BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RESOLUTION No. 2024 - 04

A Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Amending Regulation 3 (Fees)

WHEREAS, a public hearing has been properly noticed in accordance with the provisions of Health & Safety Code sections 40725;

WHEREAS, in 2005 the Bay Area Air Quality Management District ("District") retained the accounting firm of Stonefield Josephson, Inc. to conduct a study of the District's fee structure for permitted and non-permitted sources in order to determine whether or not fee revenue from these regulated sources was sufficient to pay for the costs of those regulatory activities and services;

WHEREAS, Stonefield Josephson, after a thorough analysis of the District's fee structure, revenues, and associated costs, found that District fee revenue have not been sufficient to offset the costs of associated regulatory activities and reported this and other findings in *Bay Area Air Quality Management District Cost Recovery Study, Final Report, March 30, 2005* ("2005 Cost Recovery Study");

WHEREAS, Stonefield Josephson also found that: (1) despite an across-the-board fee increase of 15 percent in fiscal year ending (FYE) 2000 and adjustments during the subsequent 5 years for inflation, a significant cost recovery gap still existed; and (2) for FYE 2004, fee revenue covered only about 60 percent of direct and indirect program activity costs, leaving a gap of approximately \$13 million to be filled with property tax revenue;

WHEREAS, Stonefield Josephson, based on its findings, recommended that, if the identified revenue gap was to be reduced, fees should be increased by more than annual cost of living adjustments over a period of time;

WHEREAS, in each year from 2005 through and including 2022, the Board approved amendments to Regulation 3 – Fees to increase fees to address this revenue gap and to move toward full alignment between permit fee revenues and associated District permit-related activities and services;

WHEREAS, in September 2010, the District contracted with Matrix Consulting Group to complete an updated Cost Recovery and Containment Study ("2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study") based on cost and revenue data for FYE 2010;

WHEREAS, the 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study indicated that a significant cost recovery gap continued to exist, with fee revenues for FYE 2010 covering only 62 percent of the direct and indirect costs of program costs;

WHEREAS, in the 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study, Matrix Consulting Group recommended that the District adopt a Cost Recovery Policy to guide future fee amendments;

WHEREAS, on March 7, 2012, the Board adopted a Cost Recovery Policy ("2012 Cost Recovery Policy") that provides as a general policy that the District should fully recover the costs of regulatory program activities by assessing fees to regulated entities, that the District should amend Regulation 3 – Fees in order to increase the overall recovery of the District's direct and indirect costs of program costs to 85 percent by the end of FYE 2016, and further, that the District should continue to amend specific fee schedules in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule level, with larger increases adopted for schedules with larger cost recovery gaps;

WHEREAS, in September 2017, the District contracted with Matrix Consulting Group to complete an updated Cost Recovery and Containment Study ("2018 Cost Recovery and Containment Study") based on cost and revenue data for FYE 2017;

WHEREAS, a primary focus of the 2018 Cost Recovery and Containment Study was to improve the District's accounting for indirect costs and overhead in its cost recovery efforts;

WHEREAS, in July 2021, the District contracted with Matrix Consulting Group to complete an updated Cost Recovery and Containment Study ("2022 Cost Recovery and Containment Study") based on cost and revenue data for FYE 2021;

WHEREAS, 2022 Cost Recovery and Containment Study focused on the District's accounting for indirect costs and overhead in its cost recovery efforts and options to reach 100 percent cost recovery of the District's direct and indirect costs of fee-based program costs;

WHEREAS, in December 2022, the Board of Directors updated the Cost Recovery and Containment policy which included a 100 percent cost recovery of the District's direct and indirect costs of fee-based program costs;

WHEREAS, the 2024 Cost Recovery Report indicates that a \$4.97 million cost recovery gap continues to exist with fee revenues for FYE 2021 to 2023 covering only 87 percent of the direct and indirect costs of program costs;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined for FYE 2025 there is a need to increase fees to further reduce the misalignment between permit fee revenues and associated District permit-related activities and services and to further reduce the misalignment between fee revenues for non-permitted sources and associated District activities and services related to those sources;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed to increase fee schedules with a cost recovery fee percentage greater than or equal to 100 percent but less than 110 percent by the annual Consumer Price Index for Bay Area Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) and fee schedules with a cost recovery fee percentage less than 100 percent by 15 percent where the cost recovery fee percentage is based on the previous three-year average;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed to increase administrative fees by CPI-W;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed clarifying language in Section 304.2, Alteration: Schedule G Fees, Section 327, Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees, Section 331, Registration Fees, and Schedule H, Semiconductor and Related Operations;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed clarifying language in new subsection Section 327.5, Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed to delete Section 320.1, Section 322, Section 335, and Schedule Q;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed the increase of the Risk Assessment fee for Stationary Containers for the Storage of Organic Liquids in Schedule C to align the calculation with the filing fee;

WHEREAS, District staff proposed the increase of the Risk Assessment fee for existing Gas Dispensing Facilities in Schedule D.A by 15 percent;

WHEREAS, District staff discussed the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 – Fees at a public workshop on February 15, 2024;

WHEREAS, the Finance and Administration Committee of the Board of Directors held regularly scheduled public meeting on March 20 and April 17, 2024, at which the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 were discussed, at which oral or written presentations could be made on the subject of the proposed amendments, and the proposal was decided upon for the public hearing;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District held a public hearing on May 1, 2024, to consider the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 in accordance with all provisions of law;

WHEREAS, an additional public hearing is required by Health and Safety Code section 41512.5 for fees applicable to sources not included within the District's permit system, specifically, the proposed amendment of the following fee schedules: Schedule L: Asbestos Operations, Schedule Q: Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tanks, Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees, Schedule S: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Operations, Schedule U: Indirect Source Fees and Schedule V: Open Burning;

WHEREAS, on May 4 and May 6, 2024, District staff published in newspapers the notice of public hearings required by Health and Safety Code sections 40725 and also distributed and published on the District's website a request for public comments and input on the proposed amendments to Regulation 3;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District held a second public hearing on June 5, 2024, to consider the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 related to non-permitted sources in accordance with all provisions of law;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors obtains its authority to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations from sections 40702, 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364 and 40725 through 40728 of the Health & Safety Code and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 70.9;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 are written or displayed so that its meaning can be understood by the persons directly affected by the regulation;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation and are necessary and proper to execute the power and duties granted to and imposed upon the District;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors by adopting the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 is implementing, interpreting, and making specific the provisions of Health & Safety Code section 42311 (fee schedule for district programs), section 41512.7 (allowable increases to authority to construct and permit to operate fees), and section 42364 (fees schedule for hearing board review of permit appeals);

WHEREAS, District staff has determined that a socioeconomic analysis of the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 40728.5 is not required because the amendments will not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations within the meaning of that section;

WHEREAS, District staff has determined that an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis of the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 pursuant to Health & Safety Code section 40920.6 is not required because the amendments do not impose best available retrofit control requirements;

WHEREAS, District staff has prepared and presented to this Board, a detailed staff report relative to the subject matter of the proposed amendment which is incorporated by reference and attached hereto;

WHEREAS, District staff recommends adoption of the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 and its associated fee schedules; and

WHEREAS, this Board concurs with District staff's recommendations and desires to adopt the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 and associated schedules as described above and set forth in Attachment A hereto.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District does hereby adopt, pursuant to the authority granted by law, the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 – Fees as set forth in Attachment A hereto and discussed in the staff report with instructions to staff to correct any typographical or formatting errors before final publication of the text of the proposed amended rule as adopted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the effective date of the proposed amendments attached hereto shall be July 1, 2024.

The foregoing resolution was duly and regularly introduced, passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District on the Motion of <u>DIRECTOR SALINAS</u>, seconded by <u>DIRECTOR LEE</u>, on the <u>5th</u> day of <u>JUNE</u>, 2024 by the following vote of the Board:

AYES: KEN CARLSON, NOELIA CORZO, JOELLE GALLAGHER, JOHN GIOIA, JUAN GONZALEZ, ERIN HANNIGAN, DAVID HAUBERT, LYNDA HOPKINS, DAVID HUDSON, DAVINA HURT, TYRONE JUE, OTTO LEE, SERGIO LOPEZ, NATE MILEY, RAY MUELLER, KATIE RICE, MARK ROSS, MARK SALINAS, VICKI VEENKER, SHAMANN WALTON, STEVE YOUNG.

NOES: NONE.

ABSTAIN: NONE.

ABSENT: MARGARET ABE-KOGA, BRIAN BARNACLE.

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

MARCY HIRATZKA Clerk of the Boards

REGULATION 3 FEES

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DELETED June 7, 2023

OPEN BURNING

GREENHOUSE GAS FEES

REGULATION 3 FEES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

	(Adopted dane 16, 1566)
3-100	GENERAL
3-101	Description: This regulation establishes the regulatory fees charged by the District. (<i>Amended 7/6/83, 11/2/83, 2/21/90, 12/16/92, 8/2/95, 12/2/98, 5/21/03, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/19/13</i>)
3-102 3-103	Deleted July 12, 1989 Exemption, Abatement Devices: Installation, modification, or replacement of abatement devices on existing sources are subject to fees pursuant to Section 3-302.3. All abatement devices are exempt from annual permit renewal fees. However, emissions from abatement devices, including any secondary emissions, shall be included in facility-wide emissions calculations when determining the applicability of and the fees associated with Schedules M, N, P, and T.
3-104 3-105	Deleted August 2, 1995 Exemption, Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation Fees: Fees shall not be required, pursuant to Section 3-322, for operations associated with the excavation of contaminated soil and the removal of underground storage tanks if one of the following is met:
	105.1 The tank removal operation is being conducted within a jurisdiction where the APCO has determined that a public authority has a program equivalent to the District program and persons conducting the operations have met all the requirements of the public authority.
	Persons submitting a written notification for a given site have obtained an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 301 or 302. Evidence of the Authority to Construct or the Permit to Operate must be provided with any notification required by Regulation 8, Rule 40. (Adopted 1/5/94; Amended 5/21/03)
3-106 3-107	Deleted December 2, 1998 Exemption, Sources Exempt from Permit Requirements: Any source that is exempt from permit requirements pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 1, Sections 103 through 128 is exempt from permit fees. However, emissions from exempt sources shall be included in facility-wide emissions calculations when determining the applicability of and the fees associated with Schedules M, N, and P. (Adopted 6/7/00)
3-200	DEFINITIONS
3-201	Cancelled Application: Any application which has been withdrawn by the applicant or cancelled by the APCO for failure to pay fees or to provide the information requested to make an application complete.
3-202	(Amended 6/4/86, 4/6/88) Gasoline Dispensing Facility: Any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tanks of vehicles, such as motor vehicles, aircraft or boats. The facility shall be treated as a single source which includes all necessary equipment for the exclusive use of the facility, such as nozzles, dispensers, pumps, vapor return lines, plumbing and storage tanks. (Amended 2/20/85)
3-203	Filing Fee: A fixed administrative fee
3-204	(Amended 6/4/86, 6/7/23) Initial Fee: The fee required based on the type and size of the source or an hourly rate of actual costs incurred by the District.
3-205	(Amended 6/4/86, 6/7/23) Authority to Construct: Written authorization from the APCO, pursuant to Section 2-1-301, for a source to be constructed or modified or for a source whose emissions will be reduced by the construction or modification of an abatement device.

(Amended 6/4/86)

- **3-206 Modification:** See Section 1-217 of Regulation 1.
- **3-207 Permit to Operate Fee:** The fee required for the annual renewal of a permit to operate or for the first year of operation (or prorated portion thereof) of a new or modified source which received an authority to construct.

(Amended 6/4/86, 7/15/87, 12/2/98, 6/7/00)

- 3-208 Deleted June 4, 1986
- **3-209 Small Business:** A business with no more than 10 employees and gross annual income of no more than \$750,000 that is not an affiliate of a non-small business.

(Amended 6/4/86, 6/6/90, 6/7/00, 6/15/05, 6/16/10)

3-210 Solvent Evaporating Source: Any source utilizing organic solvent, as part of a process in which evaporation of the solvent is a necessary step. Such processes include, but are not limited to, solvent cleaning operations, painting and surface coating, rotogravure coating and printing, flexographic printing, adhesive laminating, etc. Manufacture or mixing of solvents or surface coatings is not included.

(Amended 7/3/91)

- **3-211 Source:** See Section 1-227 of Regulation 1.
- 3-212 Deleted August 2, 1995
- **Major Stationary Source:** For the purpose of Schedule M, a major stationary source shall be any District permitted plant, building, structure, stationary facility or group of facilities under the same ownership, leasehold, or operator which, in the base calendar year, emitted to the atmosphere organic compounds, oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide), oxides of sulfur (expressed as sulfur dioxide), or PM₁₀ in an amount calculated by the APCO equal to or exceeding 50 tons per year.

(Adopted 11/2/83; Amended 2/21/90, 6/6/90, 8/2/95, 6/7/00)

- 3-214 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-215 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-216 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- **3-217** Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-218 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-219 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- **3-220** Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-221 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- 3-222 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000
- **Start-up Date:** Date when new or modified equipment under an authority to construct begins operating. The holder of an authority to construct is required to notify the APCO of this date at least 3 days in advance. For new sources, or modified sources whose authorities to construct have expired, operating fees are charged from the startup date.

(Adopted 6/4/86; Amended 6/6/90)

3-224 Permit to Operate: Written authorization from the APCO pursuant to Section 2-1-302. (Adopted 6/4/86; Amended 6/7/00)

3-225 Deleted June 3, 2015

3-226 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987: The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 directs the California Air Resources Board and the Air Quality Management Districts to collect information from industry on emissions of potentially toxic air contaminants and to inform the public about such emissions and their impact on public health. It also directs the Air Quality Management District to collect fees sufficient to cover the necessary state and District costs of implementing the program.

(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 6/15/05)

Toxic Air Contaminant, or TAC: An air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. For the purposes of this rule, TACs consist of the substances listed in Table 2-5-1 of Regulation 2. Rule 5.

(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 6/15/05)

- 3-228 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-229 **Deleted December 2, 1998**
- 3-230 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-231 Deleted December 2, 1998 Deleted December 2, 1998 3-232 3-233 Deleted December 2, 1998 3-234 Deleted December 2, 1998 3-235 Deleted December 2, 1998 3-236 Deleted December 2, 1998 3-237 PM₁₀: See Section 2-1-229 of Regulation 2, Rule 1. (Adopted 6/7/00) 3-238 Risk Assessment Fee: Fee for a new or modified source of toxic air contaminants for which a health risk assessment (HRA) is required under Regulation 2-5-401, for an HRA required under Regulation 11, Rule 18, or for an HRA prepared for other purposes (e.g., for determination of permit exemption in accordance with Regulations 2-1-316, 2-5-301 and 2-5-302; or for determination of exemption from emission control requirements pursuant to Regulation 8-47-113 and 8-47-402). (Adopted 6/15/05; Amended 6/21/17) 3-239 Toxic Surcharge: Fee paid in addition to the permit to operate fee for a source that emits one or more toxic air contaminants at a rate which exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1. 3-240 Biogenic Carbon Dioxide: Carbon dioxide emissions resulting from materials that are derived from living cells, excluding fossil fuels, limestone and other materials that have been transformed by geological processes. Biogenic carbon dioxide originates from carbon (released in the form of emissions) that is present in materials that include, but are not limited to, wood, paper, vegetable oils, animal fat, and food, animal and yard waste. (Adopted 5/21/08) 3-241 Green Business: A business or government agency that has been certified under the Bay Area Green Business Program coordinated by the Association of Bay Area Governments and implemented by participating counties. (Adopted 6/19/10) 3-242 Incident: A non-routine release of an air contaminant that may cause adverse health consequences to the public or to emergency personnel responding to the release, or that may cause a public nuisance or off-site environmental damage. (Adopted 6/19/13) 3-243 Incident Response: The District's response to an incident. The District's incident response may include the following activities: i) inspection of the incident-emitting equipment and facility records associated with operation of the equipment; ii) identification and analysis of air quality impacts, including without limitation, identifying areas impacted by the incident, modeling, air monitoring, and source sampling; iii) engineering analysis of the specifications or operation of the equipment; and iv) administrative tasks associated with processing complaints and reports. (Adopted 6/19/13) 3-244 Permit to Operate Renewal Date: The first day of a Permit to Operate's Permit Renewal Period. (Adopted 6/19/13) 3-245 Permit Renewal Period: The length of time the source is authorized to operate pursuant to a Permit to Operate. (Adopted 6/19/13) 3-246 Overburdened Community: As defined in Regulation 2, Rule 1 (Adopted 6/15/22) 3-300 **STANDARDS** 3-301 **Hearing Board Fees:** Applicants for variances or appeals or those seeking to revoke or modify variances or abatement orders or to rehear a Hearing Board decision shall pay the applicable fees, including excess emission fees, set forth in Schedule A. (Amended 6/7/00) 3-302

Fees for New and Modified Sources: Applicants for authorities to construct and permits to operate new sources shall pay for each new source: a filing fee of \$651, the initial fee, the risk assessment fee, the permit to operate fee, and toxic surcharge (given in Schedules B, C, D, E,

- F, H, I or K). Applicants for authorities to construct and permits to operate modified sources shall pay for each modified source, a filing fee of \$651, the initial fee, the risk assessment fee, and any incremental increase in permit to operate and toxic surcharge fees. Where more than one of the schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. If any person requests more than three HRA scenarios required pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 5 in any single permit application, they shall pay an additional risk assessment fee for each of these scenarios. Except for gasoline dispensing facilities (Schedule D) and semiconductor facilities (Schedule H), the size to be used for a source when applying the schedules shall be the maximum size the source will have after the construction or modification. Where applicable, fees for new or modified sources shall be based on maximum permitted usage levels or maximum potential to emit including any secondary emissions from abatement equipment. The fee rate applied shall be based on the fee rate in force on the date the application is submitted.
- 302.1 Small Business Discount: If an applicant qualifies as a small business and the source falls under schedules B, C, D (excluding gasoline dispensing facilities), E, F, H, I or K, the filing fee, initial fee, and risk assessment fee shall be reduced by 50%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full. If an applicant also qualifies for a Green Business Discount, only the Small Business Discount (i.e., the 50% discount) shall apply.
- 302.2 Deleted July 3, 1991
- 302.3 Fees for Abatement Devices: Applicants for an authority to construct and permit to operate abatement devices where there is no other modification to the source shall pay a \$651 filing fee and initial and risk assessment fees that are equivalent to 50% of the initial and risk assessment fees for the source being abated, not to exceed a total of \$13,572. For abatement devices abating more than one source, the initial fee shall be 50% of the initial fee for the source having the highest initial fee.
- 302.4 Fees for Reactivated Sources: Applicants for a Permit to Operate reactivated, previously permitted equipment shall pay the full filing, initial, risk assessment, permit, and toxic surcharge fees.
- 302.5 Deleted June 3, 2015
- 302.6 Green Business Discount: If an applicant qualifies as a green business, the filing fee, initial fee, and risk assessment fee shall be reduced by 10%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full.
- Fee for applications in an Overburdened Community: An applicant with a project that requires a Health Risk Assessment in an Overburdened Community shall pay a fee of \$1.000 in addition to any other permit application fees.
- 302.8 Risk Assessment Fee: When the Risk Assessment Fee (RAF) is required for more than one source, the first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source is the source with the highest calculated RAF.

(Amended 5/19/82, 7/6/83, 6/4/86, 7/15/87, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01,5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- 3-303 Back Fees: An applicant required to obtain a permit to operate existing equipment in accordance with District regulations shall pay back fees equal to the permit to operate fees and toxic surcharges given in the appropriate Schedule (B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K) prorated from the effective date of permit requirements. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. The applicant shall also pay back fees equal to toxic inventory fees pursuant to Section 3-320 and Schedule N. The maximum back fee shall not exceed a total of five years' permit, toxic surcharge, and toxic inventory fees. An owner/operator required to register existing equipment in accordance with District regulations shall pay back fees equal to the annual renewal fee given in Schedule R prorated from the effective date of registration requirements, up to a maximum of five years.
- (Amended 5/19/82, 7/6/83, 6/4/86, 7/15/87, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 10/8/97, 6/15/05, 5/20/09)

 3-304

 Alteration: Except as provided below, an applicant to alter an existing permitted source shall pay the filing fee and 50% of the initial fee for the source, provided that the alteration does not result in an increase in emissions of any regulated air pollutant. For gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Schedule D, an applicant for an alteration shall pay a fee of 1.75 times the filing fee.

- 304.1 Schedule D Fees: Applicants for alteration to a gasoline dispensing facility subject to Schedule D shall pay a fee of 1.75 times the filing fee.
- 304.2 Schedule G Fees: Applicants for alteration to a permitted source subject to Schedule G-3, G-4, or G-5 shall pay the filing fee, 100% of the initial fee, and the risk assessment fee under Schedule G-2, if required. The applicant shall pay the permit renewal and the toxic surcharge fees applicable to the source under Schedules G-3, G-4, or G-5.

(Amended 6/4/86, 11/15/00, 6/2/04, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/5/24)

Cancellation or Withdrawal: There will be no refund of the initial fee and filing fee if an application is cancelled or withdrawn. There will be no refund of the risk assessment fee if the risk assessment has been conducted prior to the application being cancelled or withdrawn. If an application for identical equipment for the same project is submitted within six months of the date of cancellation or withdrawal, the initial fee will be credited in full against the fee for the new application.

(Amended 7/6/83, 4/6/88, 10/8/97, 6/15/05, 6/21/17, 6/16/21)

- **3-306 Change in Conditions:** If an applicant applies to change the conditions on an existing authority to construct or permit to operate, the applicant will pay the following fees. There will be no change in anniversary date.
 - 306.1 Administrative Condition Changes: An applicant applying for an administrative change in permit conditions shall pay a fee equal to the filing fee for a single source, provided the following criteria are met:
 - 1.1 The condition change applies to a single source or a group of sources with shared permit conditions.
 - 1.2 The condition change does not subject the source(s) to any District Regulations or requirements that were not previously applicable.
 - 1.3 The condition change does not result in any increase in emissions of POC, NPOC, NO_x, CO, SO₂, or PM₁₀ at any source or the emission of a toxic air contaminant above the trigger levels identified in Table 2-5-1
 - 1.4 The condition change does not require a public notice.
 - 306.2 Other Permit Condition Changes: Applicant shall pay the filing, initial, and risk assessment fees required for new and modified equipment under Section 3-302. If the condition change will result in higher permit to operate fees, the applicant shall also pay any incremental increases in permit to operate fees and toxic surcharges.

(Amended 7/6/83, 6/4/86, 6/6/90, 10/8/97, 6/7/00, 6/15/05, 6/21/17, 6/7/23)

- **Transfers:** The owner/operator of record is the person to whom a permit is issued or, if no permit has yet been issued to a facility, the person who applied for a permit. Permits are valid only for the owner/operator of record. Upon submittal of a \$102 transfer of ownership fee, permits are re-issued to the new owner/operator of record with no change in expiration dates. For expired permits or registrations, the new owner/operator is responsible for all outstanding fees.
- (Amended 2/20/85, 6/4/86, 11/5/86, 4/6/88, 10/8/97, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/02/04, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/15/16, 6/7/23)

 3-308 Change of Location: An applicant who wishes to move an existing source, which has a permit to operate, shall pay no fee if the move is on the same facility. If the move is not on the same facility, the source shall be considered a new source and subject to Section 3-302. This section does not apply to portable permits meeting the requirements of Regulation 2-1-220 and 413.

 (Amended 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 6/15/05)
- **3-309** Deleted June 21, 2017
- **3-310 Fee for Constructing Without a Permit:** An applicant for an authority to construct and a permit to operate a source, which has been constructed or modified without an authority to construct, shall pay the following fees:
 - 310.1 Sources subject to permit requirements on the date of initial operation shall pay fees for new construction pursuant to Section 3-302, any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303, and a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee. A modified gasoline dispensing facility subject to Schedule D that is not required to pay an initial fee shall pay fees for a modified source pursuant to Section 3-302, back fees, and a late fee equal to 100% of the filing fee.
 - 310.2 Sources previously exempt from permit requirements that lose their exemption due to changes in District, state, or federal regulations shall pay a permit to operate fee and

- toxic surcharge for the coming year and any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303.
- 310.3 Sources previously exempt from permit requirements that lose their exemption due to a change in the manner or mode of operation, such as an increased throughput, shall pay fees for new construction pursuant to Section 3-302. In addition, sources applying for permits after commencing operation in a non-exempt mode shall also pay a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee and any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303.
- 310.4 Sources modified without a required authority to construct shall pay fees for modification pursuant to Section 3-302 and a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee. (Amended 7/6/83, 4/18/84, 6/4/86, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 8/2/95, 10/8/97, 6/02/04, 6/15/05, 6/6/12)
- **3-311 Emission Banking Fees:** An applicant to bank emissions for future use, to convert an emission reduction credit (ERC), to change assigned conditions, to transfer ownership of an ERC, or to make any administrative changes shall pay the following fees:
 - 311.1 Banking ERCs: An applicant to bank emissions for future use shall pay a filing fee of \$651 per source plus the initial fee given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules.
 - 311.2 Converting Existing ERCs to Interchangeable Emission Reduction Credits (IERCs): An applicant to convert an existing ERC into an IERC shall pay a filing fee of \$651 per source plus the initial fee given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules.
 - 311.3 Transferring ERC Ownership: An applicant to transfer an ERC it currently owns to another owner shall pay a filing fee of \$651.
 - 311.4 Evaluation of Existing ERCs for PM_{2.5}: An applicant to evaluate an existing PM₁₀ ERC shall pay a filing fee of \$651 per source and an evaluation fee equivalent to the total actual and reasonable time incurred by District staff at the hourly rate of \$199 per hour not to exceed the initial fee given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules.
 - 311.5 ERC Condition Change: An applicant to request a change in condition shall pay a filing fee of \$651 and an evaluation fee equivalent to the total actual and reasonable time incurred by District staff at the hourly rate of \$199 per hour not to exceed the initial fee given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules.

(Amended 7/6/83, 6/4/86, 7/15/87, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03,6/02/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- **3-312 Emission Caps and Alternative Compliance Plans:** Any facility which elects to use an alternative compliance plan contained in:
 - 312.1 Regulation 8 ("bubble") to comply with a District emission limitation or to use an annual or monthly emission limit to acquire a permit in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2, Rule 2, shall pay an additional annual fee equal to fifteen percent of the total plant permit to operate fee.
 - 312.2 Regulation 2, Rule 9, or Regulation 9, Rule 10 shall pay an annual fee of \$1,649 for each source included in the alternative compliance plan, not to exceed \$16,484.

(Adopted 5/19/82; Amended 6/4/86, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/23/03, 6/2/04,6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- 3-313 Deleted May 19, 1999
- 3-314 Deleted August 2, 1995
- 3-315 Costs of Environmental Documentation: An applicant for an Authority to Construct shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and in any applicable schedule, the District's costs of performing any environmental evaluation and preparing and filing any documents pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq), including the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may employ in connection with the preparation of any such evaluation or documentation, as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, reviewing, or filing any environmental evaluation or documentation.

- 3-316 Deleted June 6, 1990
- **3-317 Asbestos Operation Fees:** After July 1, 1988, persons submitting a written plan, as required by Regulation 11, Rule 2, Section 401, to conduct an asbestos operation shall pay the fee given in Schedule L.

(Adopted 7/6/88; Renumbered 9/7/88; Amended 8/2/95)

- **Public Notice Fee:** An applicant for an authority to construct or permit to operate subject to the public notice requirements of Regulation 2-1-412 shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and in any applicable schedule, a fee to cover the expense of preparing and distributing the public notices to the affected persons specified in Regulation 2-1-412 as follows:
 - 318.1 A fee of \$2,272 per application, and
 - 318.2 The District's cost exceeding \$2,272 of preparing and distributing the public notice.
 - 318.3 The District shall refund to the applicant the portion of any fee paid under this Section that exceeds the District's cost of preparing and distributing the public notice.

(Adopted 11/1/89; Amended 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/16/10, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18)

Major Stationary Source Fees: Any major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, or PM₁₀ shall pay a fee based on Schedule M. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.

(Adopted 6/6/90; Amended 8/2/95, 6/7/00)

Toxic Inventory Fees: Any facility that emits one or more toxic air contaminants in quantities above a minimum threshold level shall pay an annual fee based on Schedule N. This fee will be in addition to permit to operate, toxic surcharge, and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities.

(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 5/19/99, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- 3-321 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-322 Deleted June 5, 2024
- **3-323 Pre-Certification Fees:** An applicant seeking to pre-certify a source, in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 415, shall pay the filing fee, initial fee and permit to operate fee given in the appropriate schedule.

(Adopted 6/7/95)

- 3-324 Deleted June 7, 2000
- 3-325 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-326 Deleted December 2, 1998
- **Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees:** After the expiration of the initial permit to operate, the permit to operate shall be renewed on an annual basis or other time period as approved by the APCO. The fee required for the renewal of a permit to operate is the permit to operate fee and toxic surcharge listed in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, prorated for the period of coverage, pursuant to Section 3-207.

When more than one of the schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. Renewal fees are applicable to all sources required to obtain permits to operate in accordance with District regulations. Renewal fees shall include any applicable major stationary source fees based on Schedule M, toxic inventory fees based on Schedule N, major facility review fees based on Schedule P, greenhouse gas fees based on Schedule T, refining emissions tracking fees based on Schedule W, and community air monitoring fees based on Schedule X. Where applicable, renewal fees shall be based on the current usage or emission levels that have been reported to or calculated by the District.

- 327.1 Renewal Processing Fee: In addition, the facility shall also pay a processing fee at the time of renewal that covers each Permit Renewal Period as follows:
 - 1.1 \$128 for facilities with one permitted source, including gasoline dispensing facilities,
 - 1.2 \$254 for facilities with 2 to 5 permitted sources.
 - 1.3 \$506 for facilities with 6 to 10 permitted sources,
 - 1.4 \$760 for facilities with 11 to 15 permitted sources,
 - 1.5 \$1,009 for facilities with 16 to 20 permitted sources,

- 1.6 \$1,261 for facilities with more than 20 permitted sources.
- 327.2 Assembly Bill 617 Community Health Impact Fee: An owner/operator of a permitted facility subject to Schedule P (Major Facility Review Fees) shall pay an Assembly Bill 617 community health impact fee of 5.7 percent of the facility's total renewal fee, up to a maximum fee of \$126,279 per year per facility owner.
- 327.3 Criteria Pollutant and Toxic Emissions Reporting (CTR): The owner/operator of a permitted facility shall pay a CTR fee of 4.4 percent of the facility's total renewal fee, up to a maximum fee of \$63,140 per year.
- Overburdened Community renewal fee: The owner/operator of a permitted facility in an Overburdened Community shall pay a fee of 15 percent of the facility's total renewal fee, up to a maximum fee of \$274,520 per year.
- 327.5 Shutdown sources: There is no refund for sources that shutdown during the permit to operate period of coverage.

(Adopted 6/7/00; Amended 6/2/04, 6/16/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17,6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/3/20, 6/16/21, 11/3/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

3-328 Fee for OEHHA Risk Assessment Reviews: Any facility that submits a health risk assessment to the District in accordance with Section 44361 of the California Health and Safety Code shall pay any fee requested by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) for reimbursement of that agency's costs incurred in reviewing the risk assessment.

(Adopted 6/7/00)

Fees for New Source Review Health Risk Assessment: Any person required to submit a health risk assessment (HRA) pursuant to Regulation 2-5-401 shall pay an appropriate Risk Assessment Fee pursuant to Regulation 3-302 and Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. In addition, any person that requests that the District prepare or review an HRA (e.g., for determination of permit exemption in accordance with Regulations 2-1-316, 2-5-301 and 2-5-302; or for determination of exemption from emission control requirements pursuant to Regulation 8-47-113 and 8-47-402) shall pay a Risk Assessment Fee. A Risk Assessment Fee shall be assessed for each source that is proposed to emit a toxic air contaminant (TAC) at a rate that exceeds a trigger level in Table 2-5-1: Toxic Air Contaminant Trigger Levels. If a project requires an HRA due to total project emissions, but TAC emissions from each individual source are less than the Table 2-5-1 trigger levels, a Risk Assessment Fee shall be assessed for the source in the project with the highest TAC emissions.

(Adopted 6/15/05; Amended 6/21/17)

- **3-330** Fee for Renewing an Authority to Construct: An applicant seeking to renew an authority to construct in accordance with Regulation 2-1-407 shall pay a fee of 50% of the initial fee in effect at the time of the renewal. If the District determines that an authority to construct cannot be renewed, any fees paid under this section shall be credited in full against the fee for a new authority to construct for functionally equivalent equipment submitted within six months of the date the original authority to construct expires.
 - 330.1 Expired Authority to Construct: If an applicant does not notify the District with their intent to renew the Authority to Construct prior to its expiration, the applicant shall pay \$103 per application in addition to any other fees under this section if eligible to renew.

(Adopted 6/15/05; Amended 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

Registration Fees: Any person who is required to register equipment under District rules shall submit a registration fee, and any annual fee thereafter, as set out in Schedule R. There is no refund for registered equipment/operations that shutdown during the period of coverage.

(Adopted 6/6/07; Amended 6/16/10, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

3-332 Naturally Occurring Asbestos Fees: After July 1, 2007, any person required to submit or amend an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) pursuant to Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 93105, Asbestos Air Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations shall pay the fee(s) set out in Schedule S.

(Adopted 6/6/07; Amended 6/5/19)

3-333 Major Facility Review (MFR) and Synthetic Minor Application Fees: Any facility that applies for, or is required to undergo, an initial MFR permit, an amendment to an MFR permit, a minor or significant revision to an MFR permit, a reopening of an MFR permit, a renewal of an MFR permit, an initial synthetic minor operating permit, or a revision to a synthetic minor

operating permit, shall pay the applicable fees set forth in Schedule P.

(Adopted 5/21/08)

Greenhouse Gas Fees: Any permitted facility with greenhouse gas emissions shall pay a fee based on Schedule T. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities, and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.

(Adopted 5/21/08)

- 3-335 Deleted June 5, 2024
- **Open Burning Operation Fees:** Effective July 1, 2013, any person required to provide notification to the District prior to burning; submit a petition to conduct a Filmmaking or Public Exhibition fire; receive an acreage burning allocation to conduct a Stubble fire; or submit a smoke management plan and receive an acreage burning allocation to conduct a Wildland Vegetation Management (Prescribed Burning) fire or Marsh Management fire shall pay the fee given in Schedule V.

(Adopted 6/19/13; Amended 6/3/20)

3-337 Exemption Fee: An applicant who wishes to receive a certificate of exemption shall pay a filing fee of \$651 per exempt source.

(Adopted 6/19/13; Amended 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/21/17, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23)

- **3-338 Incident Response Fee:** Any facility required to obtain a District permit, and any District regulated area-wide or indirect source, that is the site where an incident occurs to which the District responds, shall pay a fee equal to the District's actual costs in conducting the incident response as defined in Section 3-243, including without limitation, the actual time and salaries, plus overhead, of the District staff involved in conducting the incident response and the cost of any materials. (Adopted 6/19/13)
- **3-339** Refining Emissions Tracking Fees: Any person required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory, Monthly Crude Slate Report, or air monitoring plan in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15 shall pay the applicable fees set forth in Schedule W.

(Adopted 6/15/16, Amended 11/03/21)

Major Stationary Source Community Air Monitoring Fees: Any major stationary source emitting 35 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide or PM₁₀ shall pay a community air monitoring fee based on Schedule X. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.

(Adopted 6/15/16)

- **3-341** Fee for Risk Reduction Plan: Any person required to submit a Risk Reduction Plan in accordance with Regulation 11, Rule 18 shall pay the applicable fees set forth below:
 - 341.1 \$1,998 for facilities with one source subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18, including gasoline dispensing facilities;
 - 341.2 \$3,996 for facilities with 2 to 5 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11. Rule 18:
 - 341.3 \$7,990 for facilities with 6 to 10 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.4 \$15,981 for facilities with 11 to 15 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.5 \$31,962 for facilities with 16 to 20 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.6 \$42,615 for facilities with more than 20 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18.

(Adopted 6/21/17, Amended 6/5/19, 6/3/20, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

Fee for Facility-Wide Health Risk Assessment: Any person required to undergo a health risk assessment (HRA) to assess compliance with the Regulation 11, Rule 18 risk action levels shall pay a risk assessment fee for each source pursuant to Regulation 3-329 and Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. The maximum fee required for any single HRA of a facility conducted pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18 shall not exceed a total of \$199,758.

If a facility retains a District-approved consultant to complete the required facility-wide HRA, the facility shall pay a fee to cover the District's costs of performing the review of the facility-wide HRA, including the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may

employ in connection with any such review, as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, reviewing, or approving the facility-wide HRA. The total HRA review cost shall be determined based on the District's actual review time in hours multiplied by an hourly charge of \$273 per hour. Facilities shall pay an HRA review fee as indicated below and the District's cost exceeding the applicable HRA review fees indicated below for performing the review of the facility-wide HRA:

- \$3,278 for facilities with one to 10 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18, including gasoline dispensing facilities;
- 342.2 \$8,789 for facilities with 11 to 50 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
- \$18,645 for facilities with more than 50 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18.

The District shall refund to the applicant the portion of any fee paid under this Section that exceeds the District's cost of performing the review of the facility-wide HRA.

(Adopted 6/21/17; Amended 6/6/18,6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

Fees for Air Dispersion Modeling: An applicant for an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and 3-329 and in any applicable schedule, the District's costs of performing any air dispersion modeling needed to determine compliance with any District regulatory requirement. The total air dispersion modeling fee cost shall be determined based on the District's actual review time in hours multiplied by an hourly charge of \$273 per hour. This fee shall also apply for costs incurred in reviewing air dispersion modeling submittals by applicants and the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may employ in connection with the preparation of any such evaluation or documentation, as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, reviewing, or approving the air dispersion modeling.

(Adopted 6/5/19; Amended 6/16/21, 6/15/22)

3-344 Rounding: Each fee will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

(Adopted 6/15/22)

- **3-345 Evaluation of Plans, Regulation 6:** For any plan required in any rule in Regulation 6, the requestor shall pay the following fees:
 - 345.1 A filing fee of \$651; and
 - An initial fee equivalent to the total actual and reasonable time incurred by District staff at the hourly rate or prorated of \$199 per hour not to exceed the minimum initial fee(s) in the schedule for the applicable source(s).

(Adopted 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- **3-346** Request for a Petition, Regulation 8: For any petition required in any rule in Regulation 8, the requestor shall pay the following fees:
 - 346.1 A filing fee of \$651; and
 - An initial fee equivalent to the total actual and reasonable time incurred by District staff at the hourly rate or prorated of \$199 per hour not to exceed the minimum initial fee in Schedule E.

(Adopted 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

- **3-347 Evaluation of Reports, Organic Waste Recovery Sites:** For the evaluation of any report not currently specified in Schedule K as required by federal, state or Air District rule, the owner/operator shall pay the following fees:
 - 347.1 A filing fee of \$651; and
 - An initial fee equivalent to the total actual and reasonable time incurred by District staff at the hourly rate or prorated of \$199 per hour.

(Adopted 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

3-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- **3-401 Permits:** Definitions, standards, and conditions contained in Regulation 2, Permits, are applicable to this regulation.
- **3-402 Single Anniversary Date:** The APCO may assign a single anniversary date to a facility on which all its renewable permits to operate expire and will require renewal. Fees will be prorated to compensate for different time periods resulting from change in anniversary date.

- **3-403** Change in Operating Parameters: See Section 2-1-404 of Regulation 2, Rule 1.
- 3-404 Deleted June 7, 2000
- **Fees Not Paid:** If an applicant or owner/operator fails to pay the fees specified on the invoice by the due date, the following procedure(s) shall apply:
 - 405.1 Authority to Construct: The application will be cancelled but can be reactivated upon payment of fees.
 - 405.2 New Permit to Operate: The Permit to Operate shall not be issued, and the facility will be notified that operation, including startup, is not authorized.
 - 2.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include a late fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 2.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date must include a late fee equal to 25 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 405.3 Renewal of Permit to Operate: The owner/operator of a facility must renew the Permit to Operate in order to continue to be authorized to operate the source. Permit to Operate Fees for the Permit Renewal Period shall be calculated using fee schedules in effect on the Permit to Operate Renewal Date. The permit renewal invoice will include all fees to be paid in order to renew the Permit to Operate, as specified in Section 3-327. If not renewed as of the date of the next Permit Renewal Period, a Permit to Operate lapses and further operation is no longer authorized. The District will notify the facility that the permit has lapsed. Reinstatement of lapsed Permits to Operate will require the payment of all unpaid prior Permit to Operate fees and associated reinstatement fees for each unpaid prior Permit Renewal Period, in addition to all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice.
 - 405.4 Reinstatement of Lapsed Permit to Operate: To reinstate a Permit to Operate, the owner/operator must pay all of the following fees:
 - 4.1 The applicable Permit to Operate Fees for the current year, as specified in Regulation 3-327, and the applicable reinstatement fee, if any, calculated as follows:
 - 4.1.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 4.1.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date, but less than one year after the due date, must include all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 25 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 4.2 The applicable Permit to Operate Fees specified in Regulation 3-327 for each prior Permit Renewal Period for which all Permit to Operate Fees and associated reinstatement fees have not been paid. Each year's Permit to Operate Fee shall be calculated at the fee rates in effect on that year's Permit to Operate Renewal Date. The reinstatement fee for each associated previously-unpaid Permit to Operate Fee shall be calculated in accordance with Regulation 3-405.4.1 and 4.1.2.

Each year or period of the lapsed Permit to Operate is deemed a separate Permit Renewal Period. The oldest outstanding Permit to Operate Fee and reinstatement fees shall be paid first.

- 405.5 Registration and Other Fees: Persons who have not paid the fee by the invoice due date, shall pay the following late fee in addition to the original invoiced fee. Fees shall be calculated using fee schedules in effect at the time of the fees' original determination.
 - 5.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include an additional late fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 5.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date must include an additional late fee equal to 25 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

(Amended 7/6/83, 6/4/86, 11/5/86, 2/15/89, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 8/2/95, 12/2/98, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/6/18,6/5/19, 6/7/23)

3-406 Deleted June 4, 1986

- 3-407 Deleted August 2, 1995
- **3-408** Permit to Operate Valid for 12 Months: A Permit to Operate is valid for 12 months from the date of issuance or other time period as approved by the APCO.

(Adopted 6/4/86; Amended 6/7/00)

- 3-409 Deleted June 7, 2000
- 3-410 Deleted August 2, 1995
- **Advance Deposit of Funds:** The APCO may require that at the time of the filing of an application for an Authority to Construct for a project for which the District is a lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.), the applicant shall make an advance deposit of funds, in an amount to be specified by the APCO, to cover the costs which the District estimates to incur in connection with the District's performance of its environmental evaluation and the preparation of any required environmental documentation. In the event the APCO requires such an estimated advance payment to be made, the applicant will be provided with a full accounting of the costs actually incurred by the District in connection with the District's performance of its environmental evaluation and the preparation of any required environmental documentation.

(Adopted 12/18/85; Amended 8/2/95)

- 3-412 **Deleted December 2, 1998**
- **Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act Revenues:** The APCO shall transmit to the California Air Resources Board, for deposit into the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Fund, the revenues determined by the ARB to be the District's share of statewide Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act expenses.

(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 6/7/23)

- 3-414 Deleted December 2, 1998
- **3-415 Failure to Pay Further Actions:** When an applicant or owner/operator fails to pay the fees specified on the invoice by the due date, the APCO may take the following actions against the applicant or owner/operator:
 - 415.1 Issuance of a Notice to Comply.
 - 415.2 Issuance of a Notice of Violation.
 - 415.3 Revocation of an existing Permit to Operate. The APCO shall initiate proceedings to revoke permits to operate for any person who is delinquent for more than one month. The revocation process shall continue until payment in full is made or until permits are revoked.
 - The withholding of any other District services as deemed appropriate until payment in full is made.

(Adopted 8/2/95; Amended 12/2/98, 6/15/05)

Adjustment of Fees: The APCO or designees may, upon finding administrative error by District staff in the calculation, imposition, noticing, invoicing, and/or collection of any fee set forth in this rule, rescind, reduce, increase, or modify the fee. A request for such relief from an administrative error, accompanied by a statement of why such relief should be granted, must be received within two years from the date of payment.

(Adopted 10/8/97

Temporary Amnesty for Unpermitted and Unregistered Sources: The APCO has the authority to declare an amnesty period, during which the District may waive all or part of the back fees and/or late fees for sources that are currently operating without valid Permits to Operate and/or equipment registrations.

(Adopted 6/16/10)

- **Temporary Incentive for Online or Electronic Transactions:** The APCO has the authority to declare an incentive period for transactions made using the online system or other electronic processes, during which the District may waive all or any part of the fees for these transactions.

 (Adopted 6/6/18; Amended 6/7/23)
- **3-419 Industry Compliance School:** The APCO may reduce fees by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner/operator of the source attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District.

(Adopted 6/7/23)

SCHEDULE A HEARING BOARD FEES¹

Established by the Board of Directors December 7, 1977 Resolution No. 1046 (Code section references are to the California Health & Safety Code, unless otherwise indicated)

		Large	Small	Third
		Companies	Business	Party
1.	For each application for variance exceeding 90 days, in accordance with §42350, including applications on behalf of a class of applicants, which meet the requirements of the Hearing Board Rules for a valid and proper class action for variance	\$10,644	\$1,593	
	Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing necessary to dispose of said variance application in accordance with §42350, the additional sum of	\$5,330	\$537	
2.	For each application for variance not exceeding 90 days, in accordance with §42350, including applications on behalf of a class of applicants, which meet the requirements of the Hearing Board Rules for a valid and proper class action for variance	\$6,391 \$3,191	\$1,593 \$537	
3.	For each application to modify a variance in accordance with §42356 Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on said application to modify a variance, in accordance with §42345, necessary to dispose	\$4,240 \$3,191	\$537 \$537	
4	of the application, the additional sum of	\$4,240	\$537	
	Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on an application to extend a variance, in accordance with §42357, necessary to dispose of the application, the additional sum of	\$3,191	\$537	
5.	For each application to revoke a variance	\$6,391	\$537	
	For each application for approval of a Schedule of Increments of Progress in accordance with §41703	\$4,240	\$537	
7.	For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, which exceeds 90 days	\$10,644 \$5,330	\$1,593 \$537	
8.	For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, not to exceed 90 days	\$6,391 \$3,191	\$1,593 \$537	
9.	For each Appeal (Permit, Banking, Title V)	\$10,644 per hearing day	\$5,330 per hearing day	\$5,330 for entire appeal period
10.	For each application for intervention in accordance with Hearing Board Rules §§2.3, 3.6 & 4.6	\$5,330	\$1,072	
11.	For each application to Modify or Terminate an abatement order	\$10,644 per hearing day	\$5,330 per hearing day	
12.	For each application for an interim variance in accordance with §42351	\$5,330	\$1,072	
13.	For each application for an emergency variance in accordance with §42359.5	\$2,657	\$537	

		Large	Small	Third
		Companies	Business	Party
14.	For each application to rehear a Hearing Board decision in accordance with §40861	100% of previous fee charged	100% of previous fee charged	
15.	Excess emission fees	See Attachment I	See Attachment I	
16.	Miscellaneous filing fee for any hearing not covered above	\$5,330	\$1,593	\$1,593
17.	For each published Notice of Public Hearing	Cost of Publication	\$0	\$0
18.	Court Reporter Fee (to be paid only if Court Reporter required for hearing)	Actual Appearance and Transcript costs per hearing solely dedicated to one Docket	\$0	Actual Appearan ce and Transcript costs per hearing solely dedicated to one Docket

NOTE 1 Any applicant who believes they have a hardship for payment of fees may request a fee waiver

from the Hearing Board pursuant to Hearing Board Rules.

(Amended 10/8/97, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE A ATTACHMENT I EXCESS EMISSION FEE

A. General

- (1) Each applicant or petitioner for a variance from these Rules and Regulations shall pay to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board, in addition to the other filing fees required in Schedule A, an emission fee based on the total weight of emissions discharged, per source or product, other than those described in division (B) below, during the variance period in excess of that allowed by these rules in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table I.
- (2) Where the total weight of emission discharged cannot be easily calculated, the petitioner shall work in concert with District staff to establish the amount of excess emissions to be paid.
- (3) In the event that more than one rule limiting the discharge of the same contaminant is violated, the excess emission fee shall consist of the fee for violation which will result in the payment of the greatest sum. For the purposes of this subdivision, opacity rules and particulate mass emissions shall not be considered rules limiting the discharge of the same contaminant.

B. Excess Visible Emission Fee

Each applicant or petitioner for a variance from Regulation 6 or Health and Safety Code Section 41701 shall pay to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board, in addition to the filing fees required in Schedule A and the excess emission fees required in (A) above (if any), an emission fee based on the difference between the percent opacity allowed by Regulation 6 and the percent opacity of the emissions allowed from the source or sources operating under the variance, in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table II.

In the event that an applicant or petitioner is exempt from the provisions of Regulation 6, the applicant or petitioner shall pay a fee calculated as described herein above, but such fee shall be calculated based upon the difference between the opacity allowed under the variance and the opacity allowed under the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 41701, in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table II.

C. Applicability

The provisions of subdivision (A) shall apply to all variances that generate excess emissions.

D. Fee Determination

- (1) The excess emission fees shall be calculated by the petitioner based upon the requested number of days of operation under variance multiplied by the expected excess emissions as set forth in subdivisions (A) and (B) above. The calculations and proposed fees shall be set forth in the petition.
- (2) The Hearing Board may adjust the excess emission fee required by subdivisions (A) and (B) of this rule based on evidence regarding emissions presented at the time of the hearing.

E. Small Businesses

- (1) A small business shall be assessed twenty percent (20%) of the fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B), whichever is applicable. "Small business" is defined in the Fee Regulation.
- (2) Request for exception as a small business shall be made by the petitioner under penalty of perjury on a declaration form provided by the Executive Officer which shall be submitted to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board at the time of filing a petition for variance.

F. Group, Class and Product Variance Fees

Each petitioner included in a petition for a group, class or product variance shall pay the filing fee specified in Schedule A, and the excess emission fees specified in subdivisions (A) and (B), whichever is applicable.

G. Adjustment of Fees

If after the term of a variance for which emission fees have been paid, petitioner can establish, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer/APCO, that emissions were actually less than those upon which the fee was based, a pro rata refund shall be made.

H. Fee Payment/Variance Invalidation

- (1) Excess emission fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B), based on an estimate provided during the variance Hearing, are due and payable within fifteen (15) days of the granting of the variance. The petitioner shall be notified in writing of any adjustment to the amount of excess emission fees due, following District staff's verification of the estimated emissions. Fee payments to be made as a result of an adjustment are due and payable within fifteen (15) days of notification of the amount due.
- (2) Failure to pay the excess emission fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B) within fifteen (15) days of notification that a fee is due shall automatically invalidate the variance. Such notification may be given by personal service or by deposit, postpaid, in the United States mail and shall be due fifteen (15) days from the date of personal service or mailing. For the purpose of this rule, the fee payment shall be considered to be received by the District if it is postmarked by the United States Postal Service on or before the expiration date stated on the billing notice. If the expiration date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday, the fee payment may be postmarked on the next business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or the state holiday with the same effect as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date.

TABLE I SCHEDULE OF EXCESS EMISSIONS FEES

Air Contaminants All at \$8.86 per pound

Organic gases, except methane and those containing sulfur

Carbon Monoxide

Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)

Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)

Particulate matter

Toxic Air Contaminants

Arsenic (inorganic)

Asbestos

Benzene

Beryllium

1.3-Butadiene

Cadmium

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans (15 species)

Diesel exhaust particulate matter

1,4-Dioxane

Ethylene dibromide

Ethylene dichloride

Ethylene oxide

Formaldehyde

Hexavalent chromium

Lead

Methylene chloride

Nickel

Perchloroethylene

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

Trichloroethylene

Vinyl chloride

TABLE II SCHEDULE OF EXCESS VISIBLE EMISSION FEE

For each source with opacity emissions in excess of twenty percent (20%), but less than forty percent (40%) (where the source is in violation of Regulation 6 and California Health and Safety Code Section 41701), the fee is calculated as follows:

Fee = (Opacity* equivalent - 20) x number of days allowed in variance x \$7.88

For each source with opacity emissions in excess of forty percent (40%) (where the source is in violation of Regulation 6 and California Health and Safety Code Section 41701), the fee is calculated as follows:

Fee = (Opacity* equivalent - 40) x number of days allowed by variance x \$7.88

* Where "Opacity" equals maximum opacity of emissions in percent (not decimal equivalent) allowed by the variance. Where the emissions are darker than the degree of darkness equivalent to the allowed Ringelmann number, the percentage equivalent of the excess degree of darkness shall be used as "opacity."

(Adopted 6/7/00; Amended 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

All at \$44.11 per pound

SCHEDULE B COMBUSTION OF FUEL

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each source that burns fuel, which is not a flare and not exempted by Regulation 2, Rule 1, the fee shall be computed based on the maximum gross combustion capacity (expressed as higher heating value, HHV) of the source.

1. INITIAL FEE:

\$104.36 per MM BTU/HOUR

a. The minimum fee per source is:

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$194,686

\$557

2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.

- RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$651 plus \$104.36 per MM BTU/hr
- b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source:

\$1,341

c. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$104.36 per MM BTU/hr*

d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:

\$557*

e. Maximum RAF per source is:

\$194,686

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$52.18 per MM BTU/HOUR

a. The minimum fee per source is:

\$396

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$97,343

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- 5. Applicants for an authority to construct and permit to operate a project, which burns municipal waste or refuse-derived fuel, shall pay in addition to all required fees, an additional fee to cover the costs incurred by the State Department of Health Services, and/or a qualified contractor designated by the State Department of Health Services, in reviewing a risk assessment as required under H&S Code Section 42315. The fee shall be transmitted by the District to the Department of Health Services and/or the qualified contractor upon completion of the review and submission of comments in writing to the District.
- 6. A surcharge equal to 100% of all required initial and permit to operate fees shall be charged for sources permitted to burn one or more of the following fuels: coke, coal, wood, tires, black liquor, and municipal solid waste.

NOTE: MM BTU is million BTU of higher heat value One MM BTU/HR = 1.06 gigajoules/HR

(Amended 6/5/85; 6/4/86, 3/4/87, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17,6/6/18,6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE C STATIONARY CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF ORGANIC LIQUIDS

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each stationary container of organic liquids which is not exempted from permits by Regulation 2 and which is not part of a gasoline dispensing facility, the fee shall be computed based on the container volume, as follows:

1. INITIAL FEE: 0.185 cents per gallon

a. The minimum fee per source is:

\$204

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$27,858

- RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$651 plus 0.185 cents per gallon
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source:

\$678

c. RAF for each additional TAC source:

- 0.185 cents per gallon *
- d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:

\$204 *

e. Maximum RAF per source is:

\$27,858

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

0.093 cents per gallon

a. The minimum fee per source is:

\$147

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$13,928

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 2/20/85, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18,6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE D GASOLINE TRANSFER AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES, BULK PLANTS AND TERMINALS

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

A. All gasoline dispensing facilities shall pay the following fees:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$367.80 per single product nozzle (spn)

\$367.80 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)

2. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$140.88 per single product nozzle (spn)

\$140.88 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)

3. Initial fees and permit to operate fees for hardware modifications at a currently permitted gasoline dispensing facility shall be consolidated into a single fee calculated according to the following formula:

 $508.67 \times \{[(mpn_{proposed})(products per nozzle) + spn_{proposed}] -$

[(mpn_{existing})(products per nozzle) + spn_{existing}]}

mpn = multi-product nozzles *spn* = single product nozzles

The above formula includes a toxic surcharge.

If the above formula yields zero or negative results, no initial fees or permit to operate fees shall be charged.

For the purposes of calculating the above fees, a fuel blended from two or more different grades shall be considered a separate product.

Other modifications to facilities' equipment, including but not limited to tank addition/replacement/conversion, vapor recovery piping replacement, moving or extending pump islands, will not be subject to initial fees or permit to operate fees.

- 4. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342 (including increases in permitted throughput for which a health risk assessment is required.) of:
 - a. \$3,953 per application for a new gas dispensing facility
 - b. \$899 per application for all other
- 5. Nozzles used exclusively for the delivery of diesel fuel or other fuels exempt from permits shall pay no fee. Multi-product nozzles used to deliver both exempt and non-exempt fuels shall pay fees for the non-exempt products only.
- B. All bulk plants, terminals or other facilities using loading racks to transfer gasoline or gasohol into trucks, railcars or ships shall pay the following fees:
 - 1. INITIAL FEE:

\$4,831 per single product loading arm \$4,831 per product for multi-product arms

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:

\$5,470

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$4,831 *

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$1,346 per single product loading arm \$1,346 per product for multi-product arms

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

C. Fees in (A) above are in lieu of tank fees. Fees in (B) above are in addition to tank fees.

(Amended 2/20/85, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE E SOLVENT EVAPORATING SOURCES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each solvent evaporating source, as defined in Section 3-210 except for dry cleaners, the fee shall be computed based on the net amount of organic solvent processed through the sources on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources) including solvent used for the cleaning of the sources.

1. INITIAL FEE:

a. The fee per source is:

\$2,877 per 1,000 gallons

b. The minimum fee per source is:

\$1,432

c. The maximum fee per source is:

\$114,340

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:\$651 plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source:

\$2,360

c. RAF for each additional TAC source:

equal to initial fee *

d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:

\$1,432 *

e. Maximum RAF per source is:

\$114,340

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

a. The fee per source is:

\$1,432 per 1,000 gallons

b. The minimum fee per source is:

\$1.033

c. The maximum fee per source is:

\$57,165

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 5/19/82, 10/17/84, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 10/8/87, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE F MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each source not governed by Schedules B, C, D, E, H or I, (except for those sources in the special classification lists, G-1 - G-5) the fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$1,075

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first (toxic air contaminant) TAC source in application:

\$2,019

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$1,075*

- RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$782

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1. List of special classifications requiring graduated fees is shown in Schedules G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and G-5.
- G-1 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-1. For each source in a G-1 classification, fees are:
- 1. INITIAL FEE: \$8,731
- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:

\$9,908

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$8 731

- RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$4,359

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten perc59ent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- G-2 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-2. For each source in a G-2 classification, fees are:
- 1. INITIAL FEE: \$11,526
- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:

\$12,703

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

- \$11.526*
- RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$5,759

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- G-3 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-3. For each source in a G-3 classification, fees are:
- 1. INITIAL FEE: \$60,825
- RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:

\$61,817

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$60,825 *

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$30.407

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- G-4 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-4. For each source in a G-4 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$152,403

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$152.403*

- RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$76,197

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- G-5 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-5. For each source in a G-5 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$68,415

- RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk assessment is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
 - a. RAF for first TAC source in application:

\$69,025

b. RAF for each additional TAC source:

\$68,415*

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

\$34,207

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 5/19/82, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 6/6/90, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE G-1

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Dipping	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Calcining Kilns, excluding those processing cement,	Any Materials except cement, lime,
lime, or coke (see G-4 for cement, lime, or coke	or coke
Calcining Kilns)	
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing	Any Inorganic Materials
Units with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	, 3
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing	Any Inorganic Materials
Units with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	, ,
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Reactors with a	Any Inorganic Materials
Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Latex Dipping	Any latex materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units	Any Organic Materials
with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units	Any Organic Materials
with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Reactors with a	Any Organic Materials
Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	
Compost Operations – Windrows, Static Piles,	Any waste materials such as yard
Aerated Static Piles, In-Vessel, or similar methods	waste, food waste, agricultural
	waste, mixed green waste, bio-
	solids, animal manures, etc.
Crushers	Any minerals or mineral products
	such as rock, aggregate, cement,
	concrete, or glass; waste products
	such as building or road construction
	debris; and any wood, wood waste,
Clastroplating Equipment	green waste; or similar materials Hexavalent Decorative Chrome with
Electroplating Equipment	permitted capacity greater than
	500,000 amp-hours per year or Hard
	Chrome
Foil Manufacturing – Any Converting or Rolling Lines	Any Metal or Alloy Foils
Galvanizing Equipment	Any
Glass Manufacturing – Batching Processes including	Any Dry Materials
storage and weigh hoppers or bins, conveyors, and	7 my Bry Waterials
elevators	
Glass Manufacturing – Mixers	Any Dry Materials
Glass Manufacturing – Molten Glass Holding Tanks	Any molten glass
Grinders	Any minerals or mineral products
	such as rock, aggregate, cement,
	concrete, or glass; waste products
	such as building or road construction
	debris; and any wood, wood waste,
	green waste; or similar materials
Incinerators – Crematory	Human and/or animal remains
Incinerators – Flares	Any waste gases
Incinerators – Other (see G-2 for hazardous or	Any Materials except hazardous
municipal solid waste incinerators, see G-3 for	wastes, municipal solid waste,
medical or infectious waste incinerators)	medical or infectious waste
Incinerators – Pathological Waste (see G-3 for	Pathological waste only
medical or infectious waste incinerators)	T. Control of the con

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Loading and/or Unloading Operations – Bulk Plants	Any Organic Materials except
and Bulk Terminals, excluding those loading gasoline	gasoline or gasohol
or gasohol (see Schedule D for Bulk Plants and	
Terminals loading gasoline or gasohol)	
Refining – Alkylation Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Asphalt Oxidizers	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Benzene Saturation Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Catalytic Reforming Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Chemical Treating Units including alkane,	Any Hydrocarbons
naphthenic acid, and naptha merox treating, or similar	
processes	
Refining – Converting Units including Dimersol	Any Hydrocarbons
Plants, Hydrocarbon Splitters, or similar processes	
Refining – Distillation Units, excluding crude oil units	Any Hydrocarbons
with capacity > 1000 barrels/hour (see G-3 for > 1000	
barrels/hour crude distillation units)	
Refining – Hydrogen Manufacturing	Hydrogen or Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Hydrotreating or Hydrofining	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Isomerization	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – MTBE Process Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Refining – Sludge Converter	Any Waste Materials
Refining – Solvent Extraction	Any Hydrocarbons
	Any Process or Wastewater
Refining – Sour Water Stripping	
Refining – Storage (enclosed)	Coke or Coke Products
Refining – Waste Gas Flares(not subject to Regulation 12, Rule 11)	Any Refining Gases
Refining – Miscellaneous Other Process Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Remediation Operations, Groundwater – Strippers	Contaminated Groundwater
Remediation Operations, Soil – Any Equipment	Contaminated Soil
(excluding sub-slab depressurization equipment)	
Spray Dryers	Any Materials
Sterilization Equipment	Ethylene Oxide
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Oil-Water	Wastewater from any industrial
Separators, excluding oil-water separators at	facilities except refineries
refineries (see G-2 for Refining - Oil-Water	
Separators)	
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Strippers	Wastewater from any industrial
including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air	facilities except refineries
flotation units, or similar equipment and excluding	
strippers at refineries (see G-2 for Refining –	
Strippers)	
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial - Storage Ponds,	Wastewater from any industrial
excluding storage ponds at refineries (see G-2 for	facilities except refineries
Refining – Storage Ponds)	,
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Preliminary	Municipal Wastewater
Treatment	
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Primary	Municipal Wastewater
Treatment	amopai rradiomator
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Digesters	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Sludge Handling	Sewage Sludge
Processes, excluding sludge incinerators (see G-2 for	Ocwaye Gluuge
- L LVVV 1995 - EAGIUUITU BIUUUS IIIGIIGIGIGI 1955 GEVATA IUI	1

(Amended 6/4/86, 6/6/90, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/6/18, 11/3/21)

SCHEDULE G-2

(Adopted June 6, 1990)

Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Blowing Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Aggregate Dryers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Asphaltic Concrete Products Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Correte or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Any Correte or Similar materials Furnaces – Electric Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Soda Lime only Furnaces – Reverberatory Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste sculusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any	Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Aggregate Dryers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Asphaltic Concrete Products Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Cement, concrete, or stone products or similar materials Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Electric Induction Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Soda Lime only Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste sculusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any Dry Mat		Asphalt Roofing or Related
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Asphaltic Concrete Products Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Any Cement, concrete, or stone products or similar materials Furnaces – Electric Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Electric Induction Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Soda Lime only Furnaces – Reverberatory Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only		
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers and/or Dryers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Furnaces – Electric Furnaces – Electric Induction Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Reverberatory Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Metals or Mineral Product Any Metals or Soid Lime only Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys	Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Aggregate Dryers	Any Dry Materials
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing — Other Mixers and/or Dryers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations — Mixers Furnaces — Electric Furnaces — Electric Induction Furnaces — Glass Manufacturing Furnaces — Reverberatory Incinerators — Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators — Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment — Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment — Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment — Storage Ponds Sulfate Pulping Operations — All Units Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products Any dement, concrete, or stone products or stone products or similar materials Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Metals or Solid Hazardous Wastes Sulfate Pulping Operations — All Units Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Furnaces – Electric Furnaces – Electric Induction Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Concrete Products Any cement, concrete, or stone products or similar materials Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Femains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys	Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers Furnaces – Electric Furnaces – Electric Induction Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Concrete Products Any cement, concrete, or stone products or similar materials Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Mineral or Mineral Product Any Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Femains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys	Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers	Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic
Furnaces – Electric Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Electric Induction Any Mineral or Mineral Product Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Soda Lime only Furnaces – Reverberatory Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Wastes Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys		Concrete Products
Furnaces – Electric Induction Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Reverberatory Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 kor Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Mineral or Mineral Product Soda Lime only Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers	
Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing Furnaces – Reverberatory Furnaces – Reverberatory Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	Furnaces – Electric	Any Mineral or Mineral Product
Furnaces – Reverberatory Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only	Furnaces – Electric Induction	Any Mineral or Mineral Product
Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Or Related Materials Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing	Soda Lime only
Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units May Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only	Furnaces – Reverberatory	
Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit	Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous
human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Mastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys	required to have a RCRA permit	Wastes
exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Metals or Alloys Remains or pathological waste) Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any		
Waste Incinerators) Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Metals or Alloys		
Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Refining Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys	, ,	remains or pathological waste)
for Foil Rolling Lines) Metal Shredding (maximum capacity of less than or equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Metals or Alloys Any Metals or Alloys Any	/	
equal to 150 tons per hour) Refining – Stockpiles (open) Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Coke or coke products only Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any	for Foil Rolling Lines)	Any Metals or Alloys
Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any		Any Metals or Alloys
Separators Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any	Refining – Stockpiles (open)	Coke or coke products only
Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Wastewater from refineries only Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any		Wastewater from refineries only
air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Wastewater from refineries only Any Metals or Alloys Any	<u> </u>	Wastewater from refineries only
Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds Wastewater from refineries only Pickling Lines or Tanks Any Metals or Alloys Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any	air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation	,,
Pickling Lines or Tanks Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any Metals or Alloys Any		Wastewater from refineries only
Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units Any		
	U	
		,

(Amended 6/7/00, 11/3/21, 6/7/23)

SCHEDULE G-3

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Furnaces – Electric Arc	Any Metals or Alloys
Furnaces – Electric Induction	Any Metals or Alloys
Incinerators – Medical Waste, excluding units burning	Any Medical or Infectious Wastes
pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for	
Pathological Waste Incinerators)	
Loading and/or Unloading Operations – Marine Berths	Any Organic Materials
Metal Shredding (maximum capacity greater than 150	Any Metals or Alloys
tons per hour)	
Refining – Cracking Units including hydrocrackers and	Any Hydrocarbons
excluding thermal or fluid catalytic crackers (see G-4	
for Thermal Crackers and Catalytic Crackers)	
Refining – Distillation Units (crude oils) including any	Any Crude Oils
unit with a capacity greater than 1000 barrels/hour (see	
G-1 for other distillation units)	
Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing – All Units (by any	Phosphoric Acid
process)	

(Amended 5/19/82; Amended and renumbered 6/6/90; Amended 6/7/00, 6/15/05, 5/2/07, 11/3/21, 6/7/23)

SCHEDULE G-4

(Adopted June 6, 1990)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Acid Regeneration Units	Sulfuric or Hydrochloric Acid only
Annealing Lines (continuous only)	Metals and Alloys
Calcining Kilns (see G-1 for Calcining Kilns processing	Cement, Lime, or Coke only
other materials)	
Fluidized Bed Combustors	Solid Fuels only
Nitric Acid Manufacturing – Any Ammonia Oxidation	Ammonia or Ammonia Compounds
Processes	
Refining - Coking Units including fluid cokers, delayed	Coke and Coke Products
cokers, flexicokers, and coke kilns	
Refining - Cracking Units including fluid catalytic	Any Hydrocarbons
crackers and thermal crackers and excluding	
hydrocrackers (see G-3 for Hydrocracking Units)	
Refining - Sulfur Removal including any Claus process	Any Refining Gas
or any other process requiring caustic reactants	
Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing – Any Chamber or Contact	Any Solid, Liquid or Gaseous Fuels
Process	Containing Sulfur

(Amended 6/7/00, 11/3/21)

SCHEDULE G-5

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Refinery Flares (subject to Regulation 12, Rule 11)	Any Vent Gas (as defined in section 12-11-210 and section 12-12-213)

(Adopted 5/2/07; Amended 11/3/21)

SCHEDULE H SEMICONDUCTOR AND RELATED OPERATIONS

(Adopted May 19, 1982)

All of the equipment within a semiconductor fabrication area will be grouped together and considered one source. The fee shall be as indicated:

1. INITIAL FEE:

a. The minimum fee per source is:

\$1,249

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$99.895

The initial fee includes fees for each type of operation listed in Parts 1c and 1d performed at the fabrication area. If the type of solvent operation is not listed in Parts 1c and 1d, then the minimum fee applies.

c. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS, such as usage of:

Solvent Sinks (as defined in Regulation 8-30-214);

Solvent Spray Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-221);

Solvent Vapor Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-222); and

Wipe Cleaning Operation (as defined in Regulation 8-30-225).

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the solvent cleaning operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$844 per 1,000 gallon

d. COATING OPERATIONS, such as application of:

Photoresist (as defined in Regulation 8-30-215); other wafer coating;

Solvent-Based Photoresist Developer (as defined in Regulation 8-30-219); and other miscellaneous solvent usage.

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the coating operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$2,507 per 1,000 gallon

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application:

\$651 plus initial fee

b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source:

\$2,171

c. RAF for each additional TAC source:

equal to initial fee *

d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:

\$1,249*

e. Maximum RAF per source is:

\$99,895

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1

3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

a. The minimum fee per source is:

\$903

b. The maximum fee per source is:

\$49,939

The permit to operate fee includes fees for each type of operation listed in Parts 3c and 3d performed at the fabrication area. If the type of solvent operation is not listed in Parts 3c and 3d, then the minimum fee applies.

c. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS, such as usage of:

Solvent Sinks (as defined in Regulation 8-30-214); Solvent Spray Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-221); Solvent Vapor Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-222); and Wipe Cleaning Operation (as defined in Regulation 8-30-225).

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the solvent cleaning operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$424 per 1,000 gallon

d. COATING OPERATIONS, such as application of:

Photoresist (as defined in Regulation 8-30-215); other wafer coating;

Solvent-Based Photoresist Developer (as defined in Regulation 8-30-219); and other miscellaneous solvent usage.

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the coating operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$1,249 per 1,000 gallon

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 1/9/85, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 10/20/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02,5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE I **DRY CLEANERS**

(Adopted July 6, 1983)

For permitted dry cleaners, the fee shall be computed based on each cleaning machine, except that machines with more than one drum shall be charged based on each drum, regardless of the type or quantity of solvent, as follows:

- 1. INITIAL FEE FOR A DRY CLEANING MACHINE (per drum):
 - If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds:

\$769

b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: \$769 plus

For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds:

\$22.00 per pound

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: a.

\$651 plus initial fee

b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source:

c.

equal to initial fee*

RAF for each additional TAC source: d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:

\$769*

\$1,367

- RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
- 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE FOR A DRY CLEANING MACHINE (per drum):
 - If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds: a.

\$561

b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: \$561 plus

For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds:

\$11.36 per pound

TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 10/17/84, 6/5/85, 6/4/86, 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/02/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24

SCHEDULE K SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

(Adopted July 15, 1987)

1. INITIAL FEE:

a.	Landfill (Decomposition Process)	10,158
b.	Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process)	\$5,077
C.	Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes)	\$5,077

- 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$651 plus initial fee
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1

3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

a.	Landfill (Decomposition Process)	\$5,077
b.	Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process)	\$2,538
C.	Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes)	\$2,538

- 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- 5. Evaluation of Reports and Questionnaires:
 - a. Evaluation of Solid Waste Air Assessment Test Report as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(g) \$5,597
 - Evaluation of Inactive Site Questionnaire as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b)
 - Evaluation of Solid Waste Air Assessment Test Report in conjunction with evaluation of Inactive Site Questionnaire as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b)
 \$2,806
 - d. Evaluation of Initial or Amended Design Capacity Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 405 \$2,064
 - e. Evaluation of Initial or Periodic NMOC Emission Rate Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Sections 406 or 407 \$5,902
 - f. Evaluation of Closure Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 409 \$2,064
 - g. Evaluation of Annual Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 411 \$5,165
- 6. For the purposes of this fee schedule, landfill shall be considered active, if it has accepted solid waste for disposal at any time during the previous 12 months or has plans to accept solid waste for disposal during the next 12 months.

(Amended 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 10/6/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

\$2.806

SCHEDULE L ASBESTOS OPERATIONS

(Adopted July 6, 1988)

1. Asbestos Operations conducted at single family dwellings are subject to the following fees:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$185 for amounts 100 to 500 square feet or linear feet.

\$679 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square

feet or linear feet.

\$988 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2000 square

feet or linear feet.

\$1,358 for amounts greater than 2000 square feet or linear feet.

b. Cancellation: \$90 of above amounts non-refundable for notification processing.

2. Asbestos Operations, other than those conducted at single family dwellings, are subject to the following fees:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$524 for amounts 100 to 159 square feet or 100 to 259 linear feet

or 35 cubic feet

\$754 for amounts 160 square feet or 260 linear feet to 500 square

or linear feet or greater than 35 cubic feet.

\$1,098 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square

feet or linear feet.

\$1,620 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2500 square

feet or linear feet.

\$2,309 for amounts 2501 square feet or linear feet to 5000 square

feet or linear feet.

\$3,169 for amounts 5001 square feet or linear feet to 10000 square

feet or linear feet.

\$4,031 for amounts greater than 10000 square feet or linear feet.

b. Cancellation: \$248 of above amounts non-refundable for notification processing.

3. Demolitions (including zero asbestos demolitions) conducted at a single-family dwelling are subject to the following fee:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$90

b. Cancellation: \$90 (100% of fee) non-refundable, for notification processing.

4. Demolitions (including zero asbestos demolitions) other than those conducted at a single family dwelling are subject to the following fee:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$372

b. Cancellation: \$248 of above amount non-refundable for notification processing.

5. Asbestos operations with less than 10 days prior notice (excluding emergencies) are subject to the following additional fee:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$619

6. Asbestos demolition operations for the purpose of fire training are exempt from fees.

(Amended 9/5/90, 1/5/94, 8/20/97, 10/7/98, 7/19/00, 8/1/01, 6/5/02, 7/2/03, 6/2/04, 6/6/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 6/15/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16,6/5/19)

SCHEDULE M MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE FEES

(Adopted June 6, 1990)

For each major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year or more of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, and/or PM₁₀, the fee shall be based on the following:

1.	Organic Compounds	\$159.60 per ton
2.	Sulfur Oxides	\$159.60 per ton
3.	Nitrogen Oxides	\$159.60 per ton
4.	PM ₁₀	\$159.60 per ton

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. In calculating the fee amount, emissions of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, or PM₁₀, if occurring in an amount less than 50 tons per year, shall not be counted.

(Amended 7/3/91, 6/15/94, 7/1/98, 5/9/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE N TOXIC INVENTORY FEES

(Adopted October 21, 1992)

For each stationary source emitting substances covered by California Health and Safety Code Section 44300 *et seq.*, the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987, which have trigger levels listed in Table 2-5-1, a fee based on the weighted emissions of the facility shall be assessed based on the following formulas:

- 1. A fee of \$7.44 for each gasoline product dispensing nozzle in a Gasoline Dispensing Facility; or
- 2. A fee calculated by multiplying the facility's weighted toxic inventory (w_i) by the following factor:

Air Toxic Inventory Fee Factor

\$1.13 per weighted pound per year

Using the last reported data, the facility's weighted toxic inventory (w_i) is calculated as a sum of the individual TAC emissions multiplied by either the inhalation cancer potency factor for the TAC (see Regulation 2, Rule 5, Table 2-5-1, column 10) times 28.6 if the emission is a carcinogen, or by the reciprocal of the chronic inhalation reference exposure level for the TAC (see Regulation 2, Rule 5, Table 2-5-1, column 8) if the emission is not a carcinogen.

(Amended 12/15/93, 6/15/05, 5/2/07, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/3/20, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23)

SCHEDULE P MAJOR FACILITY REVIEW FEES

(Adopted November 3, 1993)

MFR / SYNTHETIC MINOR ANNUAL FEES

Each facility, which is required to undergo major facility review in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 2, Rule 6, shall pay annual fees (1a and 1b below) for each source holding a District Permit to Operate. These fees shall be in addition to and shall be paid in conjunction with the annual renewal fees paid by the facility. However, these MFR permit fees shall not be included in the basis to calculate Alternative Emission Control Plan (bubble) or toxic air contaminant surcharges. If a major facility applies for and obtains a synthetic minor operating permit, the requirement to pay the fees in 1a and 1b shall terminate as of the date the APCO issues the synthetic minor operating permit.

- a. MFR SOURCE FEE\$1,308 per source
- b. MFR EMISSIONS FEE......\$51.44 per ton of regulated air pollutants emitted

Each MFR facility and each synthetic minor facility shall pay an annual monitoring fee (1c below) for each pollutant measured by a District-approved continuous emission monitor or a District-approved parametric emission monitoring system.

c. MFR/SYNTHETIC MINOR MONITORING FEE\$13,067 per monitor per pollutant

2. SYNTHETIC MINOR APPLICATION FEES

Each facility that applies for a synthetic minor operating permit or a revision to a synthetic minor operating permit shall pay application fees according to 2a and either 2b (for each source holding a District Permit to Operate) or 2c (for each source affected by the revision). If a major facility applies for a synthetic minor operating permit prior to the date on which it would become subject to the annual major facility review fee described above, the facility shall pay, in addition to the application fee, the equivalent of one year of annual fees for each source holding a District Permit to Operate.

- a. SYNTHETIC MINOR FILING FEE\$1,820 per application
- b. SYNTHETIC MINOR INITIAL PERMIT FEE\$1,308 per source
- c. SYNTHETIC MINOR REVISION FEE......\$1,308 per source modified

3. MFR APPLICATION FEES

Each facility that applies for or is required to undergo: an initial MFR permit, an amendment to an MFR permit, a minor or significant revision to an MFR permit, a reopening of an MFR permit or a renewal of an MFR permit shall pay, with the application and in addition to any other fees required by this regulation, the MFR filing fee and any applicable fees listed in 3b-h below. The fees in 3b apply to each source in the initial permit. The fees in 3g apply to each source in the renewal permit, The fees in 3d-f apply to each source affected by the revision or reopening.

- a. MFR FILING FEE\$1,820 per application
- b. MFR INITIAL PERMIT FEE......\$1,820 per source
- c. MFR ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENT FEE \$515 per application
- d. MFR MINOR REVISION FEE\$2,584 per source modified
- e. MFR SIGNIFICANT REVISION FEE\$4,817 per source modified
- f. MFR REOPENING FEE\$1,580 per source modified
- g. MFR RENEWAL FEE.....\$768 per source

Each facility that requests a permit shield or a revision to a permit shield under the provisions of Regulation 2, Rule 6 shall pay the following fee for each source (or group of sources, if the requirements for these sources are grouped together in a single table in the MFR permit) that is covered by the requested shield. This fee shall be paid in addition to any other applicable fees.

h. MFR PERMIT SHIELD FEE\$2,721 per shielded source or group of sources

4. MFR PUBLIC NOTICE FEES

Each facility that is required to undergo a public notice related to any permit action pursuant to Regulation 2-6 shall pay the following fee upon receipt of a District invoice.

5. MFR PUBLIC HEARING FEES

If a public hearing is required for any MFR permit action, the facility shall pay the following fees upon receipt of a District invoice.

- a. MFR PUBLIC HEARING FEE Cost of Public Hearing not to exceed \$22,239
- b. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FEE Cost of distributing Notice of Public Hearing

6. POTENTIAL TO EMIT DEMONSTRATION FEE

Each facility that makes a potential to emit demonstration under Regulation 2-6-312 in order to avoid the requirement for an MFR permit shall pay the following fee:

a. PTE DEMONSTRATION FEE\$311 per source, not to exceed \$30,572

(Amended 6/15/94, 10/8/97, 7/1/98, 5/19/99, 6/7/00, 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03, 6/2/04, 6/15/05, 6/7/06, 5/2/07, 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 5/4/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE R EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION FEES

1. Persons operating commercial cooking equipment who are required to register equipment as required by District rules are subject to the following fees:

a. Conveyorized Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: \$744 per facility

b. Conveyorized Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$209 per facility

c. Under-fired Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: \$744 per facility

d. Under-fired Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$209 per facility

2. Persons operating non-halogenated dry cleaning equipment who are required to register equipment as required by District rules are subject to the following fees:

a. Dry Cleaning Machine REGISTRATION FEE: \$371

b. Dry Cleaning Machine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$259

3. Persons operating diesel engines who are required to register equipment as required by District or State rules are subject to the following fees:

a. Diesel Engine REGISTRATION FEE: \$250

b. Diesel Engine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$166

c. Diesel Engine ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN FEE (for each plan submitted under District Regulation 11-17-402): \$250

4. Persons operating boilers, steam generators and process heaters who are required to register equipment by District Regulation 9-7-404 are subject to the following fees:

a. REGISTRATION FEE \$137 per device

b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$115 per device

5. Persons owning or operating graphic arts operations who are required to register equipment by District Regulation 8-20-408 are subject to the following fees:

a. REGISTRATION FEE: \$446

b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$278

6. Persons owning or operating mobile refinishing operations who are required to register by District Regulation 8-45-4 are subject to the following fees:

a. REGISTRATION FEE \$209

b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE \$123

(Adopted 7/6/07, Amended 12/5/07, 5/21/08, 7/30/08, 11/19/08, 12/3/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 6/15/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18)

SCHEDULE S NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS OPERATIONS

ASBESTOS DUST MITIGATION PLAN INITIAL REVIEW AND AMENDMENT FEES:

Any person submitting an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) for initial review of a Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) project shall pay the following fee (including NOA Discovery Notifications which would trigger an ADMP review): \$1,111

Any person submitting a request to amend an existing ADMP shall pay the following fee: \$569

2. AIR MONITORING PROCESSING FEE:

NOA projects requiring an Air Monitoring component as part of the ADMP approval are subject to the following fee in addition to the ADMP fee: \$8,570

3. GEOLOGIC EVALUATION FEE:

Any person submitting a Geologic Evaluation for exemption from Section 93105 shall pay the following fee: \$4,232

4. INSPECTION FEES:

- a. The owner of any property for which an ADMP is required shall pay fees to cover the costs incurred by the District in conducting inspections to determine compliance with the ADMP on an ongoing basis. Inspection fees shall be invoiced by the District on a quarterly basis, and at the conclusion of dust generating activities covered under the ADMP, based on the actual time spent in conducting such inspections, and the following time and materials rate: \$213 per hour
- b. The owner of any property for which Geologic Evaluation is required shall pay fees to cover the costs incurred by the District. Inspection fees shall be invoiced by the District, based on the actual time spent in conducting such inspections, and the following time and materials rate:

 \$213 per hour

(Adopted 6/6/07; Amended 5/21/08, 5/20/09, 6/16/10, 6/15/11, 6/6/12, 6/19/13, 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE T GREENHOUSE GAS FEES

For each permitted facility emitting greenhouse gases, the fee shall be based on the following:

1. Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CDE) Emissions

\$0.174 per metric ton

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. The annual emissions of each greenhouse gas (GHG) listed below shall be determined by the APCO for each permitted (i.e., non-exempt) source. For each emitted GHG, the CDE emissions shall be determined by multiplying the annual GHG emissions by the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) value. The GHG fee for each facility shall be based on the sum of the CDE emissions for all GHGs emitted by the facility, except that no fee shall be assessed for emissions of biogenic carbon dioxide.

Global Warming Potential Relative to Carbon Dioxide*

GHG	CAS Registry Number	GWP**
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1
Methane	74-82-8	34
Nitrous Oxide	10024-97-2	298
Nitrogen Trifluoride	7783-54-2	17,885
Sulfur Hexafluoride	2551-62-4	26,087
HCFC-22	75-45-6	2,106
HCFC-123	306-83-2	96
HCFC-124	2837-89-0	635
HCFC-141b	1717-00-6	938
HCFC-142b	75-68-3	2,345
HCFC-225ca	422-56-0	155
HCFC-225cb	507-55-1	633
HFC-23	75-46-7	13,856
HFC-32	75-10-5	817
HFC-125	354-33-6	3,691
HFC-134a	811-97-2	1,549
HFC-143a	420-46-2	5,508
HFC-152a	75-37-6	167
HFC-227ea	431-89-0	3,860
HFC-236fa	690-39-1	8,998
HFC-245fa	460-73-1	1,032
HFC-365mfc	406-58-6	966
HFC-43-1 <u>0</u> -mee	138495-42-8	1,952
PFC-14	75-73-0	7,349
PFC-116	76-16-4	12,340
PFC-218	76-19-7	9,878
PFC-318	115-25-3	10,592

^{*} Source: Myhre, G., et al., 2013: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing (and Supplementary Material). In: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., et al. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. Available from www.ipcc.ch.

^{**} GWPs compare the integrated radiative forcing over a specified period (i.e.100 years) from a unit mass pulse emission to compare the potential climate change associated with emissions of different GHGs. GWPs listed include climate-carbon feedbacks.

SCHEDULE V OPEN BURNING

1. Any prior notification required by Regulation 5, Section 406 is subject to the following fee:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$199

401.14 - Contraband

b. The operation fee paid as part of providing notification to the District prior to burning will be determined for each property, as defined in Regulation 5, Section 217, and will be valid for one year from the fee payment date when a given fire is allowed, as specified in Regulation 5, Section 401 for the following fires:

Regulation 5 Section - Fire **Burn Period** 401.1 - Disease and Pest January 1 - December 31 October 1 - April 30 401.2 - Crop Replacement¹ 401.3 - Orchard Pruning and Attrition² November 1 – April 30 401.4 - Double Cropping Stubble June 1 - August 31 401.6 - Hazardous Material1 January 1 – December 31 401.7 - Fire Training January 1 - December 31 October 1 - May 31 401.8 - Flood Debris 401.9 - Irrigation Ditches January 1 - December 31 401.10 - Flood Control January 1 - December 31 401.11 - Range Management¹ July 1 - April 30 401.12 - Forest Management¹ November 1 – April 30

¹ Any Forest Management fire, Range Management fire, Hazardous Material fire not related to Public Resources Code 4291, or any Crop Replacement fire for the purpose of establishing an agricultural crop on previously uncultivated land, that is expected to exceed 10 acres in size or burn piled vegetation cleared or generated from more than 10 acres is defined in Regulation 5, Section 213 as a type of Prescribed Burning and, as such, is subject to the Prescribed Burning operation fee in Section 3 below.

January 1 - December 31

- ² Upon the determination of the APCO that heavy winter rainfall has prevented this type of burning, the burn period may be extended to no later than June 30.
- c. Any person who provided notification required under Regulation 5, Section 406, who seeks to burn an amount of material greater than the amount listed in that initial notification, shall provide a subsequent notification to the District under Regulation 5, Section 406 and shall pay an additional open burning operation fee prior to burning.
- 2. Any Marsh Management fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.13 is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each property by the proposed acreage to be burned:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$821 for 50 acres or less

\$1,117 for more than 50 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres

\$1,408 for more than 150 acres

- b. The operation fee paid for a Marsh Management fire will be valid for a Fall or Spring burning period, as specified in Regulation 5, Subsection 401.13. Any burning subsequent to either of these time periods shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
- 3. Any Wildland Vegetation Management fire (Prescribed Burning) conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.15 is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each prescribed burning project by the proposed acreage to be burned:

a. OPERATION FEE: \$796 for 50 acres or less

\$1,079 for more than 50 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres

\$1,404 for more than 150 acres

- b. The operation fee paid for a prescribed burn project will be valid for the burn project approval period, as determined by the District. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
- 4. Any Filmmaking fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.16 and any Public Exhibition fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.17 is subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$1,029
 - b. The operation fee paid for a Filmmaking or Public Exhibition fire will be valid for the burn project approval period, as determined by the District. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
- 5. Any Stubble fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.5 that requires a person to receive an acreage burning allocation prior to ignition is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each property by the proposed acreage to be burned:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$509 for 25 acres or less

\$714 for more than 25 acres but less than or equal to 75 acres

\$867 for more than 75 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres

\$1,021 for more than 150 acres

- b. The operation fee paid for a Stubble fire will be valid for one burn period, which is the time period beginning September 1 and ending December 31, each calendar year. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
- 6. All fees paid pursuant to Schedule V are non-refundable.
- 7. All fees required pursuant to Schedule V must be paid before conducting a fire.

(Adopted 6/1913; Amended 6/4/14, 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, 6/6/18, 6/5/19, 6/3/20, 6/16/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23)

SCHEDULE W REFINING EMISSIONS TRACKING FEES

1. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORIES:

Any Refinery owner/operator required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory Report in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 401 shall pay the following fees:

a. Initial submittal: \$102,946

b. Each subsequent annual submittal:

\$51,474

Any Support Facility owner/operator required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory Report in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 401 shall pay the following fees:

a. Initial submittal: \$6,293

b. Each subsequent annual submittal:

\$3,146

2. AIR MONITORING PLANS:

Any person required to submit an air monitoring plan in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 403 shall pay a one-time fee of \$14,298.

(Adopted 6/15/16; Amended 6/5/19, 6/16/21, 11/3/21, 6/15/22, 6/7/23, 6/5/24)

SCHEDULE X MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FEES

For each major stationary source, emitting 35 tons per year or more of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide and/or PM₁₀ within the vicinity of a District proposed community air monitoring location, the fee shall be based on the following:

1.	Organic Compounds	\$60.61 per ton
2.	Sulfur Oxides	\$60.61 per ton
3.	Nitrogen Oxides	\$60.61 per ton
4.	Carbon Monoxide	\$60.61 per ton
5.	PM ₁₀	\$60.61 per ton

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. In calculating the fee amount, emissions of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, or PM_{10} , if occurring in an amount less than 35 tons per year, shall not be counted.

(Adopted: 6/15/16; Amended: 6/21/17)