



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

STAFF REPORT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES

JUNE 6, 2010

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

District staff has prepared proposed amendments to District Regulation 3: Fees, for Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2011 (i.e., July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011) that would increase revenue to enable the District to continue to effectively implement and enforce regulatory programs for stationary sources of air pollution. A recently updated Cost Recovery Study indicates that a significant cost recovery gap exists. For the most recently completed fiscal year (FYE 2009), fee revenue covered just 58 percent of direct and indirect program costs.

Reducing the cost recovery gap has become a particularly important part of the District's budgetary needs as county revenue derived from property taxes (the District's primary source of general fund revenue used to fill the cost recovery gap) is projected to remain flat or decline over the next several years. The District will also continue to implement cost containment measures to address budgetary issues associated with the general economic downturn. Even with the proposed fee increases and cost containment measures, the District will likely need to make modest use of its reserves in FYE 2011.

District staff is proposing to increase all fees by 5 percent, with the exception of Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which would be increased by 10 percent. Schedule P applies to larger facilities required to have either Title V or Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. Existing fee revenue for Schedule P recovers less than 50 percent of associated program activity costs. With the 10 percent increase in Schedule P fees, the annual permit renewal fees for Title V facilities would increase by an estimated average of 6.4 percent. The proposed fee amendments would increase overall District fee revenue in FYE 2011 by approximately 5.5 percent, or \$1.6 million, from fee revenue expected without the amendments.

The following additional amendments are proposed: (1) Provide a discount on permit application and/or registration fees, by an amount deemed appropriate by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for businesses that attend a District-sponsored Industry Compliance School, (2) revise the definition of "small business" by increasing the gross annual income limit from \$600,000 to \$750,000 so that more businesses qualify for a small business discount on permit application fees and hearing board fees, (3) establish a new 10 percent discount on permit application fees for businesses that have been certified under the Bay Area Green Business Program, and (4) establish a provision in Regulation 3 that allows the Air Pollution Control Officer to declare an amnesty period, during which the District may waive all or part of the penalty fees for sources that are currently operating without valid Permits to Operate and/or equipment registrations.

The proposed fee amendments would increase annual permit renewal fees for most small businesses that require District permits by under \$50. The annual permit renewal fees for the five Bay Area refineries, the District's highest fee payers, would increase by an estimated average of \$98,000.

Staff plans on having a contractor complete an updated cost recovery study for use in preparing fee amendments for FYE 2012. The last such study was completed in 2005 by the accounting firm Stonefield Josephson, Inc. (staff has updated the analysis of cost recovery each year since that Study was completed using the same methodology). The upcoming study will also focus on how District costs have been contained, and how cost increases can be mitigated without reducing the level of service provided.

2. BACKGROUND

State law authorizes the District to assess fees to generate revenue to recover the cost of District air pollution programs (i.e., the District's reasonable direct and indirect expenditures for personnel, services and supplies, and capital outlay, related to implementing and enforcing air quality programs and regulations affecting 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 full costs of programs related to permitted sources. The District is also authorized to assess fees for: (1) areawide 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 [AB] 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 under these authorities (District Regulation 3: Fees). For FYE 2010, 48 percent of the District's general fund operating budget is derived from fees imposed in accordance with this regulation.

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 revenues 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; 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, fund balances) had consistently 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 FYE 2000 as a step toward more complete cost recovery. In each of the next five years, the District adjusted fees only to account for inflation (with the exception of FYE 2005 for which the District also approved further increases in Title V fees and a new processing fee for renewals of permits to operate).

In 2004, the District Board of Directors approved funding for 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;*

March 30, 2005). This 2005 Cost Recovery Study indicated that a significant cost recovery gap continued to exist.

For the five years following the completion of the 2005 Cost Recovery Study (i.e., FYE 2006 through FYE 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.

District staff has recently completed an updated analysis of cost recovery (*Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010 Cost Recovery Study, March 2010*) using the methodology established by Stonefield Josephson, Inc. in their 2005 study. This 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicates that the cost recovery gap was \$19 million in FYE 2009, with fee revenue covering 58 percent of program costs.

3. PROPOSED FEE AMENDMENTS FOR FYE 2011

3.1 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

For FYE 2011, District staff has developed proposed amendments to Regulation 3 that would increase fee revenue by approximately 5.5 percent, or \$1.6 million, from fee revenue expected without the amendments. It should be noted, however, that the fee amendments would increase revenue by only 1.5 percent, or \$445,000, from fee revenue projected in the FYE 2010 budget. Fee revenue in FYE 2010 is expected to fall short of projections due to the prolonged economic downturn.

The staff proposal would increase all fees by 5 percent with the exception of Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which would be increased by 10 percent. Schedule P applies to larger, more complex, facilities that are required to have Title V or Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. The 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicates that Schedule P revenue recovered just 46 percent of the associated program activity costs, representing a deficit of about \$1.5 million.

Schedule P is one of a number of fee schedules that a Title V facility is subject to upon annual permit renewal. Based on the staff proposal, the overall permit renewal fees for Title V facilities are expected to increase by an average of 6.4 percent (over a range of 5.3 to 8.0 percent, depending on the specific permitted equipment and emissions at the facility).

Title V facilities generate substantial additional work for District staff relative to non-Title V facilities. Staff must issue, revise, and renew, detailed federal operating permits and Statements of Basis for Title V facilities. Nearly all Title V permit actions also require

public noticing and comment periods, and some result in public meetings and/or hearings. Title V facilities are also subject to more stringent reporting requirements than other facilities, resulting in additional compliance reports that need to be reviewed.

District staff's proposed fee increases for FYE 2011 are lower, and more uniform, than the fee increases that have been adopted over the last 5 years. The fee increases will not be adequate, even with implementation of cost containment measures, to produce a balanced District budget for FYE 2011, and modest use of reserve accounts will likely be needed. More significant fee increases are not believed to be appropriate at this time given the current economic downturn.

The following additional amendments are proposed: (1) Provide a discount on permit application and/or registration fees, by an amount deemed appropriate by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO), for businesses that attend a District-sponsored Industry Compliance School, (2) revise the definition of "small business" by increasing the gross annual income limit from \$600,000 to \$750,000 so that more businesses qualify for a small business discount on permit application fees and hearing board fees, (3) establish a new 10 percent discount on permit application fees for businesses that have been certified under the Bay Area Green Business Program, and (4) establish a provision in Regulation 3 that allows the APCO to declare an amnesty period, during which the District may waive all or part of the penalty fees for sources that are currently operating without valid Permits to Operate and/or equipment registrations.

Projected fee revenue for FYE 2011 is provided in Table 1, based on District staff's proposed amendments to Regulation 3. These figures are approximations, as actual fee revenue depends on a variety of factors, some of which are difficult to predict (e.g., year-to-year fluctuations in industrial activities).

Table 1. Projected Fee Revenue for FYE 2011

Permit Fees	
New & Modified Permit Fees, Permit to Operate Renewal Fees, Title V Fees	\$27,724,000
Other Fees	
AB 2588 Fees (includes State pass-through)	\$676,000
Asbestos, and Soil Excavation, Notification Fees	\$1,582,000
Registration Fees (includes an estimated \$350,000 in PERP fees from CARB)	\$800,000
Hearing Board Fees	\$22,000
Total	\$30,804,000

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 A. A detailed description of the proposed amendments follows.

- Index Section 3-240: Biogenic Carbon Dioxide

The term “Biogenic Carbon Dioxide” was added as Section 3-240 in 2008, but was inadvertently omitted from the Regulation’s index. The proposed amendments would add this section to the index.

- Section 3-209: Small Business

The definition of “Small Business” would be modified to increase the gross annual income limit from \$600,000 to \$750,000. This would increase the number of facilities that are eligible for Small Business Discounts on permit applications under Section 3-302.1 (discount of 50 percent), and Hearing Board fees under Schedule A (discount of 50 percent or more, depending on the applicable fee).

The \$750,000 limit was chosen based on the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) size standards. The SBA provides size standards by industry type, however, while the District provides one threshold across all industries. The \$750,000 value is the lowest size standard provided by the SBA, and it is believed to be appropriate for use in Regulation 3.

- Section 3-241: Green Business

The term “Green Business” would be added to the definitions under Section 3-241. A new Green Business Discount is proposed to be added as Section 3-302.6.

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

Permit application filing fees would be increased by 5 percent (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), from \$337 to \$354.

A new provision is proposed that would allow the APCO to reduce the permit 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. (A similar provision is proposed to be added in Section 3-331 for registration fees). The District has recently completed a pilot program for mobile coaters that provided a “credit” to affected businesses for attending a school held by staff (that provided information about regulatory requirements) and registering their operations with the District. Based on the success of this pilot program, District staff believes that this concept should be applied to other categories of sources (e.g., small printers and boilers). Staff is proposing to

establish this credit on a case-by-case basis for each source category based on consideration of the amount that would provide an adequate financial incentive for attending the school, while not significantly impacting fee revenue.

A new Section 3-302.6 is also proposed that would create a Green Business Discount on permit application fees for facilities that have been certified under the Bay Area Green Business Program. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) coordinates this Program, which is implemented by Green Business Coordinators in each of the nine Bay Area counties. The regional and local programs are funded by Bay Area counties and their partners, including cities, regional and state agencies, utilities, special districts and nonprofit organizations. The counties collaborate to develop regional standards that businesses must meet to qualify. These include complying with relevant regulations and implementing a specified number of measures to conserve energy and water, and prevent waste and pollution. More than 1,800 businesses and public agencies have been certified under the Program since 1997.

The Green Business Discount will be provided on permit applications for businesses that have already been certified under the Program. Since compliance with applicable environmental regulations, including obtaining necessary permits, is needed to be certified, the new fee discount would not be available to businesses that are applying for their initial District permits prior to certification. Any subsequent permit applications for new and modified sources from a certified Green Business, however, would be eligible for the discount.

A discount of 10 percent is considered appropriate for the Green Business Discount. Some Green Businesses may also qualify for the 50 percent Small Business Discount, resulting in a total discount of 60 percent on filing fees, initial fees, and risk screening fees.

- Section 3-309: Duplicate Permit

The proposed amendment for Section 3-309 is a 5 percent increase (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) in the fee for a duplicate Permit to Operate, from \$69 to \$72 per permit.

- Section 3-311: Banking

The proposed amendment for Section 3-311 is a 5 percent increase in the filing fee for banking applications (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), from \$337 to \$354.

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

No change in regulatory language is proposed for Section 3-312.1, which requires an additional annual fee equal to 15 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 increase along with the

proposed 5 percent increase in Permit to Operate renewal fees 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 for Section 3-312.2 is a 5 percent increase in the annual fee (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) for a facility that elects to use an Alternative Compliance Plan (ACP) contained in Regulation 2, Rule 9: Interchangeable Emission Reduction Credits. The fee for each source included in the ACP would be increased from \$850 to \$893, and the maximum fee would be increased from to \$8,509 to \$8,934.

- Section 3-318: Public Notice Fees, Schools

The proposed amendment for Section 3-318 is a 5 percent increase in the fee (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) for the preparation and distribution of public notices required under Health and Safety Code Section 42301.6(b) for new/modified sources that would be located in proximity to a school site. The existing fee of \$2000, which is collected up-front before notification is initiated, would be increased from \$2000 to \$2100. It should be noted that, under Section 3-318.3, any portion of this fee that is not used for preparation and distribution of public notices is refunded to the applicant.

- Section 3-320: Toxic Inventory Fees

The maximum toxic inventory fee for a small business specified in Section 3-320.1 would be increased by 5 percent (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) from \$7,774 to \$8,131.

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

The processing fees for renewal of Permits to Operate specified in Sections 3-327.1 through 3-327.6 would be increased by 5 percent (rounded to the nearest whole dollar).

- 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 5 percent from \$337 to \$354. The portion of the risk screening fee that is based on the type of source involved would also be increased by 5 percent.

- Section 3-331: Registration Fees

A new provision has been added that would allow the APCO to reduce registration fees by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner or operator of the source attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District. A similar provision is proposed for permit fees, as was previously described.

- Section 3-417: Temporary Amnesty for Unpermitted and Unregistered Sources

A new Section 3-417 is proposed that allows the APCO to declare an amnesty period, during which the District may waive all or part of the penalty fees for sources that are currently operating without valid Permits to Operate and/or equipment registrations. A similar provision already exists in the District's permit rule under Section 2-1-416: Temporary Amnesty for Unpermitted Sources. Regulation 3 is believed to be the more appropriate place in the District's regulations for this provision, and Section 2-1-416 will be considered for deletion during upcoming amendments to Regulation 2, Rule 1. The new Section 3-417 also updates terms to be consistent with Regulation 3, and extends the applicability of amnesty to include equipment registrations.

- Fee Schedules

All fees contained in each existing fee schedule in Regulation 3 would be increased by 5 percent, except for Schedule P, which would be increased by 10 percent.

Fees for Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees, are calculated by a formula that includes the fee revenue that is to be collected for District purposes, as well as the fee revenue that is to be passed through to the State to recover State agency costs related to the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. The District portion of variable F_T , the total amount of fees to be collected, used to calculate fees for Schedule N is proposed to be increased by 5 percent. This change does not require any modifications to the language of Schedule N.

In addition, Schedule N is being updated to use Cancer Potency Factors instead of Unit Risk Factors. Cal/EPA's Office of Health Hazard Assessment has revised the method of calculating cancer risk, using Cancer Potency Factors (based on dosage) instead of Unit Risk Factors (based on concentrations). The change has been made revenue neutral by incorporating a new normalizing coefficient (28.6) that was derived considering appropriate unit conversions as follows.

$$\text{URF (m}^3/\mu\text{g)} = \text{CPF (kg-day/mg)} * (20 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}) / (70 \text{ kg}) (1000 \mu\text{g/mg})$$

$$\text{URF} = 2.86 \text{ E-4 CPF}$$

$$100,000 * \text{URF} = 28.6 * \text{CPF}$$

Revised Schedule N also clarifies that fees are based on Cancer Potency Factors and non-cancer chronic Reference Exposure Levels for the inhalation pathway only. This is not a change in practice; the formerly used Unit Risk Factors were exclusively used for inhalation exposure.

4. PROJECTED FEE REVENUE AND COSTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

With the proposed amendments, the District's projected fee revenue for permitted sources for FYE 2011 is \$27.7 million. The 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicated that,

for FYE 2009, the District's program activity costs for permitted sources were \$41.3 million.

With the proposed amendments, the District's projected fee revenue for non-permitted sources for FYE 2011 is \$3.1 million (this includes revenue from Schedule A: Hearing Board Fees, Schedule L: Asbestos Operations, Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees, 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 U: Indirect Source Review Fees, and \$350,000 in estimated fee revenue that the District expects to receive from CARB under their Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). The 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicated that, for FYE 2009, the District's program activity costs for non-permitted sources subject to fees were \$4.1 million.

5. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR PROPOSED FEE INCREASES

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 limits the allowable percentage increase in fees for authorities to construct and permits to operate (i.e., operating/new and modified permit fees) to 15 percent per year.

H&S Code section 42311(g) authorizes air districts to adopt a schedule of fees to be assessed on areawide 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, and fees for Indirect Source Review.

H&S Code section 44380(a) authorizes air districts to adopt a fee schedule that recovers the costs to the air district and the State 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.

The proposed fee amendments are in accordance with all applicable authorities

provided in the California Health and Safety Code. Based on the results of the 2010 Cost Recovery Study, permit fee revenue after adoption of the proposed amendments would still be well below the District's direct and indirect program activity costs associated with air quality programs covering permitted sources. Similarly, fee revenue for non-permitted areawide sources would be below the District's costs of programs related to these sources. Toxic Inventory fee revenue would be below the District's costs of implementing the AB 2588 program. Hearing Board fee revenue would be below the District's program activity costs associated with Hearing Board activities related to variances and permit appeals. (Note that fee revenue has not been projected for FYE 2011 for Schedule U: Indirect Source Review Fees. This fee schedule will not be effective until the adoption of a District Indirect Source Review rule, which is not expected to occur until near the end of FYE 2011). 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 increase or decrease 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 considered 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. Increases in annual permit renewal fees for most small businesses (e.g., dry cleaners, auto body shops, and office buildings with a backup generator) would be less than \$50, with the exception of gas stations, which would increase by an average of about \$100.

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. A comparison of permit renewal fees recently completed by District staff for 12 different categories of sources indicated that South Coast AQMD fees are approximately 2.6 times higher than District fees, on average.

The annual permit renewal fees for Title V facilities would increase by an estimated 5.3 to 8.0 percent, with the average increase being 6.4 percent. Due to the significant differences in size and complexity of these facilities, annual permit fee increases for Title V facilities would cover a considerable range, from about \$100 to \$135,000. The annual permit renewal fees for the five Bay Area refineries, the District's highest fee payers, would increase by an estimated average of 5.8 percent, or \$98,000.

District staff is sympathetic to businesses that are impacted by the current economic downturn, but feel that the additional fee revenue is needed to continue the District's core regulatory programs and other air quality initiatives (even with these fee increases, and cost containment measures, the District will likely need to draw on its reserve accounts in FYE 2011 to cover expenses). In general, District fee increases are expected to have a minor financial impact on businesses relative to other factors (e.g., the costs of property and labor).

6.3 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 29, 2010, the District issued a notice for a public workshop to discuss with interested parties an initial proposal to increase District 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 was held on February 22, 2010. Fifteen members of the public attended the workshop. On March 24, 2010, District staff provided a briefing on the proposed amendments to the District Board of Directors' Budget and Finance Committee. A Public Hearing Notice was issued on April 2, 2010.

A public hearing to accept testimony on the proposed amendments was held on May 5, 2010. At this meeting, the District's governing board directed staff to bring the current staff proposal back for consideration of adoption at the second of two required public hearings. The Board also directed staff to have a contractor prepare an updated Cost Recovery Study for use in preparing fee amendments for FYE 2012.

A second public hearing has been scheduled for June 16, 2010, to consider adoption of the proposed amendments. If adopted, the amendments would be made effective on July 1, 2010.

Under H&S Code section 41512.5, the adoption or revision of fees for non-permitted sources require 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 U: Indirect Source Review Fees. The two public hearings previously described fulfill the requirements of H&S Code section 41512.5.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

As of the date of this report, two sets of written comments have been received by the District on the fee proposal as follows: (1) William J. Quinn of California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB), and (2) Guy Bjerke of the Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA). Three additional comments were provided orally, either at the public workshop or by telephone call. These included the owners of two auto body shops and one dry cleaner. A summary of the comments received, and District staff responses to these comments, follows.

CCEEB Comments: The commenter indicates that his organization does not support the fee proposal, and does not understand the justification for the 10 percent fee increase for Title V facilities. He indicates that all businesses are in a very difficult economic period, not simply small businesses. He indicates that his organization can support limiting fee increases to 5 percent for all categories. The commenter also reiterated these comments at testimony provided at the public hearing held on May 5, 2010.

Response: District staff acknowledges the difficulties that many businesses are having in the economic downturn, but believe that the proposed fee increases are needed to maintain core regulatory programs.

It is important to note that the proposed 10 percent increase in fees under Schedule P will not result in a 10 percent increase in annual permit renewal fees for any Title V facility. Schedule P is one of a number of District fee schedules that apply to Title V facilities. The staff proposal would increase annual permit fees for Title V facilities by an average of 6.4 percent.

The reason that staff has proposed a 10 percent increase in Schedule P Title V fees, rather than the 5 percent increase proposed for all other fees, is that Schedule P is under-collecting by a substantial amount relative to the point of full cost recovery. The 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicates that fee revenue from Schedule P covered just 46 percent of the associated program activity costs, representing a deficit of about \$1.5 million. The staff proposal will increase fee revenue from the schedule by approximately \$300,000.

WSPA Comments: The commenter indicates that he is concerned about the fundamental unfairness of the District's fee structure and how the fees the District charges appear to remain disconnected from the level of service provided to the fee-paying customer. He indicates that WSPA members have reported that, over the past five years, their District fees have increased by an average of 70 percent while at the same time District staff time devoted to their issues has not. The commenter urges the District to establish a real nexus between fees charged and the services provided, and make a similar commitment to containing costs.

Response: Existing permit fee revenue falls well short of recovering the District's program activity costs. Fee increases that have been adopted over the past five years have been needed due to increases in program costs resulting from inflation and other factors, and to reduce the cost recovery gap so that a greater percentage of the District's county property tax revenue can be used for other initiatives and programs that improve air quality but that do not have a dedicated funding source. It is therefore not reasonable to expect that the "level-of-service" provided by District staff will increase in proportion to fee increases.

The District has implemented a number of measures to contain costs, including reducing expenditures on services and supplies, and maintaining vacant staff positions. The District has also implemented projects to increase the efficiency of operations. One major project that has been underway for several years, and that is scheduled to be implemented in the next fiscal year, is the Production System project. This project is expected to further increase efficiencies of operations, and result in reductions in permit evaluation time periods.

Staff plans on having a contractor complete an updated cost recovery study for use in preparing fee amendments for FYE 2012. The last such study was completed in 2005 by the accounting firm Stonefield Josephson, Inc. (staff has updated the analysis of cost recovery each year since that Study was completed using the same methodology). The upcoming study will also focus on how District costs have been contained, and how cost increases can be mitigated without reducing the level of service provided. As was done for the 2005 Study, a stakeholder Steering Committee will be convened to provide input in the preparation of the updated Cost Recovery Study.

Additional Comments: Two auto body shop owners, and one dry cleaner owner, indicated that fees should not be increased because of the economic downturn. All three commenters indicated that their income had been significantly reduced due to business conditions.

Response: District staff is sympathetic to businesses that are impacted by the current economic downturn, but feel that fee increases are needed to continue the District's core regulatory programs and other air quality initiatives. Even with these fee increases, and cost containment measures, the District will likely need to draw on its reserve accounts in FYE 2011 to cover expenses. In general, District fee increases are expected to have a minor financial impact on businesses relative to other factors. The increase in annual permit fees for many small businesses would be less than \$50.



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

STAFF REPORT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES

JUNE 6, 2010

APPENDIX A PROPOSED REGULATORY LANGUAGE

**REGULATION 3
FEES**

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REGULATION 3 FEES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

3-100 GENERAL

3-101 Description: This regulation establishes fees to be charged for Hearing Board filings, for permits, banking, renewal of permits, costs of environmental documentation, asbestos operations, air toxics inventories, equipment registrations, soil excavation and underground tank removals, and indirect source review.

(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)

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 ~~\$600,000~~\$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)
- 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 PM₁₀ in an amount calculated by the APCO equal to or exceeding 50 tons per year.
- (Adopted 11/2/83; Amended 2/21/90; 6/6/90; 8/2/95; 6/7/00)
- 3-214 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-215 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-216 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-217 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-218 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-219 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-220 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-221 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-222 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 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 or G-4 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 June 6, 1990)

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 PM₁₀: 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.

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 ~~\$337~~\$354, 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 ~~\$337~~^{\$354}, 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 ~~\$337~~^{\$354} 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)

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, 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_x, CO, SO₂, or PM₁₀ at any source or the emission of a toxic air contaminant above the trigger levels identified in Table 2-5-1

1.4 The condition change does not require a public notice.

306.2 Other 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. 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)

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: An applicant for a duplicate permit to operate shall pay a fee of ~~\$69~~\$72 per permit.

(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)

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, a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee, plus the risk screening fee. A modified gasoline dispensing facility subject to Schedule D that is not required to pay an initial fee shall pay back fees, a late fee equal to 100% of the filing fee, plus the risk screening 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 plus the risk screening 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)

- 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 ~~\$337~~\$354 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 ~~\$337~~\$354.
(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)
- 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 shall pay an annual fee of ~~\$850~~\$893 for each source included in the alternative compliance plan, not to exceed ~~\$8,500~~\$8,934.
(Adopted 5/19/82; Amended 6/4/86; 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)
- 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 environmental evaluation required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, 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), as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing and reviewing the required environmental 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 ~~\$2000~~\$2100 per application, and
- 318.2 The District's cost exceeding ~~\$2000~~\$2100 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)
- 3-319 Major Stationary Source Fees:** Any major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, or PM₁₀ shall pay a fee based on Schedule M. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.
(Adopted 6/6/90; Amended 8/2/95; 6/7/00)
- 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 ~~\$7,744~~\$8,131 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)

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 as follows:

327.1 ~~\$67~~\$70 for facilities with one permitted source, including gasoline dispensing facilities,

327.2 ~~\$130~~\$137 for facilities with 2 to 5 permitted sources,

327.3 ~~\$264~~\$274 for facilities with 6 to 10 permitted sources,

327.4 ~~\$394~~\$411 for facilities with 11 to 15 permitted sources,

327.5 ~~\$520~~\$546 for facilities with 16 to 20 permitted sources,

327.6 ~~\$654~~\$684 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)

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)
- 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)
- 3-400 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 an additional 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 an additional late fee equal to 50 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
 - 405.3 Renewal of Permit to Operate: The facility will be notified that the permit has lapsed and that further operation is no longer authorized. Reinstatement of lapsed Permits to Operate will require the payment of reinstatement fees in addition to all fees specified on the invoice. Fees shall be calculated using fee schedules in effect at either the time of reinstatement or at the time additional fees are assessed under subsection 3-405.2.
 - 3.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include all fees specified on the invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 10 percent of all

- fees specified on the invoice.
- 3.2 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 invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 50 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.
- 405.4 Other Fees: Persons who have not paid the fee by the invoice due date, shall pay a 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.
- 4.1 Fees received more than 30 days after the invoice due date must include a late fee of 10 percent of the original invoiced fee.
(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)
- 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.

**SCHEDULE A
HEARING BOARD FEES¹**

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

		Large 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>\$2292</u> <u>\$2407</u> <u>\$1147</u> <u>\$1204</u>	<u>\$343</u> <u>\$360</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</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>\$1377</u> <u>\$1446</u> <u>\$687</u> <u>\$721</u>	<u>\$343</u> <u>\$360</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</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>\$914</u> <u>\$960</u> <u>\$687</u> <u>\$721</u>	<u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</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>\$914</u> <u>\$960</u> <u>\$687</u> <u>\$721</u>	<u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u>	
5.	For each application to revoke a variance	<u>\$1377</u> <u>\$1446</u>	<u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u>	
6.	For each application for approval of a Schedule of Increments of Progress in accordance with §41703.....	<u>\$914</u> <u>\$960</u>	<u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</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>\$2292</u> <u>\$2407</u> <u>\$1147</u> <u>\$1204</u>	<u>\$343</u> <u>\$360</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u>	
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>\$1377</u> <u>\$1446</u> <u>\$687</u> <u>\$721</u>	<u>\$343</u> <u>\$360</u> <u>\$115</u> <u>\$121</u>	

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		Large Companies	Small Business	Third Party
9.	For each Appeal (Permit, Banking, Title V).....	\$2293 <u>\$2407</u> per hearing day	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u> per hearing day	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u> for entire appeal period
10.	For each application for intervention in accordance with Hearing Board Rules §§2.3, 3.6 & 4.6.....	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u>	\$230 <u>\$242</u>	
11.	For each application to Modify or Terminate an abatement order	\$2292 <u>\$2407</u> per hearing day	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u> per hearing day	
12.	For each application for an interim variance in accordance with §42351	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u>	\$230 <u>\$242</u>	
13.	For each application for an emergency variance in accordance with §42359.5.....	\$572 <u>\$601</u>	\$115 <u>\$121</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	\$1147 <u>\$1204</u>	\$343 <u>\$360</u>	\$343 <u>\$360</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 person who certifies under penalty of perjury that payment of the foregoing fees will cause an unreasonable hardship, may be excused from the payment of fees by order of the Hearing Board on that account.
 (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)

**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 \$2.20 <u>\$2.31</u> Per Pound
Organic gases, except methane and those containing sulfur	
Carbon Monoxide	
Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)	
Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)	
Particulate matter	
Toxic Air Contaminants	All at \$10.93 <u>\$11.47</u> Per Pound
Asbestos	
Benzene	
Cadmium	
Carbon tetrachloride	
Chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans (15 species)	
Ethylene dibromide	
Ethylene dichloride	
Ethylene oxide	
Formaldehyde	
Hexavalent chromium	
Methylene chloride	
Nickel	
Perchloroethylene	
1,3-Butadiene	
Inorganic arsenic	
Beryllium	
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	
Vinyl chloride	
Lead	
1,4-Dioxane	
Trichloroethylene	

**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, the fee is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 20) \times \text{number of days allowed in variance} \times \text{~~\$2.45~~\$2.57}$$

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:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 40) \times \text{number of days allowed by variance} \times \text{~~\$2.45~~\$2.57}$$

* 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)

**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: ~~\$42.35~~\$44.46 per MM BTU/HOUR
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$226~~\$237
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$79,018~~\$82,969

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: ~~\$337~~\$354 plus ~~\$42.35~~\$44.46 per MM BTU/hr
 - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$563~~\$591
 - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$42.35~~\$44.46 per MM BTU/Hr *
 - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$226~~\$237 *
 - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$79,018~~\$82,969
 - * 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: ~~\$21.17~~\$22.23 per MM BTU/HOUR
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$161~~\$169
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$39,508~~\$41,483

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)

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-~~165~~0.173 cents per gallon
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$182~~\$191
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$24,806~~\$26,046

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: ~~\$337~~\$354 plus 0-~~165~~0.173 cents per gallon
 - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$519~~\$545
 - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: 0-~~165~~0.173 cents per gallon *
 - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$182~~\$191 *
 - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$24,806~~\$26,046

* 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-~~083~~0.087 cents per gallon
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: ~~\$130~~\$137
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$12,403~~\$13,023

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)

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: ~~\$165.95~~\$174.25 per single product nozzle (spn)
~~\$165.95~~\$174.25 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)
2. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: ~~\$63.56~~\$66.74 per single product nozzle (spn)
~~\$63.56~~\$66.74 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:

$$\frac{\$229.51}{\$240.99} \times \left\{ \left[(mpn_{\text{proposed}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{proposed}} \right] - \left[(mpn_{\text{existing}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{existing}} \right] \right\}$$

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 ~~\$337~~\$354 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: ~~\$2,180~~\$2,289 per single product loading arm
~~\$2,180~~\$2,289 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: ~~\$2,517~~\$2,643
- b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$2,180~~\$2,289 *

* 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: ~~\$608~~\$638 per single product loading arm
~~\$608~~\$638 per product for multi-product arms

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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)

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: ~~\$365~~\$383
 - b. If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$365~~\$383
 - c. If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$734~~\$771 per 1,000 gallons
 - d. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$29,186~~\$30,645

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: ~~\$337~~\$354 plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$702~~\$737
 - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee *
 - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$365~~\$383 *
 - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$29,186~~\$30,645

* 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: ~~\$263~~\$276
 - b. If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$263~~\$276
 - c. If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$365~~\$383 per 1,000 gallons
 - d. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$14,591~~\$15,321

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)

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: ~~\$328~~\$344

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: ~~\$665~~\$698
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$328~~\$344 *
 - * 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: ~~\$237~~\$249

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: ~~\$2,019~~\$2,120

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: ~~\$2,356~~\$2,474
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$2,019~~\$2,120 *
 - * 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: ~~\$1,008~~\$1,058

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: ~~\$2,854~~\$2,997

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: ~~\$3,191~~\$3,351
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$2,854~~\$2,997 *
 - * 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: ~~\$1,426~~\$1,497

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.

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G-3. FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-3, For each source in a G-3 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: ~~\$16,565~~\$17,393
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: ~~\$16,902~~\$17,747
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$16,565~~\$17,393 *
 - * 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: ~~\$8,282~~\$8,696
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: ~~\$47,335~~\$49,702
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: ~~\$47,672~~\$50,056
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$47,335~~\$49,702 *
 - * 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: ~~\$23,667~~\$24,850
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: ~~\$37,272~~\$39,136
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: ~~\$37,609~~\$39,489
 - b. RSF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$37,272~~\$39,136 *
 - * 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: ~~\$18,635~~\$19,567
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)

SCHEDULE G-1
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Dipping	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Calcining Kilns, excluding those processing cement, 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 500,000 amp-hours per year or Hard Chrome
Foil Manufacturing – Any Converting or Rolling Lines	Any Metal or Alloy Foils
Galvanizing Equipment	Any

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
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 processes	Any Hydrocarbons
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

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
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 Petroleum Refining – Storage Ponds)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum 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)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
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)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Furnaces – Electric Arc	Any Metals or Alloys
Furnaces – Electric Induction	Any Metals or Alloys
Incinerators – Medical Waste, excluding units burning 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)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Acid Regeneration Units	Sulfuric or Hydrochloric Acid only
Annealing Lines (continuous only)	Metals and Alloys
Calcining Kilns (see G-1 for Calcining Kilns processing 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

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
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: ~~\$319~~\$335
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$25,499~~\$26,774

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 gal/yr: ~~\$319~~\$335
 - ii. If gross throughput is more than 3,000 gallons/year: ~~\$245~~\$226 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/yr: ~~\$319~~\$335
 - ii. If gross throughput is more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$641~~\$673 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: ~~\$337~~\$354 plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$656~~\$689
 - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee *
 - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$319~~\$335 *
 - e. Maximum RSF per source is: ~~\$25,499~~\$26,774

* 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: ~~\$230~~\$242
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: ~~\$12,748~~\$13,385

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/yr: ~~\$230~~\$242
- ii. If gross throughput is more than 3,000 gallons/year: ~~\$408~~\$113 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/yr: ~~\$230~~\$242
- ii. If gross throughput is more than 1,000 gallons/year: ~~\$349~~\$335 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)

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: ~~\$328~~\$344
 - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: ~~\$328~~\$344 plus
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: ~~\$9.78~~\$10.27 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: ~~\$337~~\$354 plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RSF for first TAC source: ~~\$665~~\$698
 - c. RSF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee *
 - d. Minimum RSF per additional TAC source: ~~\$328~~\$344 *

* 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: ~~\$237~~\$249
 - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: ~~\$237~~\$249 plus
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: ~~\$4.94~~\$5.16 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)

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

1. INITIAL FEE:
 - a. Inactive or Closed Solid Waste Disposal Sites ~~\$2,187~~\$2,296
 - b. Active Solid Waste Disposal Sites ~~\$4,373~~\$4,592

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: ~~\$337~~\$354 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. Inactive or Closed Solid Waste Disposal Sites ~~\$1,093~~\$1,148
 - b. Active Solid Waste Disposal Sites ~~\$2,187~~\$2,296

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) ~~\$1,314~~\$1,380
 - b. Inactive Site Questionnaire evaluation as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b) ~~\$659~~\$692
 - 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) ~~\$659~~\$692
 - d. Evaluation of Initial or Amended Design Capacity Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 405 ~~\$484~~\$508
 - e. Evaluation of Initial or Periodic NMOC Emission Rate Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Sections 406 or 407 ~~\$1,386~~\$1,455
 - f. Evaluation of Closure Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 409 ~~\$484~~\$508
 - g. Evaluation of Annual Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 411 ~~\$1,213~~\$1,274

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, a solid waste disposal site 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)

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: ~~\$110~~\$116 for amounts 100 to 500 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$408~~\$428 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$593~~\$623 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2000 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$810~~\$856 for amounts greater than 2000 square feet or linear feet.
 - b. Cancellation: ~~\$53~~\$56 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: ~~\$314~~\$330 for amounts 100 to 159 square feet or 100 to 259 linear feet or 35 cubic feet
~~\$453~~\$476 for amounts 160 square feet or 260 linear feet to 500 square or linear feet or greater than 35 cubic feet.
~~\$659~~\$692 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$972~~\$1,021 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2500 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$1,386~~\$1,455 for amounts 2501 square feet or linear feet to 5000 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$1,903~~\$1,998 for amounts 5001 square feet or linear feet to 10000 square feet or linear feet.
~~\$2,421~~\$2,542 for amounts greater than 10000 square feet or linear feet.
 - b. Cancellation: ~~\$149~~\$156 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: ~~\$53~~\$56
 - b. Cancellation: ~~\$53~~\$56 (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: ~~\$223~~\$234
 - b. Cancellation: ~~\$149~~\$156 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: ~~\$374~~\$390

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: ~~\$223~~\$234
 - b. Cancellation: ~~\$149~~\$156 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)

SCHEDULE M
MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE FEES
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

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

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Organic Compounds | \$100.77 <u>\$105.81</u> per ton |
| 2. | Sulfur Oxides | \$100.77 <u>\$105.81</u> per ton |
| 3. | Nitrogen Oxides | \$100.77 <u>\$105.81</u> per ton |
| 4. | PM ₁₀ | \$100.77 <u>\$105.81</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 PM₁₀, if occurring in an amount less than 50 tons per year, shall not be counted.

(Amended 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 7/1/98; 5/9/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03; 6/2/04;
6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09)

**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 \$75 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 \$75 + $S_L \times (w_i - 1000)$ 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 ~~Unit Risk Factor (URF)~~ inhalation cancer potency factor (CPF, in kilogram-day/milligram) for the substance times ~~28.6 one hundred thousand (in cubic meters/microgram)~~ if the emission is a carcinogen, or by the reciprocal of the inhalation chronic reference exposure level (REL_c) for the substance (in cubic meters/microgram) if the emission is not a carcinogen [use ~~URF and REL_c~~ CPF and REL as listed in Table 2-5-1]:

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

n = number of toxic substances emitted by facility

E_j = amount of substance i emitted by facility in lbs/year

Q_i = $\frac{28.6 * CPF_{URF} * 10^5}{1}$, if i is a carcinogen; or

Q_i = $[REL_c]^{-1}$, 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:

$$S_L = \frac{F_T - (75 \times N_S) - (75 \times N_L) - (5 \times N_{NOZ})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_L} (w_j - 1000)}$$

(Amended 12/15/93; 6/15/05; 5/2/07)

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 ~~\$364~~\$400 per source
- b. MFR EMISSIONS FEE..... ~~\$14.34~~\$15.77 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 FEES ~~\$3,641~~\$4,005 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 ~~\$507~~\$558 per application
- b. SYNTHETIC MINOR INITIAL PERMIT FEE ~~\$355~~\$391 per source
- c. SYNTHETIC MINOR REVISION FEE..... ~~\$355~~\$391 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 applicable fees according to 3a-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 ~~\$507~~\$558 per application
- b. MFR INITIAL PERMIT FEE ~~\$491~~\$540 per source
- c. MFR ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENT FEE ~~\$144~~\$158 per application
- d. MFR MINOR REVISION FEE ~~\$720~~\$792 per source modified
- e. MFR SIGNIFICANT REVISION FEE ~~\$1,343~~\$1,477 per source modified
- f. MFR REOPENING FEE ~~\$440~~\$484 per source modified
- g. MFR RENEWAL FEE ~~\$214~~\$235 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 ~~\$757~~\$833 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 ~~\$8,746~~\$9,621

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 ~~\$86~~\$95 per source, not to exceed ~~\$8,518~~\$9,370

(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)

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: ~~\$134~~\$141

(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)

**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: ~~\$360~~\$378 per facility
 - b. Conveyorized Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: ~~\$100~~\$105 per facility
 - c. Under-fired Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: ~~\$360~~\$378 per facility
 - d. Under-fired Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: ~~\$100~~\$105 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: ~~\$180~~\$189
 - b. Dry Cleaning Machine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: ~~\$125~~\$131

 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: ~~\$120~~\$126
 - b. Diesel Engine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: ~~\$80~~\$84

 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 ONE-TIME REGISTRATION FEE ~~\$425~~\$446 per facility
 - b. Each boiler, steam generator or process heater subject to Regulation 9-7-404, after the first ONE-TIME REGISTRATION FEE ~~\$50~~\$53 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: ~~\$215~~\$226
 - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: ~~\$135~~\$142

 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 ~~\$100~~\$105
 - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE ~~\$60~~\$63
- (Adopted 7/6/07; Amended 12/5/07; 5/21/08; 7/30/08; 11/19/08; 12/3/08; 5/20/09)

**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 an Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) project shall pay the following fee (including NOA Discovery Notifications which would trigger an ADMP review): ~~\$267~~\$280

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: ~~\$2,369~~\$2,487

(Adopted 6/6/07; Amended 5/21/08; 5/20/09)

**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 ~~\$0.045~~\$0.048 per metric ton

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

Direct Global Warming Potential Relative to Carbon Dioxide*

GHG	GWP**
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-43-1-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

* Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Second Assessment Report: Climate Change 1995).

** 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)

**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: | \$533 <u>\$560</u> |
| b. Non-residential or mixed use project: | \$796 <u>\$836</u> |

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 May 20, 2009)