



BAY AREA  
AIR QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT  
DISTRICT

## **STAFF REPORT**

### **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES**

***DRAFT***

**MARCH 26, 2015**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

District staff has prepared proposed amendments to District Regulation 3: Fees for Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2016 (i.e., July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016) that would increase revenue to enable the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (District) to continue to effectively implement and enforce regulatory programs for stationary sources of air pollution. The proposed fee amendments for FYE 2016 are consistent with the District's Cost Recovery Policy, which was adopted on March 7, 2012 by the District's Board of Directors (see Appendix A). This policy states that the District should amend its fee regulation, in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for FYE 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. The policy also indicates that amendments to specific fee schedules should continue to be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule level, with larger increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps. A recently completed 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) shows that for the most recently completed fiscal year (FYE 2014), fee revenue recovered 80 percent of program activity costs.

The results of the 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) were used to establish proposed fee amendments for each existing fee schedule based on the degree to which existing fee revenue recovers the regulatory program activity costs associated with the schedule. Based on this approach, the fee rates in certain fee schedules would be raised by the annual increase in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index (2.6%), while other fee schedules would be increased by 7, 8, or 9 percent. Several fees that are administrative in nature (e.g. permit application filing fees and permit renewal processing fees) would be increased by 2.6 percent. In addition, proposed amendments to Schedule R: Equipment Registration fees would delete the facility registration fee in Section 4a and replace it with a registration fee per device. Proposed amendments to Section 3-304, Alteration would increase the fee to alter an existing permitted source by an additional 50 percent of the initial fee for that source.

The proposed fee amendments would increase annual permit renewal fees for most small businesses that require District permits by less than \$100, with the exception of gas stations with more than four, three-product gasoline dispensing nozzles, which would have larger fee increases (e.g., a typical gas station with 10, three-product gasoline dispensing nozzles would have an increase of \$198 in annual permit renewal fees). For larger facilities, increases in annual permit renewal fees would range between 7 and 15 percent due to differences in the facility's size, type of emission sources, pollutant emission rates and applicable fee schedules. In accordance with State law, the District's amendments to Regulation 3 cannot cause an increase in overall permit fees by more than 15 percent in any calendar year. The proposed fee amendments would increase overall District fee revenue in FYE 2016 by approximately \$2.3 million relative to fee revenue that would be expected without the amendments.

District staff recommends that the Board of Directors adopt the proposed amendments to Regulation 3: Fees with an effective date of July 1, 2015, and approve the filing of a

CEQA Notice of Exemption following the 2<sup>nd</sup> public hearing scheduled to consider this matter on June 3, 2015.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

State law authorizes the District to assess fees to generate revenue to recover the reasonable costs of regulatory program activities for stationary sources of air pollution. The largest portion of District fees is collected under provisions that allow the District to impose permit fees sufficient to recover the costs of program activities related to permitted sources. The District is also authorized to assess fees for: (1) area-wide or indirect sources of emissions which are regulated, but for which permits are not issued by the District, (2) sources subject to the requirements of the State Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (Assembly Bill 2588), and (3) activities related to the District's Hearing Board involving variances or appeals from District decisions on the issuance of permits. The District has established, and regularly updates, a fee regulation (District Regulation 3: Fees) under these authorities.

The District has analyzed whether fees result in the collection of a sufficient and appropriate amount of revenue in comparison to the costs of related program activities. In 1999, a comprehensive review of the District's fee structure and revenue was completed by the firm KPMG Peat Marwick LLP (*Bay Area Air Quality Management District Cost Recovery Study, Final Report: Phase One – Evaluation of Fee Revenues and Activity Costs*, KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, February 16, 1999). This 1999 Cost Recovery Study indicated that fee revenue did not nearly offset the full costs of program activities associated with sources subject to fees as authorized by State law. Property tax revenue (and in some years, reserve funds) had been used to close this cost recovery gap.

The District Board of Directors adopted an across-the-board fee increase of 15 percent, the maximum allowed by State law for permit fees, for FYE 2000 as a step toward more complete cost recovery. The District also implemented a detailed employee time accounting system to improve the ability to track costs by program activities moving forward. In each of the next five years, the District adjusted fees only to account for inflation (with the exception of FYE 2005, in which the District also approved further increases in Title V permit fees and a new permit renewal processing fee).

In 2004, the District funded an updated Cost Recovery Study. The accounting firm Stonefield Josephson, Inc. completed this study in March 2005 (*Bay Area Air Quality Management District Cost Recovery Study, Final Report*, Stonefield Josephson, Inc., March 30, 2005). This 2005 Cost Recovery Study indicated that a significant cost recovery gap continued to exist. The study also provided cost recovery results at the level of each individual fee schedule based on detailed time accounting data. Finally, the contractor provided a model that could be used by District staff to update the analysis of cost recovery on an annual basis using a consistent methodology.

For the five years following the completion of the 2005 Cost Recovery Study (i.e., FYE 2006 through 2010), the District adopted fee amendments that increased overall projected fee revenue by an average of 8.9 percent per year. In order to address fee equity issues, the various fees were not all increased in a uniform manner. Rather, individual fee schedules were amended based on the magnitude of the cost recovery gap for that schedule, with the schedules with the more significant cost recovery gaps receiving more significant fee increases. In FYE 2009, the District's fee amendments also included a new greenhouse gas (GHG) fee schedule. The GHG fee schedule recovers costs from stationary source activities related to the District's Climate Protection Program. In FYE 2011, the District adopted an across-the-board 5 percent fee increase, except for the Title V fee schedule (Schedule P) which was increased by 10 percent (the District's 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicated that Fee Schedule P recovered only 46 percent of program activity costs).

In September 2010, the District contracted with the firm Matrix Consulting Group to complete an updated analysis of cost recovery that could be used in developing fee amendments for FYE 2012 and beyond. This study also included a review of the District's current cost containment strategies, and provided recommendations to improve the management of the District's costs and the quality of services provided to stakeholders. The study was completed in March 2011 (*Cost Recovery and Containment Study, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Final Report, Matrix Consulting Group, March 9, 2011*). The 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study concluded that, for FYE 2010, overall fee revenue recovered 64 percent of related program activity costs. The study also provided cost recovery results at the level of each individual fee schedule based on detailed time accounting data, and provided a methodology for District staff to update the analysis of cost recovery on an annual basis using a consistent methodology.

The results of the 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study were used to establish fee amendments for FYE 2012 that were designed to increase overall fee revenue by 10 percent (relative to fee revenue that would result without the fee amendments). In order to address fee equity issues, the various fees were not all increased in a uniform manner. Rather, existing fee schedules were amended based on the magnitude of the cost recovery gap for that schedule, with the schedules with the more significant cost recovery gaps receiving more significant fee increases. Based on this approach, the fee rates in several fee schedules were not increased, while the fee rates in other fee schedules were increased by 10, 12, or 14 percent.

One of the recommendations made by Matrix Consulting Group in their 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study indicated that the District should consider the adoption of a Cost Recovery Policy to guide future fee amendments. District staff initiated a process to develop such a Policy in May 2011, and a Stakeholder Advisory Group was convened to provide input in this regard. A Cost Recovery Policy was adopted by the District's Board of Directors on March 7, 2012 (see Appendix A). This policy specifies that the District should amend its fee regulation, in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for FYE 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase

overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. The policy also indicates that amendments to specific fee schedules should continue to be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule-level, with larger increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps.

Staff has updated the cost recovery analysis for the most recently completed fiscal year (FYE 2014) using the methodology established by Matrix Consulting Group. The 2015 Cost Recovery Study indicates that overall cost recovery rate in FYE 2014 was 80 percent.

### **3. PROPOSED FEE AMENDMENTS FOR FYE 2015**

#### **3.1 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

The results of the 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) were used to establish proposed fee amendments for existing fee schedules based on the degree to which existing fee revenue recovers the activity costs associated with the schedule. Based on this approach, the fee rates in certain fee schedules would be increased by 7, 8, or 9 percent. Other fee schedules would be raised by 2.6%, the annual increase from 2013 to 2014 in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The specific basis for these proposed fee amendments is summarized in Table 1 as follows:

**Table 1. Proposed Fee Changes Based on Cost Recovery by Fee Schedule**

<b>Revenue from Fee Schedule as a Percentage of Program Activity Costs</b>	<b>Fee Increase</b>	<b>Affected Fee Schedules</b>
Revenue exceeds 95% of costs	2.6%	C, G-5, M, N, Q, U
Revenue is 85 to 95% of costs	7%	B, D, I, L
Revenue is 75 to 84% of costs	8%	F, G-3
Revenue is less than 75% of costs	9%	A, E, G-1, G-2, G-4, H, K, P, R, S, V

Cost recovery for Schedule D, Gasoline Transfer at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities and Schedule I, Dry Cleaners for was less than 75% (3-year average), however, a 7% fee increase is proposed for these schedules since the District's permitting and compliance costs in these areas continue to decrease in FYE 2015. The District's regulatory activities related to gasoline dispensing have trended lower due to the completed installation of enhanced vapor recovery and in-station diagnostics over the past several years as required by state law. Similarly, changes in state law prohibiting the use of perchloroethylene in dry cleaning operations have led to a shift in resources from permitted dry cleaning operations to non-halogenated solvent operations subject to the District's registration requirements. These trends are expected to continue into FYE 2016.

In addition to the proposed amendments to fee schedules, District staff is proposing to increase several administrative fees that appear in the Standards section of Regulation 3 by 2.6 percent. This includes permit application filing fees and permit renewal processing fees. Existing permit fees are well below the point of full cost recovery, and these fee increases are proposed to help the District reduce its cost recovery gap.

### **Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees**

The proposed amendments to Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees would delete the \$590 facility registration fee in Section 4a and replace it with a registration fee per device equal to \$100. Owners and operators of smaller industrial, institutional, and commercial boilers are required to register them with the District in accordance with Regulation 9-7. These types of boilers are most commonly found in apartment and condominium complexes, schools, hospitals, police/fire stations, and other public buildings. The current facility registration fee in Schedule R is cost prohibitive to entities that operate multiple facilities. In addition, since boilers are currently renewed annually, a lower initial registration fee is appropriate and consistent with other registration fees found in Schedule R.

### **Section 304: Alteration**

The proposed amendments to Section 304: Alteration would require that an applicant to alter an existing permitted source pay a filing fee and 50 percent of the initial fee for the source. The current fee for an application to alter a source is \$441.

A considerable level of effort is required by District staff to review alteration applications. These applications are multifaceted and may require an extensive review of upstream and downstream units, process flow and instrumentation diagrams, permitting records, material throughput data, and historical emission calculations. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the proposed alteration would not result in an increase in emissions, triggering New Source Review regulations. Most alteration applications received by the District are submitted by large, complex facilities such as oil refineries. The proposed fee is consistent with fees currently charged for the installation of abatement equipment.

## **Schedule T: Greenhouse Gas Fees**

The purpose of Schedule T: Greenhouse Gas Fees is to recover the District's costs of its Climate Protection Program activities related to station sources. Schedule T fees are assessed to permitted facilities in proportion to the annual emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) expressed on a carbon dioxide equivalent (CDE) basis, excluding any emitted biogenic carbon dioxide. The GHG emissions are calculated based on data reported to the District for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing.

In FYE 2016, Schedule T will increase from the current fee rate of \$0.07 to \$0.09 per metric ton of CDE emissions. This fee increase was adopted last year (FYE 2015) as part of a two-year, phased increase per Board of Directors Resolution No. 2014-04.

### **3.2 PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS**

The complete text of the proposed changes to District Regulation 3: Fees, has been prepared in strikethrough (deletion of existing text) and underline (new text) format, and is included in Appendix B. Proposed fee increases have been rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Additional details on the proposed fee amendments follow.

- Section 3-225: Minor Modification

The proposed amendments to Regulation 3, Fees would delete Section 3-225 since minor modifications are proposed to be treated as alterations.

- Section 3-302: Fees for New and Modified Sources

The proposed amendment to Section 3-302 is a 2.6 percent increase in the filing fee for permit applications for new/modified sources and abatement devices, from \$441 to \$452.

- Section 3-302.5: Schedule G Fees

The proposed amendments to Regulation 3, Fees would delete Section 3-302.5 since minor modifications are proposed to be treated as alterations.

- Section 3-304: Alteration

The proposed amendment to Section 3-304 would require that an applicant to alter an existing permitted source pay a filing fee and 50 percent of the initial fee for the source.

- Section 3-309: Duplicate Permit or Registration

The proposed amendment to Section 3-309 is a 2.6 percent increase in the duplicate permit or registration fee, from \$74 to \$76.

- Section 3-311: Banking

The proposed amendment to Section 3-311 is a 2.6 percent increase in the filing fee for banking applications, from \$441 to \$452.

- Section 3-312: Emission Caps and Alternative Compliance Plans

No change in regulatory language is proposed for subsection 3-312.1, which requires an additional annual fee equal to fifteen percent of the facility's Permit to Operate fee for facilities that elect to use an Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP) for compliance with Regulation 8, or Regulation 2, Rule 2. These ACP fees would change along with the proposed changes in Permit to Operate renewal fees listed in Table 1 for sources in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, H, I, and K.

The proposed amendment to subsection 3-312.2 is a 2.6 percent increase in the annual fee for a facility that elects to use an ACP contained in Regulation 2, Rule 9: Interchangeable Emission Reduction Credits. The fee for each source included in the ACP would be increased from \$1,115 to \$1,144 and the maximum fee would be increased from \$11,155 to \$11,445.

- Section 3-315: Costs of Environmental Documentation

The proposed amendments to Section 3-315 addresses concerns that the existing language only applies to projects subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act and not to exempt projects.

- Section 3-327: Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees

The processing fees for renewal of Permits to Operate specified in subsections 3-327.1 through 3-327.6 would be increased by 2.6 percent.

- Section 3-329: Fee for Risk Screening

No change in regulatory language is proposed for Section 3-329: Fee for Risk Screening. Increases in risk screening fees are instead specified in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, H, I, and K. For each applicable fee schedule, the base fee for each application that requires a Health Risk Screening Analysis would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The portion of the risk screening fee that is based on the type of source involved would be changed along with the proposed changes in Permit to Operate renewal fees listed in Table 1 for sources in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, H, I, and K.

- Section 3-337: Exemption Fee

The proposed amendment to Section 3-337 is a 2.6 percent increase in the filing fee for a certificate of exemption, from \$441 to \$452.

## **Fee Schedules:**

### **Schedule A: Hearing Board Fees**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule A would be increased by 9 percent. The schedules of fees for excess emissions (Schedule A: Table I) and visible emissions (Schedule A: Table II) would also be increased by 9 percent.

### **Schedule B: Combustion of Fuel**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule B would be increased by 7 percent. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule B would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

### **Schedule C: Stationary Containers for the Storage of Organic Liquids**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule C would be increased by 2.6 percent. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule C would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

### **Schedule D: Gasoline Transfer at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, Bulk Plants and Terminals**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule D would be increased by 7 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule D, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. For bulk plants, terminals or other facilities subject to Schedule D, Part B., the base fee for a health risk screening analysis is included in the Risk Screening Fee (RSF) for the first TAC source in the application.

### **Schedule E: Solvent Evaporating Sources**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule E would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule E, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

### **Schedule F: Miscellaneous Sources**

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule F would be increased by 8 percent. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule F would be increased by 2.6 percent, from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule F is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule G-1: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-1 would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-1, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-1 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule G-2: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-2 would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-2 which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-2 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule G-3: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-3 would be increased by 8 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-3, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-3 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule G-4: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-4 would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-4, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-4 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule G-5: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-5 would be increased by 2.6 percent. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-5 (included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application), would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-5 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

### Schedule H: Semiconductor and Related Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule H would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis

for a source covered by Schedule H, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

#### Schedule I: Dry Cleaners

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule I would be increased by 7 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule I, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

#### Schedule K: Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule K would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule K, which would be increased by 2.6 percent from \$441 to \$452.

#### Schedule L: Asbestos Operations

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule L would be increased by 7 percent.

#### Schedule M: Major Stationary Source Fees

Schedule M is an emissions-based fee schedule that applies to various permitted facilities emitting 50 tons per year or more of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and/or PM<sub>10</sub>. District staff is proposing a 2.6 percent increase in the Schedule M fee rate based on the annual increase in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index.

#### Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the base fee in Sections 2 and 3 would be increased from \$84 to \$86. The value of the variable  $F_T$ , the total amount of fees to be collected, used to calculate fees for Schedule N is proposed to be remain unchanged for FYE 2016.

#### Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule P would be increased by 9 percent, except for the cap on the cost of a public hearing specified under Part 5.a., which would remain unchanged since the existing cap has never been exceeded.

#### Schedule Q: Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tanks

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule T would be increased by 2.6 percent.

#### Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule R would be increased by 9 percent. In addition, the \$590 facility registration fee in Section 4a would be deleted and Section 4b amended to require a registration fee per device equal to \$100.

#### Schedule S: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Operations

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule S would be increased by 9 percent.

#### Schedule U: Indirect Source Review Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule U would be increased by 2.6 percent.

#### Schedule V: Open Burning

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule V would be increased by 9 percent.

### **4. FEE REVENUE AND COSTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

On an overall basis, the 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) concluded that, for FYE 2014, fee revenue recovered 80 percent of regulatory program activity costs, with revenue of \$32.6 million and costs of \$41 million. This resulted in a shortfall, or cost recovery gap, of \$8.4 million which was filled by county tax revenue. The cost recovery rate for FYE 2015 is projected to be 82%. The proposed fee amendments for FYE 2016 are projected to increase overall District fee revenue by approximately \$2.3 million relative to fee revenue levels that would be expected without the amendments. Revenue in FYE 2016 is expected to remain below the District's regulatory program costs for both permitted and non-permitted sources.

Over the past several years, the District has implemented aggressive cost containment measures including maintaining historically high vacancy rates and reducing capital expenditures. In FYE 2016, the District is proposing to fill some of these vacancies in order to support mandated stationary source programs, ensure that core functions will

be maintained at levels necessary to adequately service the regulated community, and address key policy initiatives such as the Refinery Emissions Reduction Strategy and the Climate Action Work Program. In order to improve program efficiency, the District has recently initiated an on-line permitting system for high-volume source categories including gas stations, dry cleaners, and auto-body shops. Staff will continue to identify and maintain a level of effort to achieve District mandates and continually monitor the pattern of revenues versus expenditures.

## **5. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR PROPOSED FEE INCREASES**

The District is a regional regulatory agency, and its fees are used to recover the costs of issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated regulatory activities. The District's fees fall into the category specified in Section 1(e) of Article XIII C of the California Constitution which specifies that charges of this type assessed to regulated entities to recover regulatory program activity costs are not taxes. The amount of fee revenue collected by the District has been clearly shown to be much less than the costs of the District's regulatory program activities both for permitted and non-permitted sources.

The District's fee regulation, with its various fee schedules, is used to allocate regulatory program costs to fee payers in a manner which bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payer's burden on, or benefits received from, regulatory activities. Permit fees are based on the type and size of the source being regulated, with minimum and maximum fees being set in recognition of the practical limits to regulatory costs that exist based on source size. Add-on fees are used to allocate costs of specific regulatory requirements that apply to some sources but not others (e.g., health risk screening fees, public notification fees, alternative compliance plan fees). Emissions-based fees are used to allocate costs of regulatory activities not reasonably identifiable with specific fee payers.

Since 2006, the District has used annual analyses of cost recovery performed at the fee-schedule level, which is based on data collected from a labor-tracking system, to adjust fees. These adjustments are needed as the District's regulatory program activities change over time based on changes in statutes, rules and regulations, enforcement priorities, and other factors.

State law authorizes air districts to adopt fee schedules to cover the costs of various air pollution programs. California Health and Safety Code (H&S Code) section 42311(a) provides authority for an air district to collect permit fees to cover the costs of air district programs related to permitted stationary sources. H&S Code section 42311(f) further authorizes the District to assess additional permit fees to cover the costs of programs related to toxic air contaminants. H&S Code section 41512.7(b) limits the allowable percentage increase in fees for authorities to construct and permits to operate to 15 percent per year.

H&S Code section 44380(a) authorizes air districts to adopt a fee schedule that

recovers the costs to the air district and State agencies of the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (AB 2588). The section provides the authority for the District to collect toxic inventory fees under Schedule N.

H&S Code section 42311(h) authorizes air districts to adopt a schedule of fees to cover the reasonable costs of the Hearing Board incurred as a result of appeals from air district decisions on the issuance of permits. Section 42364(a) provides similar authority to collect fees for the filing of applications for variances or to revoke or modify variances. These sections provide the authority for the District to collect Hearing Board fees under Schedule A.

H&S Code section 42311(g) authorizes air districts to adopt a schedule of fees to be assessed on area-wide or indirect sources of emissions, which are regulated but for which permits are not issued by the air district, to recover the costs of air district programs related to these sources. This section provides the authority for the District to collect asbestos fees (including fees for Naturally Occurring Asbestos operations), soil excavation reporting fees, registration fees for various types of regulated equipment, for Indirect Source Review, and fees for open burning.

The proposed fee amendments are in accordance with all applicable authorities. Based on the results of the 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request), the District fees subject to this rulemaking are in amounts no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the District's regulatory activities, and the manner in which the District fees allocate those costs to a payer bear a fair and reasonable relationship to the payer's burdens on the District regulatory activities and benefits received from those activities. Permit fee revenue (after adoption of the proposed amendments) would still be well below the District's regulatory program activity costs associated with permitted sources. Similarly, fee revenue for non-permitted area wide sources would be below the District's costs of regulatory programs related to these sources. Hearing Board fee revenue would be below the District's costs associated with Hearing Board activities related to variances and permit appeals. Fee increases for authorities to construct and permits to operate would be less than 15 percent per year.

## **6. ASSOCIATED IMPACTS AND OTHER RULE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

### **6.1 EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

There will be no direct change in air emissions as a result of the proposed amendments.

## 6.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The District must, in some cases, consider the socioeconomic impacts and incremental costs of proposed rules or amendments. Section 40728.5(a) of the California H&S Code requires that socioeconomic impacts be analyzed whenever a district proposes the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or regulation that will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations. The proposed fee amendments will not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and so a socioeconomic impact analysis is not required.

Section 40920.6 of the H&S Code specifies that an air district is required to perform an incremental cost analysis for a proposed rule, if the purpose of the rule is to meet the requirement for best available retrofit control technology or for a feasible measure. The proposed fee amendments are not best available retrofit control technology requirements, nor are they a feasible measure required under the California Clean Air Act; therefore, an incremental cost analysis is not required.

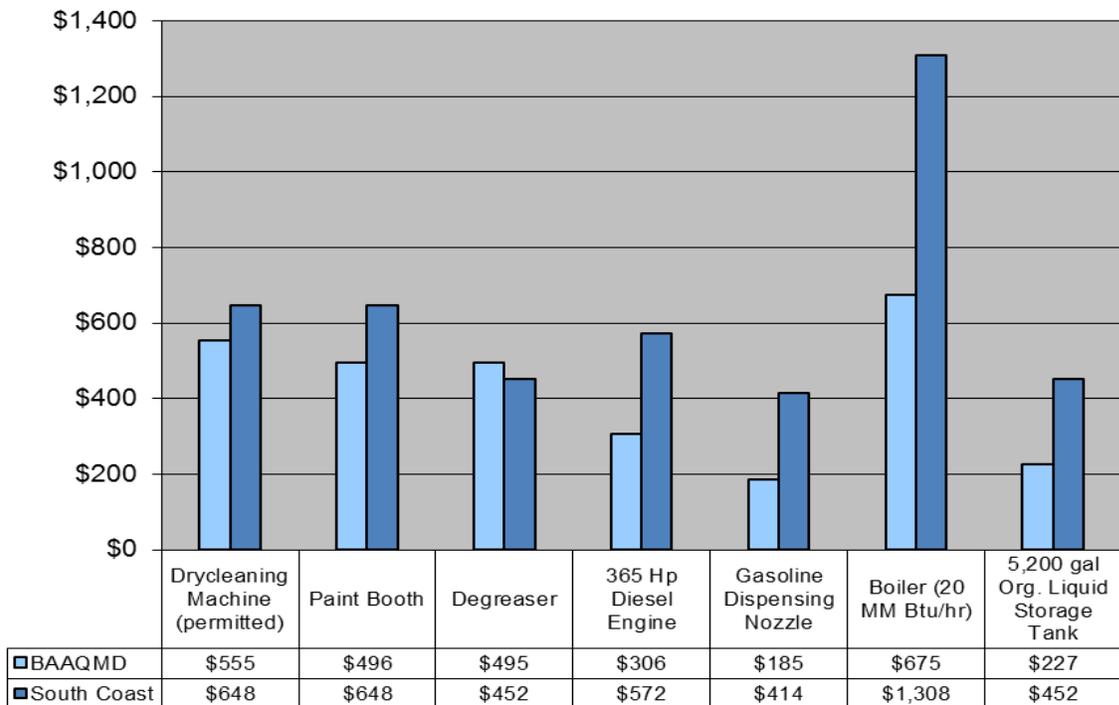
The financial impact of the proposed fee amendments on small businesses is expected to be minor. Many small businesses operate only one or two permitted sources, and generally pay only the minimum permit renewal fees. For the facilities shown in Table 2, increases in annual permit and registration renewal fees would be under \$100, with the exception of a typical service station with ten, multiproduct gasoline nozzles.

**Table 2. Changes in Annual Permit/Registration Renewal Fees for Typical Small Businesses**

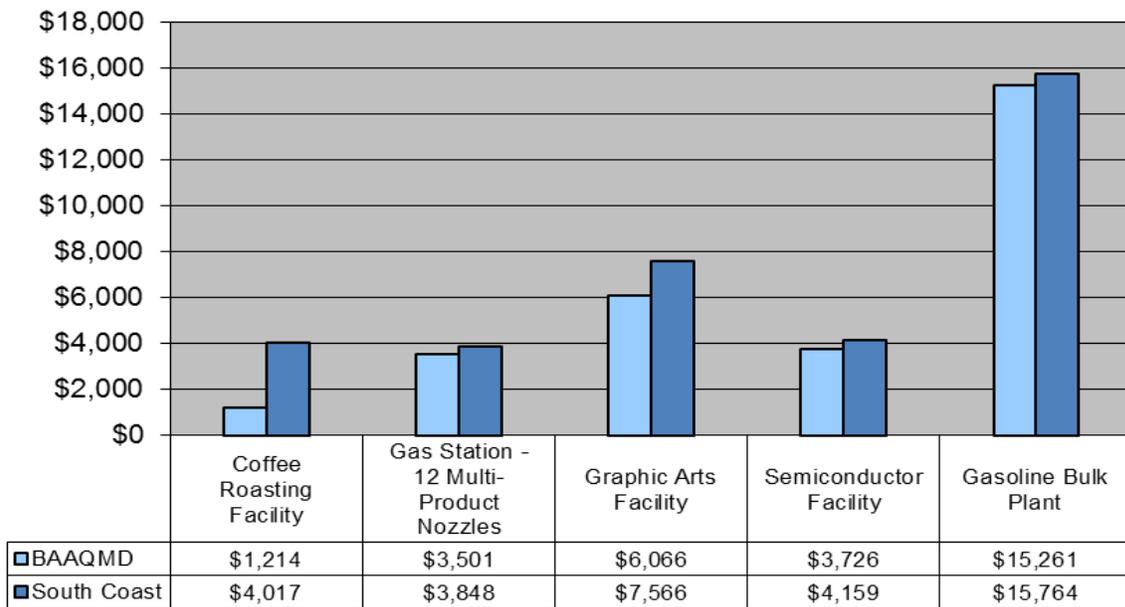
Facility Type	Facility Description	Fee Increase	Total Fee
Gas Station	10 multi-product gasoline nozzles	\$198	\$3,130
Dry Cleaner (permitted)	One machine: 1,400 lb/yr Perc emissions	\$29	\$585
Dry Cleaner (registered)	One machine: 800 lb/yr VOC emissions	\$16	\$189
Auto Body Shop	one spray booth: 400 gal/yr paint 100 gal/yr cleanup solvent	\$39	\$535
Back-up Generator	One 365 hp engine	\$17	\$323

For reference, District permit fees are generally well below that of the South Coast AQMD, the other major metropolitan air district in the state with a cost of living similar to that of the Bay Area. South Coast AQMD staff have indicated that their fee revenue recovers a much higher percentage of associated program activity costs (i.e., over 90 percent) relative to the Bay Area AQMD. A comparison of permit renewal fees recently completed by District staff for twelve different categories of small and medium-sized sources are provided in Figures 1 and 2 as follows:

**Figure 1. Comparison of FYE 2015 Bay Area AQMD and South Coast AQMD Permit Renewal Fees for Various Small Sources**



**Figure 2. Comparison of FYE 2015 Bay Area AQMD and South Coast AQMD Permit Renewal Fees for Various Medium Sources**



For larger facilities such as refineries and power plants, increases in annual permit renewal fees would cover a considerable range due to differences in the facility's size, mix of emission sources, pollutant emission rates and applicable fee schedules. As shown in Table 3, the FYE 2016 annual permit fee increase for the five Bay Area refineries would range from approximately 7 to 9 percent. The annual permit fee increase for the power generating facilities shown in Table 4 would range from approximately 13 to 15 percent. Projected FYE 2016 fee increases are based on FYE 2015 material throughput data. Tables 3 and 4 also include current Permit to Operate fees paid and historical annual fee increases.

**Table 3. Refinery Permit to Operate Fee Comparison**

	Annual % Fee Increase (Fiscal Year Ending)				Current Permit to Operate Fee (million)
	2013	2014	2015	2016 <i>Projected</i>	
Chevron	5.8	3.4	12.6	8.0	\$2.91
Shell	3.9	1.2	12.6	8.5	\$2.51
Phillips 66	1.6	1.2	10.9	7.5	\$1.36
Valero	-32*	7.2	11.4	8.5	\$1.42
Tesoro	1.8	5.5	8.3	7.1	\$1.77

\*Note: Decrease due to significant reduction in emissions

**Table 4. Power Plant Permit to Operate Fee Comparison**

	Annual % Fee Increase (Fiscal Year Ending)				Current Permit to Operate Fee
	2013	2014	2015	2016 <i>Projected</i>	
Delta Energy	4.3	13.5	16.9	14.9	\$ 310,000
Los Medanos	-0.4	11.3	15.0	14.0	\$ 236,000
Gateway	-0.5	3.3	15.0	13.8	\$ 207,000
Crockett Cogen	1.6	2.1	15.0	12.9	\$ 196,811

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., and the CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR 15000 et seq., require a government agency that undertakes or approves a discretionary project to prepare documentation addressing the potential impacts of that project on all environmental media. Certain types of agency actions are, however, exempt from CEQA requirements. The proposed fee amendments are exempt from the requirements of the CEQA under Section 15273 of the CEQA Guidelines, which state: "CEQA does not apply to the establishment, modification, structuring, restructuring, or approval of rates, tolls, fares, and other charges by public agencies...." (See also Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(8)).

Section 40727.2 of the H&S Code imposes requirements on the adoption, amendment, or repeal of air district regulations. It requires an air district to identify existing federal and air district air pollution control requirements for the equipment or source type affected by the proposed change in air district rules. The air district must then note any differences between these existing requirements and the requirements imposed by the proposed change. This fee proposal does not impose a new standard, make an existing standard more stringent, or impose new or more stringent administrative requirements. Therefore, section 40727.2 of the H&S Code does not apply.

### **6.4 STATUTORY FINDINGS**

Pursuant to H&S Code section 40727, regulatory amendments must meet findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference. The proposed amendments to Regulation 3:

- Are necessary to fund the District's efforts to attain and maintain federal and state air quality standards, and to reduce public exposure to toxic air contaminants;
- Are authorized by H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9;
- Are clear, in that the amendments are written so that the meaning can be understood by the affected parties;
- Are consistent with other District rules, and not in conflict with any state or federal law;
- Are not duplicative of other statutes, rules or regulations; and
- Reference H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9.

## **7. RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

On January 22, 2015, the District issued a notice for a public workshop to discuss with interested parties an initial proposal to amend Regulation 3, Fees. Distribution of this notice included all District-permitted and registered facilities, asbestos contractors, and a number of other potentially interested stakeholders. The notice was also posted on the District website. A public workshop and simultaneous webcast was held on February 17, 2015 to discuss the initial Regulation 3 fee proposal.

On March 25, 2015 District staff provided a briefing on the proposed fee amendments to the District Board of Directors' Budget and Finance Committee.

Under H&S Code section 41512.5, the adoption or revision of fees for non-permitted sources requires two public hearings that are held at least 30 days apart from one another. This provision applies to 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 and Schedule V: Open Burning. A Public Hearing Notice for the proposed Regulation 3 was published on March 13, 2015. An initial public hearing to consider testimony on the proposed amendments has been scheduled for April 15, 2015. A second public hearing, to consider adoption of the proposed fee amendments, has been scheduled for June 3, 2015. If adopted, the amendments would be made effective on July 1, 2015.

## **8. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

To date, the District has received two letters in response to the draft amendments to Regulation 3 presented at the fee workshops. Written comments were received on the staff fee proposal as follows: 1) William Quinn of the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB), and 2) Susan Gustofson of Valero Refining Company (Valero).

CCEEB/Valero Comment: The fees proposed for an application to alter an existing permitted source are significantly greater than the services expended to process those applications. Alteration applications by definition are reasonably straightforward consuming less time to review than modifications or new source review applications.

Response: The District's need to raise the current \$441 alteration fee is based on the level of effort consumed reviewing alteration applications from large, complex facilities such as oil refineries. These applications are multifaceted and often require an extensive review of upstream and downstream units, process flow and instrumentation diagrams, permitting records, material throughput data, and historical criteria/toxics emission calculations. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the proposed change would not be considered a modification subject to New Source Review regulations.

Valero Comment: Minor administrative changes to a Permit to Operate would be subjected to the District's proposed alteration fee.

Response: An application for minor administrative changes to an existing Permit to Operate are currently assessed a filing fee only (Section 3-306). The District is not proposing to amend this section of Regulation 3, Fees.

CCEEB Comment: The commenter questions how Greenhouse Gas (GHG) fees from Schedule T are used to regulate stationary sources and whether District GHG fees are

related to, or duplicative of, the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) AB 32 GHG program.

Response: Greenhouse gas fees are intended to recover District costs for Climate Protection Program activities related to stationary sources including the implementation of District Board directives and regulations, and federal/state regulatory requirements. Other District Climate Change mitigation efforts are funded by non-Schedule T sources such as General Fund county revenues.

Specific District GHG activities include the development of GHG emissions factors and inventory, rule development, CEQA analyses, offset protocols, emissions banking, sources testing, and inspection of GHG emitting sources. In addition, the District engages in permitting and enforcement activities related to AB 32 Early Action Measures such as Semiconductor Operations, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, and Refrigerants.

District staff is working closely with CARB to coordinate and complement climate protection efforts, and is tracking the implementation of AB 32, in order to avoid any conflicts, duplication, or inconsistencies in program requirements. For example, If CARB provides a specific source of funding to the air districts for the purpose of recovering costs of activities related to AB 32 implementation, District staff will re-examine the fee rate in Schedule T to avoid over-collection of fee revenue.

Valero Comment: Regulation 3, Section 315, Costs of Environmental Documentation should be amended to include the noticing costs for CEQA-exempt projects, with applicable references to CEQA Guidelines Section 15062, Notice of Exemption (NOE), and the County Clerk Processing Fee.

Response: New language has been proposed to clarify that all CEQA related costs are to be recovered including recouping costs for filing NOEs.

CCEEB/Valero Comment: The District should include in the Staff Report a historical cost increase analysis for larger facilities such as power plants and refineries.

Response: See Section 6.2, Economic Impacts of the Staff Report.

CCEEB/Valero Comment: The District should provide an update on cost containment efforts.

Response: The District has implemented a number of cost containment measures that have improved the quality and consistency of permits. We have completed up-front analyses for high volume source categories in order to reduce the level of effort needed. This eliminates unique efforts on many of these applications, freeing up resources to handle projects with higher emission impacts.

Engineering staff recently completed an extensive permit review training program

designed to improve the accuracy, consistency, timeliness, and transparency of the permitting process. These efforts have reduced the backlog of New Source Review applications by approximately 90 percent over the past three years.

In addition, the District has been judicious in filling staff vacancies. Approximately 70% of District expenditures are related to personnel costs. Between FYE 2010 and FTE 2014 the number of filled positions decreased from 340 to 314, representing a substantial cost savings. Costs for services and supplies were also reduced during this period. The District is re-evaluating the level of service it provides to ensure stakeholder needs and expectations are met.

## **9. CONCLUSIONS**

District staff finds that the proposed fee amendments meet the findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication and reference specified in H&S Code section 40727. The proposed amendments:

- Are necessary to fund the District's efforts to attain and maintain federal and state air quality standards, and to reduce public exposure to toxic air contaminants;
- Are authorized by H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9;
- Are clear, in that the amendments are written so that the meaning can be understood by the affected parties;
- Are consistent with other District rules, and not in conflict with any state or federal law;
- Are not duplicative of other statutes, rules or regulations; and
- Reference H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9.

The proposed fee amendments will be used by the District to recover the costs of issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated regulatory activities. Based on the results of the 2015 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request), the District fees subject to this rulemaking are in amounts no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the District's regulatory activities, and the manner in which the District fees allocate those costs to a payer bear a fair and reasonable relationship to the payer's burdens on the District regulatory activities and benefits received from those activities. Permit fee revenue (after adoption of the proposed amendments) would still be well below the District's regulatory program activity costs associated with permitted sources. Similarly, fee revenue for non-permitted sources would be below the District's costs of regulatory programs related to these sources. Fee increases for authorities to construct and permits to operate would not exceed 15 percent per year as required under H&S Code section 41512.7.

The proposed amendments to Regulation 3 are exempt from the requirements of the

CEQA under Section 15273 of the CEQA Guidelines.

District staff recommends that the Board of Directors adopt the proposed amendments to Regulation 3: Fees with an effective date of July 1, 2015, and approve the filing of a CEQA Notice of Exemption, following the 2<sup>nd</sup> public hearing scheduled to consider this matter on June 3, 2015.



BAY AREA  
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## **STAFF REPORT**

### **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES**

#### **APPENDIX A COST RECOVERY POLICY (Adopted March 7, 2012)**

***DRAFT***

**MARCH 26, 2015**

## **COST RECOVERY POLICY FOR BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT REGULATORY PROGRAMS**

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### **PURPOSE**

WHEREAS, the District has the primary authority for the control of air pollution from all sources of air emissions located in the San Francisco Bay Area, other than emissions from motor vehicles, in accordance with the provisions of Health & Safety Code sections 39002 and 40000.

WHEREAS, the District is responsible for implementing and enforcing various District, State, and federal air quality regulatory requirements that apply to non-vehicular sources.

WHEREAS, the District's regulatory programs involve issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated activities.

WHEREAS, the District is authorized to assess fees to regulated entities for the purpose of recovering the reasonable costs of regulatory program activities, and these authorities include those provided for in California Health and Safety Code sections 42311, 42364, and 44380.

WHEREAS, the District's fees fall within the categories provided in Section 1(e) of Article XIII C of the California Constitution, which indicates that charges assessed to regulated entities to recover regulatory program activity costs, and charges assessed to cover the cost of conferring a privilege or providing a service, are not taxes.

WHEREAS, the District has adopted, and periodically amends, a fee regulation for the purpose of recovering regulatory program activity costs, and this regulation with its various fee schedules, is used to allocate costs to fee payers in a manner which bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payer's burden on, or benefits received from, regulatory activities.

WHEREAS, the District analyzes whether assessed fees result in the collection of sufficient revenue to recover the costs of related program activities; these analyses have included contractor-conducted fee studies completed in 1999, 2005, and 2011, and annual District staff-conducted cost recovery updates completed in 2006 through 2010. Each fee study and cost recovery update completed revealed that District fee revenue falls significantly short of recovering the costs of related program activities.

WHEREAS, the District's most recently completed fee study (*Cost Recovery and Containment Study, Bay Area Air Quality Management District*, Final Report, Matrix Consulting Group, March 9, 2011) concluded that in Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2010, the District recovered approximately 62 percent of its fee-related activity costs, resulting in an under-recovery of costs (i.e., a cost recovery gap), and a subsidy to fee payers, of

approximately \$16.8 million, and that this cost recovery gap resulted despite the implementation of a number of strategies to contain costs.

WHEREAS, cost recovery analyses have indicated that the District's Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which establishes fees for program activities associated with the Title V permit program, has under-recovered costs by an average of \$3.4 million per year over the period FYE 2004 through FYE 2010.

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors has recognized since 1999 that the District's cost recovery gap has been an issue that needs to be addressed, and since that time has adopted annual fee amendments in order to increase fee revenue.

WHEREAS, in addition to fee revenue, the District receives revenue from Bay Area counties that is derived from property taxes, and a large portion of this tax revenue has historically been used on an annual basis to fill the cost recovery gap.

WHEREAS, the tax revenue that the District receives varies on a year-to-year basis, and cannot necessarily be relied on to fill the cost recovery gap and also cover other District expenses necessitating, in certain years, the use of reserve funds.

WHEREAS, tax revenue that the District receives, to the extent that it is not needed to fill the cost recovery gap, can be used to fund initiatives or programs that may further the District's mission but that lack a dedicated funding source.

WHEREAS, it may be appropriate as a matter of policy to establish specific fee discounts for small businesses, green businesses, or other regulated entities or members of the public, where tax revenue is used to cover a portion of regulatory program activity costs, and the District's existing fee regulation contains several fee discounts of this type.

## **POLICY**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District that:

**(1) Cost Containment** –In order to ensure that the costs of its regulatory programs remain reasonable, the District should continue to implement feasible cost containment measures, including the use of appropriate best management practices, without compromising the District's effective implementation and enforcement of applicable regulatory requirements. The District's annual budget documents should include a summary of cost containment measures that are being implemented.

**(2) Analysis of Cost Recovery** – The District should continue to analyze the extent to which fees recover regulatory program activity costs, both on an overall basis, and at the level of individual fee schedules. These cost recovery analyses should be periodically completed by a qualified District contactor, and should be updated on an

annual basis by District staff using a consistent methodology.

**(3) Cost Recovery Goals** – It is the general policy of the District, except as otherwise noted below, that the costs of regulatory program activities be fully recovered by assessing fees to regulated entities. In order to move towards this goal, the District should amend its fee regulation over the next four years, in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. Amendments to specific fee schedules should also be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule-level, with larger increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps. This includes Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which has been determined to under-recover costs by a significant amount. Newly adopted regulatory measures should include fees that are designed to recover increased regulatory program activity costs associated with the measure, unless the Board of Directors determines that a portion of those costs should be covered by tax revenue. Tax revenue should also continue to be used to subsidize existing fee discounts that the District provides (e.g., for small businesses, green businesses, and third-party permit appeals), and to cover the cost of the District's wood smoke enforcement program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is non-binding in the case of unforeseen financial circumstances, and may also be reconsidered or updated by the District's Board of Directors.



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## **STAFF REPORT**

### **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES**

#### **APPENDIX B PROPOSED REGULATORY LANGUAGE REGULATION 3: FEES**

*DRAFT*  
**MARCH 26, 2015**

# REGULATION 3 FEES

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# REGULATION 3 FEES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

## 3-100 GENERAL

**3-101 Description:** This regulation establishes the regulatory fees charged by the District.

*(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)*

**3-102 Deleted July 12, 1989**

**3-103 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.

*(Amended 6/4/86; 7/1/98; 6/7/00; 5/21/08)*

**3-104 Deleted August 2, 1995**

**3-105 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.

105.2 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 Deleted December 2, 1998**

**3-107 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 June 7, 2000)*

## 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.

*(Amended 6/4/86; 4/6/88)*

**3-202 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 February 20, 1985)*

**3-203 Filing Fee:** A fixed fee for each source in an authority to construct.

*(Amended June 4, 1986)*

- 3-204 Initial Fee:** The fee required for each new or modified source based on the type and size of the source. The fee is applicable to new and modified sources seeking to obtain an authority to construct. Operation of a new or modified source is not allowed until the permit to operate fee is paid.  
(Amended June 4, 1986)
- 3-205 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 June 4, 1986)
- 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 July 3, 1991)
- 3-211 Source:** See Section 1-227 of Regulation 1.
- 3-212 Deleted August 2, 1995**
- 3-213 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 PM<sub>10</sub> 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**
- 3-223 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 Minor Modification:** Any physical change or alteration to a source listed on Schedules G-3, G-4, or G-5 that will not increase emissions of any air contaminant. Such modifications may include alterations to improve energy and operational efficiency and those that reduce emissions. Alterations to increase actual or maximum production capacity shall not be~~

~~considered minor modifications.—Final determination of the applicability of this section shall be made by the APCO.~~

*(Adopted 6/6/90; Amended 5/4/11)*

**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)*

**3-227 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**

**3-232 Deleted December 2, 1998**

**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 PM<sub>10</sub>:** See Section 2-1-229 of Regulation 2, Rule 1.

*(Adopted June 7, 2000)*

**3-238 Risk Screening Fee:** Fee for a new or modified source of toxic air contaminants for which a health risk screening analysis (HRSA) is required under Regulation 2-5-401, or for an HRSA 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 June 15, 2005)*

**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.

*(Adopted June 15, 2005)*

**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 May 21, 2008)*

**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 June 16, 2010)*

**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 June 19, 2013)*

**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 June 19, 2013)*

**3-244 Permit to Operate Renewal Date:** The first day of a Permit to Operate's Permit Renewal Period.

*(Adopted June 19, 2013)*

**3-245 Permit Renewal Period:** The length of time the source is authorized to operate pursuant to a Permit to Operate.

*(Adopted June 19, 2013)*

### **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 June 7, 2000)*

**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 ~~\$441452~~, the initial fee, the risk screening 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 ~~\$441452~~, the initial fee, the risk screening 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. 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 APCO may reduce the fees for new and modified sources by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner or operator of the source attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District.

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 screening fee shall be reduced by 50%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full.

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 ~~\$441452~~ filing fee and initial and risk screening fees that are equivalent to 50% of the initial and risk screening fees for the source being abated. 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 screening, permit, and toxic surcharge fees.

~~302.5 Schedule G Fees: Applicants for minor modifications to permitted sources subject to Schedules G-3, G-4, or G-5 shall pay filing, initial, risk screening, permit to operate, and toxic surcharge fees specified under Schedule G-2. Permit renewal fees will continue to be charged under Schedules G-3, G-4, and G-5.~~

302.6 Green Business Discount: If an applicant qualifies as a green business, the filing fee, initial fee, and risk screening fee shall be reduced by 10%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full.

*(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)*

**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:** An applicant to alter an existing permitted source shall pay ~~only~~ 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.

*(Amended 6/4/86; 11/15/00; 6/2/04)*

**3-305 Cancellation or Withdrawal:** There will be no refund of initial, risk screening, and filing fees if an application is cancelled or withdrawn. However, if an application for identical equipment 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)*

**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<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, or PM<sub>10</sub> 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 Condition Changes: Applicant shall pay the filing, initial, and risk screening 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)*

**3-307 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 \$100 transfer of ownership fee, permits are re-issued to the new owner/operator of record with no change in expiration dates.

*(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)*

**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 Duplicate Permit or Registration:** An applicant for a duplicate permit to operate or registration shall pay a fee of ~~\$747~~6 per permit or registration.

(Amended 5/19/99; 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; 6/19/13; 6/4/14)

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

**Banking:** Any applicant who wishes to bank emissions for future use, or convert an ERC into an IERC, shall pay a filing fee of ~~\$441452~~ 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. Any applicant for the withdrawal of banked emissions shall pay a fee of ~~\$441452~~.

(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)

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 ~~\$1,1151,144~~ for each source included in the alternative compliance plan, not to exceed ~~\$11,15511,445~~.

(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)

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 ~~a project which is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.)~~ shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and in any applicable schedule, the District's costs of performing ~~all any~~ environmental evaluation ~~required and preparing and filing any documents~~ pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.); ~~the District's costs in preparing any environmental study or Environmental Impact Report~~ (including the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may employ in connection with the preparation of any such ~~study or report~~ evaluation or documentation), as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, ~~and reviewing, or filing the any required~~ environmental evaluation or documentation.

(Adopted 12/18/85; Amended 5/1/02)

- 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)*
- 3-318 Public Notice Fee, Schools:** Pursuant to Section 42301.6(b) of the Health and Safety Code, 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 \$2,100 per application, and
  - 318.2 The District's cost exceeding \$2,100 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)*
- 3-319 Major Stationary Source Fees:** Any major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, or PM<sub>10</sub> 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)*
- 3-320 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.
- 320.1 An applicant who qualifies as a small business under Regulation 3-209 shall pay a Toxic Inventory Fee as set out in Schedule N up to a maximum fee of \$8,944 per year.  
*(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)*
- 3-321 Deleted December 2, 1998**
- 3-322 Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation Fees:** Persons submitting a written notification for a given site to conduct either excavation of contaminated soil or removal of underground storage tanks as required by Regulation 8, Rule 40, Section 401, 402, 403 or 405 shall pay a fee based on Schedule Q.  
*(Adopted 1/5/94; Amended 8/2/95; 5/21/03)*
- 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 June 7, 1995)*
- 3-324 Deleted June 7, 2000**
- 3-325 Deleted December 2, 1998**
- 3-326 Deleted December 2, 1998**
- 3-327 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. When more than one of the schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. This renewal fee is applicable to all sources required to obtain permits to operate in accordance with District regulations. The permit renewal invoice shall also specify 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, and greenhouse gas fees based on Schedule T. Where applicable, renewal fees shall be based on actual usage or emission levels that have been reported to or calculated by the District. In addition to these renewal fees for the sources at a facility, the

facility shall also pay a processing fee at the time of renewal that covers each Permit Renewal Period as follows:

- 327.1 ~~\$8789~~ for facilities with one permitted source, including gasoline dispensing facilities,
- 327.2 ~~\$172176~~ for facilities with 2 to 5 permitted sources,
- 327.3 ~~\$342351~~ for facilities with 6 to 10 permitted sources,
- 327.4 ~~\$514527~~ for facilities with 11 to 15 permitted sources,
- 327.5 ~~\$682700~~ for facilities with 16 to 20 permitted sources,
- 327.6 ~~\$854876~~ for facilities with more than 20 permitted sources.

*(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)*

**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 June 7, 2000)*

**3-329 Fee for Risk Screening:** A health risk screening analysis (HRSA) required pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 5 shall be subject to an appropriate Risk Screening 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 HRSA (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 Screening Fee.

*(Adopted June 15, 2005)*

**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.

*(Adopted June 15, 2005)*

**3-331 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. The APCO may reduce registration fees by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner or operator of the equipment attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District.

*(Adopted June 6, 2007; Amended 6/16/10)*

**3-332 Naturally Occurring Asbestos Fees:** After July 1, 2007, any person required to submit 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 June 6, 2007)*

**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 May 21, 2008)*

**3-334 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 May 21, 2008)*

**3-335 Indirect Source Review Fees:** Applicants that must file an Air Quality Impact Assessment pursuant to District rules for a project that is deemed to be an indirect source shall pay a fee based on Schedule U.

(Adopted May 20, 2009)

**3-336 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 fire or Marsh Management fire shall pay the fee given in Schedule V.

(Adopted June 19, 2013)

**3-337 Exemption Fee:** An applicant who wishes to receive a certificate of exemption shall pay a filing fee of \$~~441~~452 per exempt source.

(Adopted June 19, 2013; Amended 6/4/14)

**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 June 19, 2013)

### **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**

**3-405 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 50 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
- 405.3 Renewal of Permit to Operate: The owner or 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 or 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 50 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 50 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)*

**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.

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

**3-409 Deleted June 7, 2000**

**3-410 Deleted August 2, 1995**

**3-411 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**

**3-413 Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act Revenues:** No later than 120 days after the adoption of this regulation, 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 October 21, 1992)*

**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.
- 415.4 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)*

**3-416 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 October 8, 1997)*

**3-417 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 June 16, 2010)*

**SCHEDULE A  
HEARING BOARD FEES<sup>1</sup>**

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 Companies	Small Business	Third 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..... 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.....	<u>\$3,5533</u> <u>.873</u>  <u>\$1,7791</u> <u>.939</u>	<u>\$5345</u> <u>79</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
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..... 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.....	<u>\$2,1342</u> <u>.326</u>  <u>\$1,0651</u> <u>.161</u>	<u>\$5345</u> <u>79</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
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 of the application, the additional sum of .....	<u>\$1,4161</u> <u>.543</u>  <u>\$1,0651</u> <u>.161</u>	<u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
4. For each application to extend a variance, in accordance with §42357... 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 .....	<u>\$1,4161</u> <u>.543</u>  <u>\$1,0651</u> <u>.161</u>	<u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
5. For each application to revoke a variance.....	<u>\$2,1342</u> <u>.326</u>	<u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
6. For each application for approval of a Schedule of Increments of Progress in accordance with §41703 .....	<u>\$1,4161</u> <u>.543</u>	<u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
7. For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, which exceeds 90 days..... Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on said application for variance in accordance with §41703, the additional sum of .....	<u>\$3,5533</u> <u>.873</u>  <u>\$1,7791</u> <u>.939</u>	<u>\$5345</u> <u>79</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	

		Large Companies	Small Business	Third Party
8.	For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, not to exceed 90 days..... Plus, for each hearing in addition to the hearing on said application for a variance in accordance with §41703, the additional sum of .....	<u>\$2,1342</u> <u>,326</u>  <u>\$1,0651</u> <u>,161</u>	<u>\$5345</u> <u>79</u>  <u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
9.	For each Appeal (Permit, Banking, Title V) .....	<u>\$3,5533,8</u> <u>73</u> per hearing day	<u>\$1,77919</u> <u>39</u> per hearing day	<u>\$1,7791,9</u> <u>39</u> for entire appeal period
10.	For each application for intervention in accordance with Hearing Board Rules §§2.3, 3.6 & 4.6 .....	<u>\$1,7791</u> <u>,939</u>	<u>\$3583</u> <u>90</u>	
11.	For each application to Modify or Terminate an abatement order .....	<u>\$3,5533,8</u> <u>73</u> per hearing day	<u>\$1,779</u> <u>1,939</u> per hearing day	
12.	For each application for an interim variance in accordance with §42351	<u>\$1,7791</u> <u>,939</u>	<u>\$3583</u> <u>90</u>	
13.	For each application for an emergency variance in accordance with §42359.5.....	<u>\$88796</u> <u>7</u>	<u>\$1791</u> <u>95</u>	
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	<u>\$1,7791</u> <u>,939</u>	<u>\$5345</u> <u>79</u>	<u>\$53457</u> <u>9</u>
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 Appearance 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)

**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 \$ <del>3.41</del> <u>3.72</u> Per Pound
<p>Organic gases, except methane and those containing sulfur</p> <p>Carbon Monoxide</p> <p>Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)</p> <p>Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)</p> <p>Particulate matter</p>	
Toxic Air Contaminants	All at \$ <del>16.94</del> <u>18.46</u> Per Pound
<p>Asbestos</p> <p>Benzene</p> <p>Cadmium</p> <p>Carbon tetrachloride</p> <p>Chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans (15 species)</p> <p>Ethylene dibromide</p> <p>Ethylene dichloride</p> <p>Ethylene oxide</p> <p>Formaldehyde</p> <p>Hexavalent chromium</p> <p>Methylene chloride</p> <p>Nickel</p> <p>Perchloroethylene</p> <p>1,3-Butadiene</p> <p>Inorganic arsenic</p> <p>Beryllium</p> <p>Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</p> <p>Vinyl chloride</p> <p>Lead</p> <p>1,4-Dioxane</p> <p>Trichloroethylene</p>	

**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:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 20) \times \text{number of days allowed in variance} \times \$\underline{3.794.13}$$

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:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 40) \times \text{number of days allowed by variance} \times \$\underline{3.794.13}$$

\* 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)*

**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: ~~\$57,7461.75~~ per MM BTU/HOUR
  - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$308330~~
  - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$407,663115.199~~
  
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: ~~\$444452~~ plus ~~\$57,7461.75~~ per MM BTU/hr
  - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$749782~~
  - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$57,7461.75~~ per MM BTU/hr \*
  - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$308330~~ \*
  - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$407,663115.199~~
    - \* RSF 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: ~~\$28,8430.86~~ per MM BTU/HOUR
  - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$219234~~
  - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$53,83457.599~~
  
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. ROUNDING: Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.
  
6. 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.
  
7. 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)*

**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.~~476.181~~ cents per gallon
  - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$195200~~
  - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$26,56727,258~~
  
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: ~~\$444452~~ plus 0.~~476.181~~ cents per gallon
  - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$636652~~
  - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: 0.~~476.181~~ cents per gallon \*
  - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$195200~~ \*
  - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$26,56727,258~~

\* RSF 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.~~089.091~~ cents per gallon
  - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$140144~~
  - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$13,28313,628~~
  
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. ROUNDING: Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

*(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)*

**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: \$~~243.26~~260.29 per single product nozzle (spn)  
\$~~243.26~~260.29 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)
2. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$~~93.18~~99.70 per single product nozzle (spn)  
\$~~93.18~~99.70 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:

$$\text{\$336.42359.97} \times \{[(mpn_{\text{proposed}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{proposed}}] - [(mpn_{\text{existing}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{existing}}]\}$$

*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 SCREENING FEE (RSF) of \$~~441~~452 per application is only applicable to projects for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401 [including increases in permitted throughput for which a health risk screening analysis is required.]
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: \$~~3,195~~3,419 per single product loading arm  
\$~~3,195~~3,419 per product for multi-product arms
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$~~3,636~~3,871
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$~~3,195~~3,419 \*

\* RSF 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: \$~~890~~952 per single product loading arm

\$~~890~~952 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.
- D. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

*(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)*

**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 minimum fee per source is: \$566617
  - b. If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$566617
  - c. If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$1,1381,240 per 1,000 gallons
  - d. The maximum fee per source is: \$45,24249,314
  
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$441452 plus initial fee
  - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: \$1,0071,069
  - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee \*
  - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: \$566617 \*
  - e. Maximum RSF per source is: \$45,24249,314

\* RSF 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: \$408445
  - b. If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$408445
  - c. If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$566617 per 1,000 gallons
  - d. The maximum fee per source is: \$22,61924,655
  
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. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

*(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)*

**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: \$476514
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$917966
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$476514 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$346374
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: \$3,0753,352
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$3,5163,804
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$3,0753,352 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$1,5351,673
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-2 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-2. For each source in a G-2 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$4,0604,425
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$4,5014,877
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$4,0604,425 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$2,0282,211
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: \$25,67827,732
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$26,11928,184
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$25,67827,732 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$12,83713,864
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: \$53,67858,509
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$54,11958,961
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$53,67858,509 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$26,83829,253
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: \$49,33450,617
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$49,77551,069
  - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: \$49,33450,617 \*
    - \* RSF 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: \$24,66725,308
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)*

**SCHEDULE G-1**  
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

<b>Equipment or Process Description</b>	<b>Materials Processed or Produced</b>
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Dipping	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Calcining Kilns, excluding those processing cement, lime, or coke (see G-4 for cement, lime, or coke Calcining Kilns)	Any Materials except cement, lime, or coke
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Reactors with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Latex Dipping	Any latex materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	Any Organic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	Any Organic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Reactors with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	Any Organic Materials
Compost Operations – Windrows, Static Piles, Aerated Static Piles, In-Vessel, or similar methods	Any waste materials such as yard 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, green waste; or similar materials
Electroplating Equipment	Hexavalent Decorative Chrome with permitted capacity greater than

<b>Equipment or Process Description</b>	<b>Materials Processed or Produced</b>
	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 storage and weigh hoppers or bins, conveyors, and elevators	Any Dry Materials
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 municipal solid waste incinerators, see G-3 for medical or infectious waste incinerators)	Any Materials except hazardous wastes, municipal solid waste, medical or infectious waste
Incinerators – Pathological Waste (see G-3 for medical or infectious waste incinerators)	Pathological waste only
Loading and/or Unloading Operations – Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminals, excluding those loading gasoline or gasohol (see Schedule D for Bulk Plants and Terminals loading gasoline or gasohol)	Any Organic Materials except gasoline or gasohol
Petroleum Refining – Alkylation Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Asphalt Oxidizers	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Benzene Saturation Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Catalytic Reforming Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Chemical Treating Units including alkane, naphthenic acid, and naphtha merox treating, or similar	Any Hydrocarbons

<b>Equipment or Process Description</b>	<b>Materials Processed or Produced</b>
processes	
Petroleum Refining – Converting Units including Dimersol Plants, Hydrocarbon Splitters, or similar processes	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Distillation Units, excluding crude oil units with capacity > 1000 barrels/hour (see G-3 for > 1000 barrels/hour crude distillation units)	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Hydrogen Manufacturing	Hydrogen or Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Hydrotreating or Hydrofining	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Isomerization	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – MTBE Process Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Sludge Converter	Any Petroleum Waste Materials
Petroleum Refining – Solvent Extraction	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Sour Water Stripping	Any Petroleum Process or Waste Water
Petroleum Refining – Storage (enclosed)	Petroleum Coke or Coke Products
Petroleum Refining – Waste Gas Flares (not subject to Regulation 12, Rule 11)	Any Petroleum Refining Gases
Petroleum Refining – Miscellaneous Other Process Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Remediation Operations, Groundwater – Strippers	Contaminated Groundwater
Remediation Operations, Soil – Any Equipment	Contaminated Soil
Spray Dryers	Any Materials
Sterilization Equipment	Ethylene Oxide
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Oil-Water Separators, excluding oil-water separators at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for Petroleum Refining - Oil-Water Separators)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment and excluding strippers at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for Petroleum Refining – Strippers)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial - Storage Ponds, excluding storage ponds at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum

<b>Equipment or Process Description</b>	<b>Materials Processed or Produced</b>
Petroleum Refining – Storage Ponds)	refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Preliminary Treatment	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Primary Treatment	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Digesters	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Sludge Handling Processes, excluding sludge incinerators (see G-2 for sludge incinerators)	Sewage Sludge

*(Amended 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/2/04; 6/15/05)*

**SCHEDULE G-2**  
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

<b>Equipment or Process Description</b>	<b>Materials Processed or Produced</b>
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Blowing	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Aggregate Dryers	Any Dry Materials
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers and/or Dryers	Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products
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	Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes
Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators)	Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste)
Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines)	Any Metals or Alloys
Petroleum Refining – Stockpiles (open)	Petroleum Coke or coke products only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Pickling Lines or Tanks	Any Metals or Alloys
Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units	Any
Sulfite Pulping Operations – All Units	Any

*(Amended June 7, 2000)*

**SCHEDULE G-3**  
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

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

*(Amended 5/19/82; Amended and renumbered 6/6/90; Amended 6/7/00; 6/15/05; 5/2/07)*

**SCHEDULE G-4**  
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

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

*(Amended June 7, 2000)*

**SCHEDULE G-5**

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

*(Adopted May 2, 2007)*

**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: \$494538
- b. The maximum fee per source is: \$39,52743,084

The initial fee shall include the fees for each type of operation listed below, which is performed at the fabrication area:

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):

- i. If gross throughput is not more than 3,000 gallons/year: \$494538
- ii. If gross throughput is more than 3,000 gallons/year: \$334364 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):

- i. If gross throughput is not more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$494538
- ii. If gross throughput is more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$9931,082 per 1,000 gallon

2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.

- a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$441452 plus initial fee
- b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: \$935990
- c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee \*
- d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: \$494538 \*
- e. Maximum RSF per source is: \$39,52743,084

\* RSF 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: \$358390

- b. The maximum fee per source is: \$19,764,21,539
- The permit to operate fee shall include the fees for each type of operation listed below, which is performed at the fabrication area:
- 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):
- i. If gross throughput is not more than 3,000 gal/year: \$358,390  
 ii. If gross throughput is more than 3,000 gallons/year: \$168,183 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):
- i. If gross throughput is not more than 1,000 gal/year: \$358,390  
 ii. If gross throughput is more than 1,000 gallons/year: \$494,538 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.
5. The fee for each source will be rounded to the whole dollar. Fees for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.
- (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)*

**SCHEDULE I  
DRY CLEANERS**  
(Adopted July 6, 1983)

For 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):
  - a. If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds: \$479513
  - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: \$479513 plus  
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: \$14.3415.34 per pound
  
2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
  - a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$441452 plus initial fee
  - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: \$920965
  - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee \*
  - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: \$479513 \*

\* RSF 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):
  - a. If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds: \$349373
  - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: \$349373 plus  
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: \$7.207.70 per pound
  
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. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

*(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)*

**SCHEDULE K**  
**SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES**  
(Adopted July 15, 1987)

1. INITIAL FEE:

- a. Landfill (Decomposition Process) \$3,3903,695
- b. Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process) \$1,6951,848
- c. Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes) \$1,6951,848

2. RISK SCREENING FEE (RSF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk screening analysis is required under Regulation 2-5-401.

- a. RSF for first TAC source in application: \$444452 plus initial fee
- b. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee \*

\* RSF 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) \$1,6951,848
- b. Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process) \$847923
- c. Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes) \$847923

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) \$1,8692,037
- b. Evaluation of Inactive Site Questionnaire as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b) \$9371,021
- c. 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) \$9371,021
- d. Evaluation of Initial or Amended Design Capacity Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 405 \$688750
- e. Evaluation of Initial or Periodic NMOC Emission Rate Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Sections 406 or 407 \$1,9742,148
- f. Evaluation of Closure Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 409 \$688750
- g. Evaluation of Annual Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 411 \$1,7251,880

6. Fees for each source will be rounded off to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up or down to the nearest dollar.

7. 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)*

**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: ~~\$169181~~ for amounts 100 to 500 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$624664~~ for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$904967~~ for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2000 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$1,2421,329~~ for amounts greater than 2000 square feet or linear feet.
  - b. Cancellation: ~~\$8288~~ 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: ~~\$479513~~ for amounts 100 to 159 square feet or 100 to 259 linear feet or 35 cubic feet  
~~\$690738~~ for amounts 160 square feet or 260 linear feet to 500 square feet or linear feet or greater than 35 cubic feet.  
~~\$1,0041,074~~ for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$1,4841,585~~ for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2500 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$2,1142,259~~ for amounts 2501 square feet or linear feet to 5000 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$2,8983,101~~ for amounts 5001 square feet or linear feet to 10000 square feet or linear feet.  
~~\$3,6863,944~~ for amounts greater than 10000 square feet or linear feet.
  - b. Cancellation: ~~\$227243~~ 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: ~~\$8288~~
  - b. Cancellation: ~~\$8288~~ (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: ~~\$340364~~
  - b. Cancellation: ~~\$227243~~ 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: ~~\$566606~~
6. Asbestos demolition operations for the purpose of fire training are exempt from fees.
7. Floor mastic removal using mechanical buffers and solvent is subject to the following fee:
  - a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$340364~~
  - b. Cancellation: ~~\$227243~~ of above amount non-refundable for notification processing.

*(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)*

**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 PM<sub>10</sub>, the fee shall be based on the following:

	1.	Organic Compounds	\$ <del>107.93</del> <u>110.74</u> per ton
	2.	Sulfur Oxides	\$ <del>107.93</del> <u>110.74</u> per ton
	3.	Nitrogen Oxides	\$ <del>107.93</del> <u>110.74</u> per ton
	4.	PM <sub>10</sub>	\$ <del>107.93</del> <u>110.74</u> 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 PM<sub>10</sub>, 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)*

**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 \$5 for each gasoline product dispensing nozzle in the facility, if the facility is a Gasoline Dispensing Facility; or
2. A fee of \$8486 if the facility has emissions in the current Toxic Emissions Inventory which are greater than or equal to 50 weighted pounds per year and less than 1000 weighted pounds per year; or
3. A fee of \$8486 +  $S_L \times (w_i - 1000)$  if the facility has emissions in the current Toxic Emissions Inventory which are greater than or equal to 1000 weighted pounds per year;

where the following relationships hold:

$w_i$  = facility weighted emissions for facility j; where the weighted emission for the facility shall be calculated as a sum of the individual emissions of the facility multiplied by either the inhalation cancer potency factor (CPF, in kilogram-day/milligram) for the substance times 28.6 if the emission is a carcinogen, or by the reciprocal of the inhalation chronic reference exposure level (REL<sub>c</sub>) for the substance (in cubic meters/microgram) if the emission is not a carcinogen [use CPF and REL as listed in Table 2-5-1]:

$$w_j = \text{Facility Weighted Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i * Q_i \text{ where}$$

$n$  = number of toxic substances emitted by facility  
 $E_i$  = amount of substance i emitted by facility in lbs/year  
 $Q_i$  = 28.6 \* CPF, if i is a carcinogen; or  
 $Q_i$  = [REL]<sup>-1</sup>, if i is not a carcinogen

$F_T$  = Total amount of fees to be collected by the District to cover District and State of California AB 2588 costs as most recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, and set out in the most recently published "Amendments to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Fee Regulation," published by that agency.

$N_L$  = Number of facilities with emissions in current District Toxic Emissions Inventory greater than 1000 weighted pounds per year.

$N_S$  = Number of facilities with emissions in current District Toxic Emissions Inventory greater than 50 weighted pounds per year and less than 1000 weighted pounds per year.

$N_{NOZ}$  = Number of gasoline-product-dispensing nozzles in currently permitted Gasoline Dispensing Facilities.

$S_L$  = Surcharge per pound of weighted emissions for each pound in excess of 1000 weighted pounds per year, where  $S_L$  is given by the following formula:

$$S_L = \frac{F_T - (82 \times N_S) - (82 \times N_L) - (5 \times N_{NOZ})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_L} (w_j - 1000)}$$

*(Amended 12/15/93; 6/15/05; 5/2/07; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/4/14)*

**SCHEDULE P**  
**MAJOR FACILITY REVIEW FEES**  
(Adopted November 3, 1993)

1. 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 ..... \$591644 per source
- b. MFR EMISSIONS FEE..... \$23,2825.38 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 \$5,9436,445 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 ..... \$823897 per application
- b. SYNTHETIC MINOR INITIAL PERMIT FEE ..... \$578630 per source
- c. SYNTHETIC MINOR REVISION FEE..... \$578630 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 and 3g apply to each source in the initial or renewal permit, while the fees in 3d-f apply to each source affected by the revision or reopening.

- a. MFR FILING FEE ..... \$823897 per application
- b. MFR INITIAL PERMIT FEE ..... \$797869 per source
- c. MFR ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENT FEE ..... \$233254 per application
- d. MFR MINOR REVISION FEE ..... \$1,1701,275 per source modified
- e. MFR SIGNIFICANT REVISION FEE ..... \$2,4842,377 per source modified
- f. MFR REOPENING FEE ..... \$745779 per source modified
- g. MFR RENEWAL FEE ..... \$347378 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 ..... ~~\$1,231,342~~ 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.

MFR PUBLIC NOTICE FEE ..... Cost of Publication

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 \$10,968

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 ..... ~~\$141,154~~ per source, not to exceed ~~\$13,833,15.078~~

*(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)*

**SCHEDULE Q**  
**EXCAVATION OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AND**  
**REMOVAL OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS**  
(Adopted January 5, 1994)

1. Persons excavating contaminated soil or removing underground storage tanks subject to the provisions of Regulation 8, Rule 40, Section 401, 402, 403 or 405 are subject to the following fee:

a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$160~~164

*(Amended 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; 6/4/14)*

**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: \$~~500~~545 per facility
  - b. ConveyORIZED Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~140~~153 per facility
  - c. Under-fired Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: \$~~500~~545 per facility
  - d. Under-fired Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~140~~153 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: \$~~250~~272
  - b. Dry Cleaning Machine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~173~~189
  
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: \$~~168~~183
  - b. Diesel Engine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~144~~121
  - c. Diesel Engine ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN FEE (for each plan submitted under District Regulation 11-17-402): \$~~168~~183
  
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. ~~Each facility operating a boiler, steam generator or process heater subject to Regulation 9-7-404~~  
REGISTRATION FEE \$~~590~~100 per ~~device~~facility
  - b. ~~Each boiler, steam generator or process heater subject to Regulation 9-7-404, after the first REGISTRATION FEE~~ \$70 per device
  - ~~b.~~ ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~778~~4 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: \$~~300~~327
  - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$~~187~~204
  
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 \$~~140~~153
  - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE \$~~83~~90  
*(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)*

**SCHEDULE S  
NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS OPERATIONS**

1. ASBESTOS DUST MITIGATION PLAN PROCESSING FEE:

Any person submitting an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) for review of a Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) project shall pay the following fee (including NOA Discovery Notifications which would trigger an ADMP review): \$413,450

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: \$3,674,001

3. INSPECTION FEE:

The owner of any property for which an ADMP is required shall pay fees to cover the costs incurred by the District after July 1, 2012 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: \$107,117 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)*

**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 \$0.09 per metric ton<sup>±</sup>

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.

**Direct Global Warming Potential Relative to Carbon Dioxide<sup>±\*</sup>**

GHG	GWP <sup>**±</sup>
Carbon Dioxide	1
Methane	21
Nitrous Oxide	310
HCFC-22	1,500
HCFC-123	90
HCFC-124	470
HCFC-142b	1,800
HFC-23	11,700
HFC-32	650
HFC-125	2,800
HFC-134a	1,300
HFC-143a	3,800
HFC-152a	140
HFC-227ea	2,900
HFC-236fa	6,300
HFC-43-10-mee	1,300
PFC-14	6,500
PFC-116	9,200
PFC-218	7,000
PFC-318	8,700
PFC-3-1-10	7,000
PFC-5-1-14	7,400
Sulfur Hexafluoride	23,900

~~\* Fee rate to be phased in per Board of Directors Resolution No. 2014-04:~~

~~Effective July 1, 2014 \$0.07 per metric ton~~

~~Effective July 1, 2015 \$0.09 per metric ton~~

<sup>±</sup> Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Second Assessment Report: Climate Change 1995).

<sup>\*\*±</sup> 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.

*(Adopted 5/21/08; Amended 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/4/14)*

**SCHEDULE U  
INDIRECT SOURCE REVIEW FEES**

The applicant for any project deemed an indirect source pursuant to District rules shall be subject to the following fees:

1. APPLICATION FILING FEE

When an applicant files an Air Quality Impact Assessment as required by District rules, the applicant shall pay a non-refundable Application Filing Fee as follows:

- a. Residential project: \$574586
- b. Non-residential or mixed use project: \$853875

2. APPLICATION EVALUATION FEE

Every applicant who files an Air Quality Impact Assessment as required by District rules shall pay an evaluation fee for the review of an air quality analysis and the determination of Offsite Emission Reduction Fees necessary for off-site emission reductions. The Application Evaluation fee will be calculated using the actual staff hours expended and the prevailing weighted labor rate. The Application Filing fee, which assumes eight hours of staff time for residential projects and twelve hours of staff time for non-residential and mixed use projects, shall be credited towards the actual Application Evaluation Fee.

3. OFFSITE EMISSION REDUCTION FEE

(To be determined)

*(Adopted 5/20/09; Amended 6/16/10; 6/4/14)*

**SCHEDULE V  
OPEN BURNING**

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

- a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$400109~~
- 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:

<b>Regulation 5 Section – Fire</b>	<b>Burn Period</b>
401.1 - Disease and Pest	January 1 – December 31
401.2 - Crop Replacement <sup>1</sup>	October 1 – April 30
401.3 - Orchard Pruning and Attrition <sup>2</sup>	November 1 – April 30
401.4 - Double Cropping Stubble	June 1 – August 31
401.6 - Hazardous Material <sup>1</sup>	January 1 – December 31
401.7 - Fire Training	January 1 – December 31
401.8 - Flood Debris	October 1 – May 31
401.9 - Irrigation Ditches	January 1 – December 31
401.10 - Flood Control	January 1 – December 31
401.11 - Range Management <sup>1</sup>	July 1 – April 30
401.12 - Forest Management <sup>1</sup>	November 1 – April 30
401.14 - Contraband	January 1 – December 31

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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: ~~\$357389~~ for 50 acres or less  
~~\$485229~~ for more than 50 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres  
~~\$642667~~ 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.

