | Rules 401 – 481 and Addendum |
| V. | Procedure Before the Hearing Board | Rules 501 – 518.2 |
| VI. | (Repealed January 1, 1976) | |
| VII. | Emergencies | Rules 701 - 715 |
| VIII. | Orders for Abatement | Rules 801 - 817 |
| IX. | Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS) | Regulation IX |
| X. | National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) | Regulation X |
| XI. | Source Specific Standards | Rules 1100 - 1196 |
| XII. | Rules of Practice and Procedure Health and Safety Code Section 40509 | Rules 1201 - 1231 |
| XIII. | New Source Review | Rules 1300 - 1325 |
| XIV. | Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants | Rules 1401 - 1480 |
| XV. | Trip Reduction / Indirect Source | Rules 1501 - 1504 |
| XVI. | Mobile Source Offset Programs | Rules 1605 - 1634 |
| XVII. | Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) | Rules 1701 - 1714 and Appendix |
| XVIII. | Reserved | |
| XIX. | Federal Conformity Regulations | Rules 1901 - 1902 |
| XX. | Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) | Rules 2000 - 2020 |
| XXI. | Registration of Portable Equipment | Rule 2100 |
| XXII. | Mobile Source Emissions Mitigation Programs | Rule 2202 |
| XXIII. | Facility Based Mobile Source Measures | Rule 2305 |
| XXIV. | In-Use Mobile Source Emission Reduction Programs | Rule 2449 |
| XXV. | Intercredit Trading | Rules 2501 - 2507 |
| XXVII. | Climate Change | Rules 2700 - 2702 |
| XXX. | Title V Permits | Rules 3000 - 3008 |
| XXXI. | Acid Rain Permit Program | Subpart A - I |
| XXXV. | Railroads and Railroad Operations | Rules 3501 - 3503 |

The following summarizes key South Coast AQMD rules and regulations.

Regulation IV – Prohibitions

Regulation IV includes over 50 rules that address a wide variety of prohibitory rules for nuisances, dust, sulfur content in fuels, circumvention, breakdowns, and equipment startups and shutdowns. One of the most notable rules is Rule 402 – Nuisance, which addresses public nuisances. Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source such quantities of air contaminants or other material 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 persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

Regulation XI – Source Specific Standards

Regulation XI includes over 100 rules that establish emission standards for a wide variety of equipment and industry categories that are generally designed to reduced criteria pollutants. Although Regulation XI rules cover particulate matter (PM₁₀) and sulfur oxides (SO_x) emissions, many of the rules address nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, as these two pollutants are ozone precursors, and the Basin is in extreme non-attainment with the federal ozone air quality standards. Most Regulation XI VOC rules establish emission standards for coatings and solvents and liquids with VOC emissions. Most Regulation XI rules regulating NO_x emissions focus on combustion equipment such as boilers, heaters, furnaces, turbines, and engines. The largest NO_x-emitting stationary sources regulated by the South Coast AQMD are in the REgional CLean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) facilities (e.g., refineries, power plants, industrial facilities).

Regulation XX - REgional CLean Air Incentives Market

The RECLAIM program² is a market-based approach to achieve emission reductions from facilities for NO_x and SO_x in the aggregate. Facilities in the RECLAIM program are those that emit NO_x or SO_x greater than four tons per year. RECLAIM facilities that operate under the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade program are subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617).

An analysis of the RECLAIM program has shown that the ability to achieve emission reductions using a market-based approach has diminished. Therefore, on March 3, 2017, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board directed staff to initiate the RECLAIM program to transition³ to a command-and-control regulatory structure.⁴ AB 617 accelerated South Coast AQMD's efforts by requiring that air districts establish emission standards that are representative of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) and establish implementation schedules no later than

² South Coast AQMD, RECLAIM, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/programs/business/business-detail?title=reclaim>

³ South Coast AQMD, RECLAIM Transition, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/reclaim-transition>

⁴ Command-and-control regulatory structure is a direct regulation with specified emissions limits as opposed to the market-based approach of RECLAIM.

January 1, 2019, and that BARCT requirements be implemented no later than December 31, 2023, for facilities in the California Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade program.

In order to transition a facility out of RECLAIM, the facility must either have all equipment meet the BARCT emission limit or be subject to a command-and-control rule that establishes BARCT emissions limits for their equipment along with implementation requirements. South Coast AQMD staff analyzed all NO_x emitting equipment at NO_x RECLAIM facilities, and identified the following rules that are required to be adopted or amended: 1109.1,⁵ 1110.2,⁶ 1117,⁷ 1118.1,⁸ 1134,⁹ 1135,¹⁰ 1146,¹¹ 1146.1,¹² 1146.2,^{13,14} 1147,^{15,16} 1147.1,¹⁷ 1147.2,¹⁸ 1153.1,^{19,20} and

⁵ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1109.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Petroleum Refineries and Related Operations, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/r1109-1.pdf>

⁶ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1110-2.pdf>

⁷ South Coast AQMD Rule 1117 – Emissions from Container Glass Melting and Sodium Silicate Furnaces, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1117.pdf>

⁸ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1118.1 – Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flares, <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/R1118-1.pdf?sfvrsn=9>

⁹ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1134 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1134.pdf>

¹⁰ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1135 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Electricity Generating Facilities, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1135.pdf>

¹¹ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146.pdf>

¹² South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146-1.pdf>

¹³ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146.2 – Control of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters, Small Boilers, and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146-2.pdf?sfvrsn=17>

¹⁴ South Coast AQMD, Proposed Amended Rule 1146.2, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1146-2>

¹⁵ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1147 – NO_x Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1147.pdf>

¹⁶ South Coast AQMD, Proposed Amended Rule 1147, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1147-and-rule-1100>

¹⁷ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1147.1 – NO_x Reductions from Aggregate Dryers, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/r1147-1.pdf>

¹⁸ South Coast AQMD, Proposed Rule 1147.2 – NO_x Reductions from Metal Melting and Heating Furnaces, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1147-2--rule-1147-and-rule-1100>

¹⁹ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1153.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Commercial Food Ovens, <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1153-1-emissions-of-oxides-of-nitrogen-from-commercial-food-ovens.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

²⁰ South Coast AQMD, Proposed Amended Rule 1153.1, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1153-1>

1159.1.²¹ Appendix 2a: Community Profile lists the RECLAIM facilities that are located within the SLA community boundary.

Non-RECLAIM facilities will continue to be subject to existing South Coast AQMD's command-and-control regulatory structure. Although, as a result of the BARCT assessment conducted for the RECLAIM transition, some equipment at non-RECLAIM facilities will be required to meet updated NOx BARCT emission limits.

Regulation XIV – Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants

South Coast AQMD also has a robust and comprehensive air toxics regulatory program that consists of rules to address new and modified toxic sources (Rule 1401²² and Rule 1401.1²³), existing toxic sources (Rule 1402²⁴), and source-specific toxic rules that address a wide variety of equipment categories, use of certain TACs, or industry categories. Rules 1401, 1401.1, and 1402 evaluate nearly 260 TACs for existing, new, modified, or relocated sources. In the past decade, more than 80 TACs have been added to those rules or have had their risk values amended. South Coast AQMD's air toxics regulatory program includes over 15 source-specific and/or industry-specific rules²⁵ regulating specific equipment categories or industries such as chrome plating, asbestos remediation, lead-acid battery recycling, perchloroethylene dry cleaners, metal melting facilities, and diesel internal combustion engines. South Coast AQMD's air toxics regulatory program for source-specific categories is as at least stringent as, or more stringent than, state Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) and federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Over the past few decades, implementation of South Coast AQMD's air toxics regulatory program has resulted in significant health risk reductions by businesses throughout the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) from a variety of sources.

Rule Development

Knowledge about air pollution is constantly growing, necessitating these rules and regulations to be dynamic and constantly changing. Rules needed to bring the region into attainment with state and federal air quality standards are based on control measures identified in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and is a combination of the following:

1. new rules to address regulatory gaps or issues that South Coast AQMD became aware of; and

²¹ South Coast AQMD, Proposed Rule 1159.1 – Control of NOx Emissions from Nitric Acid Tanks, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1159-1>

²² South Coast AQMD, Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1401.pdf>

²³ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1401.1 – Requirements for New and Relocated Facilities Near Schools, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1401-1.pdf>

²⁴ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1402.pdf>

²⁵ South Coast AQMD, Regulation XIV – Toxics and Other Non-Criteria Pollutants, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book/regulation-xiv>

2. amendments to streamline and strengthen existing rules.

Generally, the rule development process involves extensive information gathering and research into available technologies, coordination with all stakeholders (e.g., industry groups, impacted facilities, environmental and community groups), and analysis of the economic impact of each proposed rule or rule amendment. For every rule development, South Coast AQMD provides an opportunity for public input at working group meetings where the public can voice suggestions and concerns about the impact of a proposed rule at public workshops and consultations meetings. A public hearing is held where the Governing Board hears public comments and votes on the proposed or amended rule(s). For additional details on proposed or proposed amended rules please refer to the South Coast AQMD's website.

For rulemakings that establish an emission standard to meet BARCT, staff conducts a BARCT analysis. The California Health and Safety Code, Section 40406 defines BARCT 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.” BARCT is reassessed periodically and is updated as technology advances. The BARCT analysis process includes a technology assessment, which includes four main elements:

1. assessing South Coast AQMD regulatory requirements;
2. assessing emission limits of existing units;
3. assessing emission limits under other regulatory requirements; and
4. assessing pollution control technologies. Additionally, the BARCT analysis process includes cost-effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness analyses.

Annual Emissions Reporting

South Coast AQMD established the Annual Emissions Reporting (AER)²⁶ program to require certain facilities to file an annual emissions report and pay annual fees “for all actual source emissions including, but not limited to, permitted, unpermitted, unregulated and fugitive emissions,” if meeting applicability as specified in Rule 301.²⁷ Facilities required to file an annual emissions report include the following:

- Every facility that receives an Annual Emissions Reporting notification from South Coast AQMD, regardless of the estimated annual emissions levels, even if no fees are due, to update the facility's emissions records.
- Every facility that has estimated annual emissions of four or more tons of either SO_x, VOCs, NO_x, specific organics (SPOG), or particulate matter (PM), or emissions of 100 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide (CO).

²⁶ South Coast AQMD, Annual Emissions Reporting program, <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/annual-emission-reporting>

²⁷ South Coast AQMD, Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-iii/rule-301.pdf>

- Every facility subject to the Assembly Bill 2588 (AB 2588) Program for reporting quadrennial updates to its toxics emissions inventory.²⁸
- Every facility subject to CARB's Criteria and Toxics Reporting Regulation.

South Coast AQMD Ongoing Efforts

AB 2588 Program

In 1987, the California legislature adopted the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (commonly known as AB 2588²⁹).³⁰ The goals of the AB 2588 program are to provide the public with information regarding potential health effects from TACs emitted from existing permitted facilities, and to develop plans to reduce associated risks.

The AB 2588 program is implemented at South Coast AQMD through Rule 1402. There are seven important components to the AB 2588 program:

1. Emissions Reporting;
2. Prioritization;
3. Health Risk Assessment (HRA);
4. Public Notice;
5. Risk Reduction;
6. Industry-Wide Sources; and
7. Fees.

Facilities are required to submit HRAs based upon the toxicity and volume of TACs released within proximity to potential receptors (e.g., hospitals, residences, work sites). A maximum individual cancer risk (MICR) exceeding 10 in one million or non-cancer total acute or chronic hazard index (HI) of one, as demonstrated by an HRA,³¹ triggers the need for public notice. A MICR of 25 in one million or total acute or chronic HI of three, as demonstrated by an HRA, triggers the need for risk reduction. Any facility whose facility-wide emission of TACs exceeds a MICR of 100 in one million or total acute or chronic HI of five is required to achieve risk reductions within three years from initial risk reduction plan submittal. Appendix 2a: Community Profile shows facilities within the SLA community that are currently in the South Coast AQMD AB 2588 program.

²⁸ California Health and Safety Code, Section 44344

²⁹ South Coast AQMD, AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program, <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/toxic-hot-spots-ab-2588>

³⁰ The South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 Program incorporates the requirements of the state AB 2588 program, as well as additional and/or more stringent requirements.

³¹ South Coast AQMD, Health Risk Assessment, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/toxic-hot-spots-ab-2588/health-risk-assessment>

California Environmental Quality Act³²

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was adopted in 1970 and intended to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about potential environmental effects of a project; identify ways to reduce significant adverse impacts; offer alternatives to the project to avoid significant adverse impacts; and disclose to the public why a project was approved despite significant and unavoidable adverse impacts. CEQA applies to projects undertaken, funded, or requiring an issuance of a permit by a public agency making a discretionary decision. South Coast AQMD has three roles under CEQA:

1. **Lead Agency:** A CEQA Lead Agency is the public agency with the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving a project. South Coast AQMD is a Lead Agency for its own rule projects and Air Quality Management Plans. Additionally, South Coast AQMD may be the Lead Agency for projects requiring air permits.
2. **Responsible Agency:** A CEQA Responsible Agency is the public agency other than the Lead Agency which has discretionary approval authority over a portion of a project. South Coast AQMD is a Responsible Agency when another public agency is undertaking a project that requires a South Coast AQMD permit for construction or operation of equipment that either controls or emits air pollutants for a portion of the project; however, South Coast AQMD does not have primary approval authority over the whole of the project.
3. **Commenting Agency:** A CEQA Commenting Agency is a public agency with "jurisdiction by law" over a particular natural resource but is neither a Lead Agency nor a Responsible Agency. The South Coast AQMD, for example, is the sole and exclusive local agency in the South Coast Air Basin, the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin, and a portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin with the responsibility for comprehensive air pollution control, and therefore reviews and may provide comments on the air quality analysis in environmental documents prepared by other public agencies serving as CEQA Lead Agencies and submitted to the South Coast AQMD through its Intergovernmental Review program.

The South Coast AQMD is not a Lead Agency for land use projects such as shopping malls, housing tracts, commercial or industrial parks, sports stadiums, etc.; and transportation projects such as roadway improvements or widenings. For these types of projects, the South Coast AQMD has no land use decision or approval authority. If there are questions on these types of land use and transportation projects, it is important for the public to contact the project's CEQA Lead Agency such as the city, county, or state.

Technology Clearinghouse

As a requirement of AB 617, CARB established a statewide Technology Clearinghouse,³³ which is a tool to identify the best technologies for reducing emissions, particularly best available control

³² South Coast AQMD, CEQA, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa>

³³ CARB, Technology Clearinghouse, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/technology-clearinghouse>

technology (BACT), BARCT, and related technologies for the control of toxic air contaminants (T-BACT).

South Coast AQMD's BACT Guidelines³⁴ establishes the procedures and the BACT requirements for commonly permitted equipment and must be periodically updated. With respect to T-BACT, it is established during the permitting process for new, relocated, or modified permit units that result in an increase in Maximum Individual Cancer Risk (MICR) above a specified threshold.³⁵

South Coast AQMD is working with CARB to provide data for the Technology Clearinghouse. Additionally, as required by AB 617 and the Community Air Protection Program Blueprint, air districts will use the Technology Clearinghouse and rule development process to determine emission reduction strategies.

Incentives

Since 2017, the California Legislature has budgeted approximately \$704 million to support the AB 617 program through annual incentives aimed to advance lower-emitting technologies, provide new opportunities for stationary source incentives, and support community-identified projects to implement Community Emissions Reduction Programs statewide.³⁶ CARB distributes incentives for the AB 617 program through Community Air Protection Incentives; South Coast AQMD refers to this as Community Air Protection Program (CAPP) incentives.

CARB works with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) to distribute incentive funds annually to the air districts throughout California for AB 617 designated communities and communities that are under consideration for selection in the AB 617 program. The amount of funding that the State Legislature allocates to AB 617 is determined each year. There is no guarantee to the amount that the state will allocate to AB 617 each year and the amount of funding each air district will receive (which is distributed by CARB). South Coast AQMD, in consultation with the AB 617 designated communities, is responsible for the distribution of incentives amongst the communities. CARB's Community Air Protection Incentives 2019 Guidelines (CAP Guidelines,³⁷ also known as CAPP Guidelines at South Coast AQMD) identifies projects eligible for incentive funds and requirements for allocating the incentive funds. It is important to note, CAPP incentive funds can only be used for projects or technologies supported by an adopted CERP.

At South Coast AQMD, allocating incentive funds received through the AB 617 program is done through collaboration with all AB 617 designated communities. In the fourth quarter of 2020,

³⁴ South Coast AQMD, Best Available Control Technology Guidelines, <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/permits/bact/guidelines>

³⁵ South Coast AQMD, Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/1402/par-1401-ph.pdf>

³⁶ CARB, Community Air Protection Incentives, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives/about>

³⁷ CARB, Community Air Protection Incentives Guidelines, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/community-air-protection-incentives-guidelines>

South Coast AQMD began working with the five AB 617 designated communities and SLA³⁸ to discuss distribution of the annual funds received from CARB. The funds were distributed across the five designated communities with consideration given to the CAPP funding awarded to date for each community. For the five designated communities, South Coast AQMD conducted a poll to help the CSC prioritize the top three incentive projects. South Coast AQMD worked with each CSC to determine the distribution of funds for each of the incentive projects selected. At that time, SLA was in the process of CERP development and therefore was not a part of the polling.

For example, in the second quarter of 2020, South Coast AQMD requested about \$3 million in CAPP incentive funds from CARB for control devices at chrome plating facilities. Use of these funds would result in emissions reductions above those required by existing regulatory requirements and further decrease exposure to hexavalent chromium in the communities eligible to receive these funds. South Coast AQMD staff will initiate outreach efforts and work with metal plating facilities in AB 617 communities for the installation of emissions control device projects (e.g., installation of HEPA filters) and conversion projects (i.e., switching from the use of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium at chrome plating facilities) that could further reduce hexavalent chromium emissions.

The CAP Incentives 2019 Guidelines allows for incentive funds to be allocated to community identified projects that are supported by an adopted CERP. Therefore, the SLA CSC may have opportunities in the future, if funds are available, to determine how CAPP incentive funds are allocated for projects supported by the CERP. These community identified projects must adhere to CARB's CAPP guidelines.

³⁸ In October 2021, South Coast AQMD's Governing Board approved that SLA be recommended for the AB 617 program. Therefore, staff anticipated SLA's inclusion in the program and invited community representatives, such as Physicians for Social Responsibility-Los Angeles (PSR-LA), to participate in the Incentives Strategies Public Consultation Meeting. More information regarding this meeting is available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ab-617-ab-134/incentive-strategies/presentation-oct15-2020.pdf>