



Policy Division



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TO: Liberty Hill Foundation
CC: Community and Business Stakeholders

FROM: Department of City Planning
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SUBJECT: **MEMO 2: LAND USE IMPACTS AND REGULATORY ANALYSIS-
GAPS AND LIMITATIONS**

The following is the second memo written in accordance with the Department of City Planning's grant agreement with the Liberty Hill Foundation. The grant agreement establishes a partnership that aims to develop the Clean Up Green Up (CUGU) pilot policy in three Los Angeles communities: Boyle Heights, Wilmington, and Pacoima. The CUGU pilot policy attempts to address the cumulative health impacts caused by heightened pollutant exposure in neighborhoods adjacent to both stationary and mobile sources of emissions. In an effort to address the environmental justice issues that face these neighborhoods, the CUGU pilot policy aims to implement land use-based performance standards for new and substantially rehabilitated developments within a specific geography while also providing outreach and assistance to existing industrial facilities to increase compliance with current regulation.

This memo is divided into two sections. The first section describes the relationship between land use and cumulative environmental impacts. The second section aims to build on the previous analysis¹ (Memo 1) which outlined the roles and responsibilities of environmental regulators at the Federal, State, regional, and local levels as they pertain to industry. Because this is a City of Los Angeles pilot policy, Clean Up Green Up and the forthcoming analysis will focus on local regulations over which the City has authority. Regional regulations will also be addressed to the extent that their enforcement interrelates with City governance. The second section will outline the inspection process, cost, limitation, and the potential enforcement gaps of relevant existing regulations. This analysis aims to avoid duplicative regulation and provide insight on the measures that are absent from current regulation. The intended goal is to create a comprehensive and effective pilot policy coupled with targeted incentives.

Section 1: Land Use and Cumulative Environmental Impacts

The enforcement of existing environmental regulation is inherently limited in addressing cumulative area-wide health impacts for two main reasons. The first stems from the specialized enforcement authority of each regulatory entity. Entities, such as an air resources board, typically only regulate emission sources effecting one element-either air, water, or soil. However, cumulative health impacts result from exposure to multiple source of emissions from several elements. The cumulative health impacts within a specific geography can also be exacerbated

¹ <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/PolicyInitiatives/ERF-RandRes/ERFramework-RandRMemo1.pdf>

by climate, terrain elevation, and other factors such as sensitive populations and socio-economics that compound over time.

Environmental policy is primarily set by the Federal and State government to establish minimum compliance standards. Those standards are effectuated by setting specific thresholds or metrics enforceable at a more local level. The percent change in air quality, for example, has had measurable progress at the National level over the last decade despite increased population and automobile use.² These trends are a direct result of both mobile and stationary source emissions regulation, which have been filtered down into specific performance thresholds. However, at the local level, enforcement agencies, like the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), can only enforce stated emissions thresholds and prescriptive permitting for facilities or equipment. They do not have the authority to enforce cumulative impacts by capping the number of permits, for example, in order to address the contextual concentration of pollution. This reality is evidenced by the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin's non-attainment status for the 1997 and 2006 24-Hour measure of Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5³ despite the national decrease in PM 2.5 concentration. As a result of the air basin's non-attainment status, the SCAQMD attempts to address the number of permits for facilities that produce Particulate Matter through a financial means (see Section 2, Part 1: Emissions Reduction Credit program for more details), however their purview is limited to regulating the actual source of emission and not the multifaceted context in which that source of emission exists. The intensity of industrial land uses within the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin and the proximity of one emissions source to the next goes beyond emissions regulation and requires the intervention of land use regulation.

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), Air Resources Board (ARB) in their 2005 white paper, "Air Quality and Land Use Hand Book: A Community Health Perspective," outlined the need for local land use decisions to supplement environmental regulation. The paper clearly outlined the second reason as to why existing environmental regulation is limited in addressing cumulative health impacts. Land use planning can limit the public health risks associated with exposure to pollutants by ensuring adequate separation between sensitive land uses and major pollution sources. Environmental regulators, on the other hand, cannot mandate separation of uses. The ARB looks to local government to implement and enforce proximity between environmentally incompatible uses in order to have a meaningful impact on public health outcomes. City governments need to leverage their land use authority to implement siting and distancing (or separation) requirements for both stationary and mobile source of pollution. In sum, the thesis of the ARB's report is that emissions must be seen as a land use issue which can be addressed through a planning process which monitors the surrounding intensity and type of uses. By way of zoning, land use regulators can play a critical role in reducing the concentration of pollution sources. Cities can address cumulative health impacts, particularly in environmental justice communities, where residents have, and continue to be, disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution⁴.

² <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/aqtrends.html>

³ http://www.epa.gov/region09/air/maps/r9_pm25-annual.html,

³http://www.epa.gov/region09/air/maps/r9_pm25.html

⁴ <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces11.html>

Section 2: Regulatory Analysis

The following analysis will focus mainly on local regulations over which the City has authority in order to inform a future land use based CUGU policy. With that said, mobile source emissions must be addressed due to the role they play in ambient air quality. In fact, researchers estimate that 2,000 of the 7,500 annual premature air pollution related deaths in the Los Angeles metro area can be attributed to vehicle emissions alone.⁵ Because there is no comprehensive City-wide enforcement of commercial vehicle movement at the regional or local level, mobile source emissions are not reviewed in detail below. The following does provide a brief overview highlighting a policy issue related to mobile source emissions and goods movement throughout the City.

Nearly all regulations of mobile source emissions are established by the Cal/EPA's Air Resources Board and the California Department of Transportation. Those regulations are typically enforced by the California Highway Patrol. Commercial vehicles of a certain gross vehicle weight must stop at Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Facilities, otherwise known as weigh stations or truck scales, however these stations are only on Interstate Highways. At the City level, the 1999 Transportation Element of the General Plan does establish truck routes. For example, all interstate highways within the City and three designated State Highways are identified as truck routes. The State Highways, or portions thereof, include the Alameda Corridor, Santa Monica Boulevard, and Lincoln Boulevard. In the update to the 1999 Transportation Element, known as Mobility Plan 2035, right-of-ways with high volume truck traffic were mapped showing "de facto" truck routes that crisscross the City. High volume use of non-truck routes by commercial vehicles can damage City streets and result in a greater spread of diesel particulate matter. The lack of enforcement of "de jure" truck routes is a regulatory gap resulting in poor ambient air quality and health consequences for nearby sensitive land uses. As a major generator of truck trips, the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach has adopted a Clean Air Action Plan with a Clean Trucks Program to comply with new State Drayage Trucking rules, however, these plans and programs primarily focus on port-related activities and have little impact on City-wide truck traffic. As an example, designated truck routes can be enforced by requiring drivers to have a bill of lading on hand, showing the points of origin and destination for all truck trips.

The following section provides a detailed analysis of existing regulations at the regional and local level, the respective inspection processes, costs, limitations, and enforcement gaps. The analysis of the regional regulations covers air and hazardous waste. In most cases the following regional regulations have some interdependent process with one or more City departments. This analysis hopes to identify where there is an opportunity to streamline or improve existing oversight. In other cases, the regulation functions autonomously from the City but is outlined here to provide further transparency and anecdotal information on industrial regulation.

1) Regional Regulations

a) South Coast Air Quality Management District

The South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) inspection and enforcement process has three steps. A pre-inspection phase, an in-person inspection, and a closing conference. The pre-inspection phase consists of reviewing the facility's permits to operate and compliance history. The inspection consists of a tour of the facility with the inspector and the facility representative to observe equipment, and day-to-day practices. The closing conference is a discussion between the facility representative and the inspector who will later provide a written report. It is SCAQMD's practice to identify facilities for inspections in advance of the actual visit. Public complaints can result in an unannounced inspection to a facility.

⁵ Caiazza, Fabio, et al. "Air pollution and early deaths in the United States. Part I: Quantifying the impact of major sectors in 2005." (Mobility Plan 2035) Atmospheric Environment (2013).

In general, the penalties for operating, building, constructing, installing, altering or replacing equipment without obtaining a permit first results in higher permit fees.⁶ Annual operating permit renewal fees are also assessed on an ongoing basis to maintain valid permits. Additionally, small businesses are eligible for reduced fee rates of up to 50 percent. According to SCAQMD a small business is defined as one which is independently owned and operated and meets the following criteria⁷: 1) the number of employees is 10 or less; and 2) the total gross annual receipts are \$500,000 or less; or 3) the business is a not-for-profit training center.

Typically, applicants proposing any new construction, modification, or change of use will submit their plans to the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS). Those plans will be checked and the industrial business applicants are sent to other departments or agencies, such as SCAQMD, for separate approvals. Once those approvals are complete and any corrections requested by the LADBS are made by the applicant, LADBS verifies and issues a permit allowing construction to commence. After construction is inspected in the field by LADBS and all approvals are cleared and finalized, the Certificate of Occupancy is issued. California Government Code (section 65850.2) prohibits cities from issuing a final certificate of occupancy to a business without clearance from the local air quality agency, in this case the SCAQMD.

With that overview, the following chart provides a side-by-side comparison of existing SCAQMD regulations.

⁶ <http://sfdev.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-iii/rule-301.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

⁷ <http://sfdev.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-i/rule-102-definition-of-terms.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)				
Regulation	Inspection/Enforcement	Cost/Penalty	Limitation/Exceptions	Potential Gap
Permit to Construct/ Permit to Operate	Prior to installation of new or relocated equipment, or prior to modification of existing equipment, the operator of the equipment is required to obtain a Permit to Construct (PC). This process includes a permit application and an on-site inspection by SCAQMD inspectors prior to issuing the PC or Permit to Operate (PO). Violations are self-reported and if corrected warrant penalties that are consistently and predictably lower than penalties for violations which are discovered by the AQMD.	Costs vary depending on equipment/process, new or returning permits, change of condition, and/or modification or alteration, and other factors. Fees can range from approx. \$1,300 to \$25,000. Annual fees range between approximately \$400-\$3,000 depending on how many pieces of equipment are permitted and what type of emissions are released from the equipment. Administrative charges for permit conditions can range from approximately \$530- \$725. For details, please reference the Permit Fee Schedule (Attachment A). Once a business pays fees, SCAQMD will give paper clearance vs. permit clearance to proceed to LADBS due to the time frame for issuing permits. PC s and POs can take anywhere between 6 weeks to 3 months to issue.	All permits are done by mail or in person only (no automate permit process exist), and can only be done on Tuesdays-Friday 7-5pm.	The self-reporting model creates a gap, even though reduced penalties are intended to serve as an incentive.
Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) Required for new or changing facilities within a non-attainment area.	ERCs are given based on actual emissions vs. Potential to Emit-PTE (i.e. existing emissions amount, altered amount using Best Available Control Technology [BACT], and remaining amount measured in lbs per day). Emission reductions can be achieved by equipment alteration, equipment removal, facility closure, process change, etc., and are verified by SCAQMD inspectors.	New source review fee are approximately \$1,400; non new source review fee are approximately \$530. Sale price of ERC certificates are given on a ratio determined by the air board and are in dollars per pound per hour. The price for credits can be a major financial disincentive for applicants, as is currently the case with credits for PM, however they is no moratorium on PM credits. ERCs application can be expedited.	SCAQMD does not allow PC in non-attainment area to ensure that additional emissions do not impede progress towards attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). PC are only allowed if BACTs are implemented and provide measurable emission offsets to mitigate the increase.	The Los Angeles South-Coast Air Basin is in non-attainment for PM 2.5 and Ozone. Additional information is needed to determine if BACTs result in measurable emissions offsets in order to determine what type of gap, if any, exists under this program.
Title V Standard air quality permitting process for Major Sources of emissions.	As a courtesy, SCAQMD identifies and notifies facility owners/operators that they are subject to Title V, however owners/operators are ultimately responsible for determining whether Title V applies to their facility. Prior to issuance of a permit, applications (for construction or operation) are evaluated for compliance with Public Notice requirements for facilities that have risks or emissions that exceed the specified thresholds, or for equipment located within 1,000 feet of a school. A 30-day public comment period is held. Title V permits require an additional 45-day review period by EPA. Permits are only issued after the public notice and after considering comments from the public and EPA. Title V is subject to periodic monitoring, testing and recordkeeping by SCAQMD inspectors (with some overview by ARB) to comply with the State Implementation Plan (SIP).	Permit fees depend on the number of devices and the date of the application as fees change yearly. Fees range from approximately \$3,000 to \$11,000. Public hearing fees are approximately \$1,900 plus approximately \$630 per hour for a hearing.	Non-major sources are facilities with actual emissions that are less than 50% of the major source potential to emit thresholds (see Attachment B). SCAQMD periodically updates the list of major source emitters, ⁸ the latest update was 7/17/2013. Facilities that demonstrate their reduced Potential to Emit (PTE), through a facility modification or by accepting an enforceable AQMD facility permit condition, and result in PTE levels less than the thresholds shown in Attachment B are permanently reduced. These facilities can request to be exempt from Title V permit requirements.	Insufficient information to determine what type of gap exists under the permit process.

⁸ <http://www.aqmd.gov/titlev/finalperm.html>

b) Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

Industrial facilities that generate waste within the City are responsible for determining whether or not their waste is hazardous. This can be done either by applying their professional knowledge or by having a State of California Certified Laboratory provide this designation. Hazardous waste generators must have an identification number from the EPA and with that are allowed to dispose, treat (in some cases), and store hazardous waste per Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) inspection process is in place to ensure that storage and disposal of hazardous waste is performed according to regulation. Although the City of Los Angeles has its own CUPA, the Los Angeles County CUPA has retained its regulatory purview over the Hazardous Waste Generator Program element due to their expertise. The County CUPA inspects any business or industry within the City and County that generate hazardous waste.

Inspections of these facilities starts with an opening conference when the inspector or County Hazardous Waste Specialist (HWS) arrives and requests consent from the facility representative to conduct a walk-through of the facility. The inspector documents findings, interviews employees, reviews documents, photographs, and samples materials and waste. Past inspection, enforcement history, and health and safety requirements are also discussed. During the walk-through the inspector looks for processes and storage areas, asks questions about facility operations and makes observations of other practices that are outside of the inspector’s purview which are then reported to the relevant agencies. This may include worker safety, air quality, water quality, and/or fire prevention. In closing the inspection, a report and or notice of violation will be issued. Any violation is reviewed with a manager and those facilities are granted a 30 or 90 day compliance period, depending on the violation. Follow-up inspections will verify compliance, and a certificate of compliance is recorded showing the facility’s actions taken to correct violation(s). With that overview, the following chart provides an analysis of the County’s Hazardous Waste Generator Program.

Los Angeles County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)				
Regulation	Inspection/Enforcement	Cost/Penalty	Limitation/Exceptions	Potential Gap
<p>Hazardous Waste Generator Program Regulates the storage and disposal of hazardous waste generated by business and industry.</p>	<p>Hazardous material specialists inspect, enforce, and permit hazardous material handlers and generators. Inspections are typically unannounced and review inventory, contingency plans, tiered permitting notification forms, and recyclable materials reporting forms. Enforcement aims to correct issues in a timely manner, penalize violators to deter repeat violations and deprive violators of an unfair economic advantage gained from non-compliance. Both formal and informal enforcement is used depending on the severity of the violation. Major (Class 1) violations, such as illegal disposal or treatment without a permit, illegal transportation, or any chronically repeated minor (Class II) violation are treated with formal enforcement and subject to administrative penalties, criminal prosecution and civil lawsuits. Annual electronic reporting and application forms submitted for this program are under a different online portal then City CUPA program elements (discussed in the Location Regulations section)</p>	<p>Costs are dependent on the category of waste, and if a facility has a tiered permit. Fees are approximately \$140 to \$ 2,800 (based on 2013 fee schedule⁹). Re-inspection fees for each visit beyond the first re-inspection are approximately \$280.</p> <p>Penalty fees are charged for late submission of annual hazardous materials disclosure documents.</p>	<p>Large Quantity Generators (LQG) are those that generate at least 2,200lbs per month or at least 2.2lbs of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per month. Small Quantity Generators (SQG) generate 220-2,200lbs per month. The LQG are limited to a maximum storage duration of 90 days.</p> <p>Photo developers producing less than, or equal to 100kg per month are exempt from this regulation.</p>	<p>Insufficient information to determine what type of gap exists under the permit process.</p>

⁹ <http://lafd.org/prevention/pdf/forms/Unified%20Program%20Fee%20Schedule.pdf>

2) City Regulations

a) Los Angeles Fire Department

The Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) is organized into several Bureaus and two Divisions led by a Chief of Department, who in turn reports to the Fire Commission. The Fire Department is one of the largest municipal fire departments in the Country, exceeded in size only by the New York and Chicago Fire Departments. The LA City Fire Department provides many critical services, one of which is as a Certified Unified Program Agency. The department was certified as a CUPA in 1997 and runs three CUPA Program Elements, which are outlined below. The LAFD CUPA has entered into an agreement with the County of Los Angeles to perform the Hazardous Waste component of the Unified Program as was described in the Regional Section.

Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)				
Regulation	Inspection/Enforcement	Cost/Penalty	Limitation/Exceptions	Potential Gap
Storage Tanks Program	Each facility is given a facility identification number and annual inspection are done on their Underground Storage Tank, (UST) including monitoring equipment and tank records, by LA Fire Department CUPA inspectors. Inspectors plan check the construction, instillation, modification, upgrade, and removal of UST within City limits. CUPA inspectors only oversee cases of soil contamination.	CUPAs are required to institute a "single fee system" replacing fees for each individual program. This single fee is to be issued annually. Registration fees start at approximately \$832 for one tank; more tanks, higher fees. Minor repair fees are approximately \$440 and permit for removal or abandon in place or major modifications are approximately \$1900. This fee includes plan check, field inspection, soil samples, reading of soil samples and reports (11 hours to process). Citations and penalties are applied if an inspector discovers an UST belonging to an owner who does not disclose knowledge of the existing tank.	LA Fire CUPA's do not oversee groundwater contamination, rather they report UST groundwater leakage to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control District (LARWQCD). Annual inspections are scheduled with facilities, "when appropriate technical staff if available to inspect monitoring system and other tank components." ¹⁰	CUPA relies on complaints or on facility or property owners that have discovered an UST to come forth if there is no file on record of an UST. There is also a potential shortage of inspectors for inspection and monitoring and the City CUPA uses a different web portal for compliance documentation then the County CUPA.
Chemical Inventory and Business Emergency plan	Inspection of businesses that generate or store chemicals on their premises is conducted by the LA Fire Department CUPA inspector via field visits at the initial permit phase. Permit forms are to be submitted with chemical inventory of all hazardous materials stored, used, or handled on site. A Business Emergency Plan must also be filed with the LA Fire Department in order to better prepare both business and emergency responders in the event of an emergency.	Fees pay for the operational costs of the Hazardous Materials Management Section and are based upon the number of chemicals used, handled, or stored by your business.	Hazardous Material categories and disclosure amounts provide the limits that trigger this regulation (see Attachment C). The City has lower thresholds for some hazardous materials then the State.	Minimum limits for compliance could be lowered to capture more businesses, theoretically; however, the implications and effectiveness of such a change are unclear at this time.
California Accidental Release Prevention Program	CUPA compliance inspections occur throughout the year and are conducted and typically scheduled relative to the anniversary date or permit renewal date. As the administering agency, the CUPA interacts with the Air Quality Management District (AQMD). The AQMD has minimum responsibilities that include, but are not limited to, verifying submission of a Risk Management Plan (RMP).	The fees for application, inspection and annual fees are unknown at this time. Penalties will be paid by the owner or operator of a stationary source who violates the statutes or regulations.	Various requirements are applicable to owners or operators of stationary sources with more than a given threshold quantity of a regulated substance (see Attachment D for limits). Some exemptions apply to sources that have specific ranking under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) voluntary protection program. Those stationary sources are exempt from periodic audits.	Minimum limits for compliance could be lowered to capture more businesses, theoretically; however, the implications and effectiveness of such a change are unclear at this time.

¹⁰ http://lafd.org/prevention/underground/underground_storage_tanks.html

b) Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works (LADPW) is the third largest department in the City and has a Board of Public Works with five executive commissioners that administer the daily functions of the Department. The LADPW also has five Bureaus: Sanitation, Engineering, Street Services, Street Lighting, and Contract Administration. LADPW and its respective Bureaus construct, renovate, and operate the City’s facilities and infrastructure including streets, sewers, storm drains, rights-of-ways, and public buildings. Within the various Bureaus there are several Divisions. Two of those divisions highlighted below include the Industrial Waste Management Division (IWMD), and the Watershed Protection Division (WPD). The IWMD monitors industrial discharge into the wastewater system and treatment plants throughout the City, while the WPD focuses on both flood control and pollution abatement of stormwater within the City’s four primary watersheds.

Department of Public Works (DPW) Bureau of Sanitation (BOS)				
Regulation	Inspection/Enforcement	Cost/Penalty	Limitation/Exceptions	Potential Gap
<p>Industrial Wastewater Permit Applicable to metal finishing and plating shops, car washes, food service establishments, and laundry facilities, for example.</p>	<p>Industrial Wastewater Permits are reviewed and processed by IWMD Staff to establish discharge limitations and monitoring report requirements. Routine facility inspections and sampling are conducted by Environmental Compliance Inspectors to ensure compliance with ordinance and individual permits. The issuance of the Industrial Waste Permit authorizes the City to legally enter the premises of an industrial use to inspect and sample for compliance.</p>	<p>The fee for a permit application is approximately \$400 and pays for the City’s cost of processing the permit, performing initial field visit, and issuing final permit. Inspection & Control fees are paid quarterly after the first of April, July, October, or January following the first permit anniversary date for basic level or service.¹¹ Fees are based on waste classification and range between approximately \$300 and \$3,700. Quality Surcharge fees for discharged waste water that contains organic waste and solids above domestic levels are based on a formula measuring volume and makeup of wastewater.</p>	<p>A permit is not needed for discharge into the sewer system for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 200 gallons per day and when pretreatment is not required; 2. Self-service laundries with washing machines of 20lbs. maximum capacity/individual self-service laundries with a maximum of two machines with maximum of 50lbs. capacity; or 3. Bleed-off or blowdown from cooling towers, evaporation condensers or other recirculating water devices with a capacity of 25 tons or less. 	<p>Not applicable to facilities that discharge wastewater less than 200 gallons per day and when that wastewater is not pretreated. Unclear if this threshold is exonerates a significant amount of industrial waste water dischargers.</p>
<p>NPDES Stormwater Permit The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program.</p>	<p>New construction requires NPDES stormwater permits be issued by the Department of Building and Safety. Project plans must show compliance with stormwater pollution control requirements. Watershed Protection Division inspectors visit automotive service facilities (SIC codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, and 7536-7539) and 100,000+ sq. ft. or impervious surface in industrial/commercial, retail gasoline outlet, parking lots 5,000+ sf. Ft. or 25 + parking spaces.</p>	<p>If 50% or less of your site is being developed the fee for plan check is approximately \$800, if 50% or more of your site is being developed the fee is approximately \$ 1,000. Expedited review adds approximately \$400, and \$500, respectively.</p>	<p>In 2011, the City passed the LID development ordinance which amends the NPDES Stormwater Ordinance and requires the mitigation of runoff at the sources. If an applicant received all building permits prior to May 2012 (effective date of LID Ordinance) then they are still subject to the Stormwater Permit.</p>	<p>Under the current LID ordinance, there are no gaps. See LID section for more details.</p>

¹¹ http://www.lacitysan.org/iwmd/resources/pdf/45_Industrial_Waste_Control_Ordinance.pdf

<p>Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) is now covered by the LID Ordinance and captures more developments.</p>	<p>LAMC 64.70 does not have infield inspection. Rather a Stormwater Observation Report (SOR) is submitted prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. The SOR should be signed by the engineer of record stating responsibility and compliance with approved plans and LID plan. Typically small projects will provide photos of each phase with the SOR as proof of compliance. BOS plan check will determine if the photos are sufficient, and they require a wet stamp from the project's engineer. For some large projects an inspector may go to the project site if the SOR photos were not clear to inspect against the plans. A Covenant and Agreement (C&A) document is submitted along with design plans showing the project's stormwater measures, signed by the owner or legally authorized agent of the property. The C&A is then recorded with the County Recorder. Certificate of Occupancy is awarded once all clearances are obtained through the normal inspection process.</p>	<p>The cost structure is identical to Stormwater permit. If 50% or less of your site is being developed the fee for plan check is approximately \$800, if 50% or more of your site is being developed the fee is approximately \$ 1,000. Expedited review adds approximately \$400, and \$500, respectively. The regular review process takes about 2 weeks and expedited review takes about 1 week.</p>	<p>There are no exceptions for industrial buildings largely due to their size, however if an addition is less than 500 square feet and a driveway is being added, the driveway square footage is not added to surpass the threshold triggering the LID ordinance.</p> <p>No infield inspection is required unless the SOR is insufficient. This may be due to limited staff BOS Stormwater inspection staff.</p>	<p>Development and redevelopment that creates, adds, or replaces less than 500 square feet of impervious area is not covered the LID ordinance- however 500 square feet is an appropriate minimum threshold, particularly for industrial parcels. The LID ordinance focuses on the first flush or three-quarter inch rainfall. Additional capture could be required, however additional retention could pose an undue burden on development</p>
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c) Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety

The City of Los Angeles' Department of Building and Safety is one of the largest construction permitting department in the country. The department is divided into two Bureaus: Permit Inspections and Code Enforcement. Permit Inspections typically deals with new permits for new or redeveloped projects, while Code Enforcement deals with existing structures. Typically, an applicant in need of a permit to construct, enlarge, remodel, repair, move, remove, convert, or demolish any building or structure and will start with the Department of Building and Safety. From there LADBS will provide a roadmap of all the other permits and clearances necessary prior to construction. As the gate keepers, the LADBS inspectors not only serve in the traditional capacity of overseeing building and safety codes, the Permit Inspection arm of the department also oversees an applicant's consistency with zoning at a preliminary level. Inspectors will flag issues that conflict with current zoning and land use related regulations while Code Enforcement provides in-field inspection of existing uses in response to code violation reports.

Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LABDS) Bureaus of Inspection and Code Enforcement				
Regulation	Inspection/Enforcement	Cost/Penalty	Limitation/ Exceptions	Potential Gap
<p>Air Quality Permit Checklist Checklist determines if a business needs to obtain clearance for SCAQMD.</p>	<p>There is no in-house inspection or enforcement of the SCAQMD checklist. Some inspectors may question an applicants' response to the checklist questionnaire and require a letter from SCAQMD regardless of the "yes," or "no" response (see Attachment E for clarification), however this is not required nor is it standard practice because LADBS has no authority under SCAQMD regulation.</p>	<p>There is no cost from either LABDS Inspections Bureau or SCAQMD if checklist applicant asserts that there is no equipment or operations of concern (see Attachment E). If applicants reply "yes" on the checklist, SCAQMD will not charge a fee for clearance if the business does not require a Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. If a clearance or exemption is not awarded, or a previous permit is not found, SCAQMD will register the project and proceed with fees associated with a Permit to</p>	<p>LADBS Inspection Bureau only inspects new construction. Buildings are typically empty and without equipment at the point of final inspection, and upon issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy inspectors close the file unless Code Enforcement is responding to a complaint or drives by the site post-occupancy and notices a code violation.</p> <p>There are several exceptions to the types of business equipment that is listed on the checklist. For example, professional wet cleaning, CO2</p>	<p>No SCAQMD clearance is required for a "no" response on the checklist and no LADBS inspection is provided after the Certificate of Occupancy is issued, which is typically prior to equipment installation.</p>

		Construct, Permit to Operate, and any other additional relevant regulation. Fees are assessed and applicants are allowed to return to LADBS to continue pulling building permits while the SCAQMD permit process is completed in order to save applicants time.	Cleaning, Silicone-base or Green Earth cleaning would not be required to register while traditional dry cleaners that use perchloroethylene (PERC) would require clearance and permitting.	
Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) Regulation of solid waste facilities and certain recycling facilities.	Enforcement of LEA is conducted at the permitting phase as well as the inspection phase under Code Enforcement. The LEA program regulates facilities that are involved with collecting, transferring, storing, disposing, or recycling materials which are regulated by state law. LEA inspectors conduct unannounced periodic inspections of permitted facilities and enforcement orders in the case of non-compliance.	Corrective notices are issued to facilities that are not in compliance. Citizen's complaints result in inspection and the issuance of corrective measures or a referral to the appropriate agencies for follow-up. Approximate fees for inspection or penalty are unknown at this time.	All odor complaints do not go to the LEA but rather to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). It is the LEA policy to investigate public complaints related to solid waste facilities within 24- hour of receipt.	LEA applications are required prior to applying for a permit, however only a Collection Vehicle Yard permit application is available on the LEA website.
Noise Ordinance	Noise Ordinance violations are enforced by the LADBS Code Enforcement Bureau during business hours and for equipment, such as HVAC units. Violations after business hours are enforced by the LAPD and includes noise from construction, vehicle repair, rubbish collection, amplified sounds, and others.	Noise variances are available for those facilities that foresee the need to work outside of the allowed hours under the existing Ordinance. Fees for the variance are approximately \$250. Violation of the noise ordinance is a misdemeanor and the following outcomes may result: 1) inform parties of the violation, 2) voluntary compliance, 3) involve other compliance entity (LAPD/LADBS), 4) complete a crime report, 5) make citizen's arrest and 6) file a complaint application.	Noise variance requests can be submitted to the LAPD not LADBS and must include information on location, dates (not to exceed 3 months), type of equipment used, and work to be performed.	Noise Regulation (Ord. 144.331) does not include vibration. However, enforcing and measuring vibration can be challenging.
Zoning Allowance for Automotive Uses Regulation for Automotive Uses in Manufacturing Zones	Applications for a new automotive uses in M zones are reviewed by LADBS, Bureau of Inspections. If existing automobile uses do not comply with current standards or Qualifying (Q) Conditions, LADBS Code Enforcement inspectors will trigger the corrective action which may include enforcement of a conditional use or zone variance by the Zoning Administrator. For existing unpermitted uses, Code Enforcement issues citations and orders compliance by a given date and continue to enforce fines until the owner follows procedures to request a conditional use or and/or zone variance through the Zone Administrators office.	Filing fee for a variance is approximately \$6,400 and a clearance fee for a Conditional Use approval where the Zoning Administrator is the initial decision maker are approximately \$2050 (including surcharges)	Generally, auto related uses in Commercial (C) Zones must comply with development standards such as requiring activities to be conducted wholly within a building. If stated development standards cannot be met then an applicant can file for a conditional use permit (CUP). Auto related uses in Manufacturing (M) Zones have less development standards to comply with and fewer specific uses require conditional uses. Auto Body Shops with spray painting, dismantling, and Auto Repair activities are not allowed within less than 500 feet of residential or school in M Zones, while car washes are not allowed within less than 100 feet vis-à-vis residential. New or used auto sales are required to reflect light away from adjacent premises and streets. Gas stations activities that are not directly adjacent to the pump are required to be wholly enclosed within a building, and when gas stations are adjacent to residential uses, there should be 6 foot high concrete or masonry wall for the entire length of the property and the driveway should not be within 5 feet of an abutting property line.	Additions to existing auto-related uses that were not constructed or permitted during initial construction can result in non-compliant activates that are rectified by Code Enforcement. Retroactive enforcement of additions can take several months or years due to the compliance grace period and subsequent procedures to address the non-compliant use.

d) Los Angeles Department of City Planning

The Department of City Planning is responsible for guiding development in the City of Los Angeles. The department does this by writing and updating the General Plan Elements required by the State. These elements include the Land Use Element (made up of 35 community plans) and the following relevant Elements: Air Quality, Noise, Transportation, Open Space, Safety, and the upcoming Health and Wellness Element. The Department also oversees the Planning and Zoning code which is the first chapter of the City's Municipal Code. There are also several specific plans, community plan implementation overlays, community design overlays, qualified conditions (or Q Conditions), and other ordinances which are geographically or topically organized that govern land use within the City. The Department of City Planning does not have any enforcement authority for development proposals which is why many of the land use and zoning related regulations related to industrial land are found within the LABDS section above. The DCP intentionally establishes zoning or development standards for which projects can comply with by-right under the existing zoning code and its requirements. The Department does, however, have discretion and can impose compliance through LABDS and compliance conditions when applicants apply for a planning entitlement, propose changes to the existing zoning, or when a supplemental use district is applicable.

The Department of City Planning has, in the past, attempted to impose a supplemental use district to address impacts of industrial land uses within Sun Valley. The Sun Valley Environmental Justice Improvement Area was created to document impacts and recommend mitigation measures to applicants of proposed industrial activity including landfills, waste transfer stations, solid waste, vehicle yards, auto-dismantling, green waste facilities and other businesses that use hazardous materials. However this supplemental use district did not have any stated development standards or a clear compliance pathway for project applicants to comply. As a result applicants were reviewed on a case-by-case or discretionary review basis, creating a lack of certainty for project applicants and dissuades investment. Additionally, the lack of standards lead to ambiguity in inspection and enforcement authority as well as a missed opportunity to assess fees or provide incentives for developing a more environmentally friendly business. The Sun Valley Environmental Justice Improvement Area was a well-intended policy initiative upon which the CUGU pilot policy can improve.

Section 3: Conclusion

In conclusion, this preliminary analysis indicates which elements may be useful when developing the pilot Clean Up Green Up (CUGU) policy to complement existing procedures and patterns of land use development. However, additional analysis is needed to identify exactly what criteria new industrial businesses will need to meet under the CUGU pilot policy in Boyle Heights, Wilmington and Pacoima. The main policy elements for CUGU will include size thresholds, types of industry, and concentrations of business and/or uses. Additional analysis on the following indicators within the proposed CUGU boundaries over the past two to five years should be analyzed to provide a clear understanding of what thresholds and policy regulations are effective and feasible: 1) the number of new industrial, commercial, and residential building permit and Certificate of Occupancy applications, 2) the average size of projects (in sq. ft.), and 3) the specific industry (by NAICS code) permitted.

Further, the number of businesses that are not in compliance with local regulations, and industries on-the-ground that inaccurately self-report should be evaluated to determine if more resources should be focused on existing use versus new uses. Moreover, analysis must be done to delineate the amount of developable land available in the suggested Green Zone study areas in order to determine how best to spend CUGU program resources. Land vacancy may be defined by undeveloped land and/or under-improved land values. The Plan Check Inspection System (PCIS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and County Assessor information can be used to gather the additional information. This subsequent analysis will provide a more realistic assessment of intended CUGU outcome.

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(Adopted Feb. 4, 1977)(Amended May 27, 1977)(Amended Jan. 6, 1978)(Amended June 16, 1978)
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(Updated July 1, 2011) (Updated July 1, 2012)
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CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013

RULE 301. PERMITTING AND ASSOCIATED FEES

(a) Applicability

California Health and Safety Code Section 40510 provides authority for the South Coast Air Quality Management District to adopt a fee schedule for the issuance of permits to cover the cost of evaluation, planning, inspection, and monitoring related to that activity. This rule establishes such a fee schedule and requires that fees be paid for:

- (1) Permit processing for Facility Permits [see subdivisions (k), (l) and (m)], Facility Registrations [see subdivision (r)], and Permits to Construct and/or Permits to Operate equipment (submitted pursuant to Regulation II) that may cause air pollution or equipment intended to control air pollution [see subdivision (c)].
- (2) Processing of applications for banking emission reduction credits; change of title of emissions reduction credits; alteration/modification of emission reduction credits; or conversion of emissions reduction credits, mobile source credits, or area source credits to short term emission reduction credits, pursuant to Regulation XIII [see paragraph (c)(4)].
- (3) Annual operating permit renewal fee [see subdivision (d)].
- (4) Annual operating permit emissions fee [see subdivision (e)] or Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) Trading Credits (RTCs) [see subdivision (k)].
- (5) Duplicate and reissued permits [see subdivision (f)].
- (6) Reinstating expired applications or permits [see subdivision (g)].

- (7) Reinstating revoked permits [see subdivision (h)].
- (8) RECLAIM Transaction Registration Fee [see subdivision (k)].
- (9) Non-Tradeable Allocation Credit Mitigation Fee [see subdivision (k)].
- (10) Environmental Impact Analysis, Air Quality Analysis, Health Risk Assessment, Public Notification on Significant Projects and Emission Reduction Credits (pursuant to Regulation XIII - New Source Review) [see paragraph (c)(4) and subdivision (i) of this rule].
- (11) Asbestos demolition and renovation activities [see subdivision (n)].
- (12) Lead abatement activities [see subdivision (o)].
- (13) Evaluation of permit applications submitted for compliance under a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [see subdivision (p)].
- (14) Certification of Clean Air Solvents [see subdivision (q)].

(b) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ALTERATION or MODIFICATION means any physical change, change in method of operation of, or addition to, existing equipment requiring an application for Permit to Construct pursuant to Rule 201. Routine maintenance and/or repair shall not be considered a physical change. A change in the method of operation of equipment, unless previously limited by an enforceable permit condition, shall not include:
 - (A) An increase in the production rate, unless such increase will cause the maximum design capacity of the equipment to be exceeded; or
 - (B) An increase in the hours of operation.
- (2) ALTERNATIVE OPERATING CONDITION is an order established by the Hearing Board pursuant to subdivision (e) of this rule which, if recognized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, authorizes a source to be operated in a specified manner that would otherwise not comply with an applicable requirement of the State Implementation Plan or a permit term or condition based on any such applicable requirement.
- (3) BANKING means the process of recognizing and certifying emission reductions and registering transactions involving emission reduction credits.

- (4) CANCELLATION is an administrative action taken by the District which nullifies or voids a previously pending application for a permit.
 - (5) CERTIFIED EQUIPMENT PERMIT means a permit issued to a manufacturer or distributor for a specific model or series of models of equipment. By this permit, the District certifies that the equipment meets all District rules and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements under a set of conditions. Eligibility for the certification process shall be limited to equipment for which the following conditions exist, as determined by the Executive Officer:
 - (A) Equipment operation and emission characteristics will be applicable to a number of identical pieces of equipment;
 - (B) Permitting can be accomplished through the use of identical permit conditions for each piece of equipment regardless of use or location;
 - (C) The equipment is exempt from emission offsets as defined in Rule 1304(a)(4) or Rule 1304(a)(5); or the emissions of each criteria pollutant, except lead, are determined to be less than the limits listed in Rule 1303, Appendix A, Table A-1; and
 - (D) The equipment does not emit lead or the toxic emissions do not result in a Maximum Individual Cancer Risk (MICR) equal to or greater than one in a million as calculated according to Rule 1401.
- Certified Equipment Permit shall be valid for one year, and shall be renewed annually if the Executive Officer determines the equipment meets all District rules and BACT requirements. Certification shall not relieve the person constructing, installing or operating the equipment from the requirement to obtain all necessary permits to construct and permits to operate, or from compliance with any other District rule including the requirements of Regulation XIII.
- (6) CHANGE OF CONDITION means a change of a current permit condition that will not result in an emission increase. Any request for a Change in Condition to a previously enforceable permit condition that will result in a emission increase subject to the New Source Review Rules in Regulation XIII, XIV, or XX will be considered a change in the method of operation and processed as an Alteration or Modification.
 - (7) CLEAN AIR SOLVENT is as defined in Rule 102 as “Clean Air

Solvent”.

- (8) CLEAN AIR SOLVENT CERTIFICATE is as defined in Rule 102 as “Clean Air Solvent Certificate”.
- (9) CONFINED ANIMAL FACILITY (CAF) means a source or group of sources of air pollution at an agricultural source for the raising of 3,360 or more fowl or 50 or more animals, including but not limited to, any structure, building, installation, farm, corral, coop, feed storage area, milking parlor, or system for the collection, storage, or distribution of solid and liquid manure; if domesticated animals, including but not limited to, cattle, calves, horses, sheep, goats, swine, rabbits, chickens, turkeys, or ducks corralled, penned, or otherwise caused to remain in restricted areas for commercial agricultural purposes and feeding is by means other than grazing.
- (10) CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS) is a system comprised of components that continuously measure all parameters necessary to determine pollutant concentration or pollutant mass emissions, pursuant to a District rule or regulation.
 - (A) For the purpose of this rule, a CEMS includes, but is not limited to, the following analyzers, monitors, components, systems, or equipment:
 - (i) Pollutant concentration analyzer(s) (e.g., NO_x, SO_x, CO, Total Sulfur) and associated sample collection, transport, and conditioning equipment, and data acquisition and logging systems,
 - (ii) Diluent gas analyzer (O₂ or CO₂),
 - (iii) Flow monitor (direct in-stack measurement or indirectly calculated from fuel usage or other process parameters approved by the Executive Officer), and
 - (iv) Other equipment (e.g., moisture monitor) as required to comply with monitoring requirements.
 - (B) For the purpose of this rule, a “time-shared CEMS” means a CEMS as described in subparagraph (7)(A) which is common to several sources of emissions at the same facility.
 - (C) For the purpose of this rule, a “Fuel Sulfur Monitoring System” or “FSMS” may be used as an alternative to a CEMS SO_x

monitoring requirement, subject to District Rules and Regulations, and the approval of the Executive Officer. An FSMS is a total sulfur monitoring system configured similar to the CEMS described in subparagraph (7)(A) but, as an alternative to directly monitoring SO_x emissions at sources required to have SO_x CEMS (at the same facility), SO_x emission information at each affected source is determined “indirectly” by monitoring the sulfur content of the fuel gas supply firing the affected sources.

- (D) For the purpose of this rule, an “Alternative Continuous Emissions Monitoring System” or “ACEMS” (also known as a “Predictive or Parametric Emissions Monitoring System” or “PEMS”) may be used as an alternative to a CEMS pollutant monitoring requirement, subject to District Rules and Regulations, and the approval of the Executive Officer. Instead of directly monitoring the pollutant emissions at a source required to have a CEMS as in subparagraph (7)(A), emission information is “predicted” by the ACEMS or PEMS by monitoring key equipment operating parameters (e.g., temperature, pressure) at the affected source, irrespective of exhaust gas or fuel supply analysis.
- (11) EMISSION FACTOR means the amount of air contaminant emitted per unit of time or per unit of material handled, processed, produced, or burned.
- (12) EMISSION REDUCTION CREDIT (ERC) means the amount of emissions reduction which is verified and determined by the Executive Officer to be eligible for credit in an emissions reduction bank.
- (13) EMISSION SOURCE is any equipment or process subject to Rule 222. The source does not require a permit, but the owner/operator is required to file information pursuant to Rule 222 and Rule 301(t).
- (14) EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, or other contrivance, or combination thereof, which may cause the issuance or control the issuance of air contaminants, and which:
- (A) Requires a permit pursuant to Rules 201 and/or 203; or
 - (B) Is in operation pursuant to the provisions of Rule 219

- (15) EXPIRATION means the end of the period of validity for an application, Permit to Operate, or a temporary Permit to Operate.
- (16) FACILITY means any source, equipment, or grouping of equipment or sources, or other air contaminant-emitting activities which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or persons under common control) or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR § 55.2. Such above-described groupings, if on noncontiguous properties but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility. Equipment or installations involved in crude oil and gas production in Southern California coastal or OCS waters, and transport of such crude oil and gas in Southern California coastal or OCS waters, shall be included in the same facility which is under the same ownership or use entitlement as the crude oil and gas facility on-shore.
- (17) FACILITY PERMIT is a permit which consolidates existing equipment permits and all new equipment at a facility, into one permit. A facility permit may be issued pursuant to Regulation XX and/or XXX.
- (18) FACILITY REGISTRATION is a permit which consolidates existing equipment permits and all new equipment at a facility into one permit. A Facility Registration may be issued at District discretion to any facility not subject to Regulation XX or XXX.
- (19) GREENHOUSE GAS or “GHG” means carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs).
- (20) IDENTICAL EQUIPMENT means any equipment which is to be operated by the same operator, and have the same equipment address, and have the same operating conditions and processing material to the extent that a single permit evaluation would be required for the set of equipment. Portable equipment, while not operating at the same location, may qualify as identical equipment.
- (21) NON-ROAD ENGINE is a portable engine that requires a permit and is certified by the Executive Officer to be a Non-Road Engine regulated by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 89.

- (22) PREMISES means one parcel of land or contiguous parcels of land under the same ownership or entitlement to use, not including the parcels which are remotely located and connected only by land carrying a pipeline.
- (23) QUALIFYING PORTABLE ENGINE is a portable engine that requires a permit and is certified by the Executive Officer to meet all the requirements of Non-Road Engine of 40 CFR Part 89 except date of manufacture, and has been demonstrated to meet the emission limitations of 40 CFR Section 89.112-96.
- (24) RECLAIM TRADING CREDITS (RTCs) means the amount of emissions credit available to a facility for use at the facility for transfer or sale to another party. Each RTC has a denomination of one pound of RECLAIM pollutant and a term of one year, and can be issued as part of a facility's Annual Allocation or alternatively in the form of an RTC certificate.
- (25) REGISTRATION PERMIT means a permit to construct or permit to operate issued to an owner/operator of equipment which has previously been issued a Certified Equipment Permit by the District. The owner/operator shall agree to operate under the conditions specified in the Certified Equipment Permit.
- (26) RELOCATION means the removal of an existing source from one parcel of land in the District and installation on another parcel of land where the two parcels are not in actual physical contact and are not separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way.
- (27) REVOCATION is an action taken by the Hearing Board following a petition by the Executive Officer which invalidates a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate.
- (28) SMALL BUSINESS is as defined in Rule 102 as "Small Business."
- (29) SPECIFIC ORGANIC GASES are any of the following compounds:
 - trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
 - chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
 - dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
 - tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
 - dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
 - chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
 - 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)

1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations

sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

- (30) SOURCE means any grouping of equipment or other air contaminant-emitting activities which are located on parcels of land within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. Such above-described groupings, if remotely located and connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one stationary source. (Under RECLAIM, a SOURCE is any individual unit, piece of equipment or process which may emit an air contaminant and which is identified, or required to be identified, in the RECLAIM Facility Permit)
- (31) STREAMLINED STANDARD PERMIT means a permit issued for certain types of equipment or processes commonly permitted by SCAQMD with pre-set levels of controls and emissions. The operating conditions and other qualifying criteria are pre-determined by the SCAQMD and provided to the permit applicant in the permit application package for concurrence.
- (32) STATEWIDE EQUIPMENT is equipment with a valid registration certificate issued by CARB for the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program.
- (33) TEMPORARY PERMIT TO OPERATE represents interim authorization to operate equipment until the Permit to Operate is granted or denied. A temporary Permit to Operate is not issued by the District but may exist pursuant to Rule 202.

(c) Fees for Permit Processing

(1) Permit Processing Fee

(A) Permit Processing Fee Applicability

Except as otherwise provided in this rule, every applicant who

files an application for a Permit to Construct, Permit to Operate, Facility Permit, court judgments in favor of the District and administrative civil penalties or a revision to a Facility Permit, shall, at the time of filing, pay all delinquent fees associated with the facility and shall pay a permit processing fee.

- (i) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the permit processing fee shall be determined in accordance with the schedules (set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables at the time the application is deemed complete.
- (ii) A person applying for permits for relocation of equipment shall pay fees in accordance with the schedules set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables at the time the application is deemed complete. All fees due, within the past 3 years, from the previous facility for equipment for which a Change of Location application is filed, and all facility-specific fees (such as “Hot Spots” fees), must be paid before the Change of Location application is accepted.
- (iii) A person applying for permits for any equipment/process not otherwise listed in Table I shall pay the fees associated with Schedule C. Prior to the issuance of a permit, these fees are subject to adjustment, as necessary.
- (iv) For applications submitted prior to July 1, 1990, the applicant shall pay a permit processing fee as specified in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables, less any previously paid filing fees not to exceed the amount due. These fees are due and payable within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification.
- (v) In the event a Permit to Construct expires under the provisions of Rule 205, and the applicable rules, regulations, and BACT for that particular piece of equipment have not been amended since the original evaluation was performed, the permit processing fee for a subsequent application for a similar equipment shall be the fee established in the Summary Permit Fee Rates - Change of Operator table according to the applicable schedule

under the Change of Operator category, provided the subsequent application is submitted within one (1) year from the date of expiration of either the Permit to Construct, or an approved extension of the Permit to Construct.

(B) Notice of Amount Due and Effect of Nonpayment

For fees due upon notification, such notice may be given by personal service or by deposit, postpaid, in the United States mail and shall be due thirty (30) days from the date of personal service or mailing. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the fee payment will 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. Nonpayment of the fee within this period of time will result in expiration of the application and voiding of the Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate. No further applications will be accepted from the applicant until such time as overdue permit processing fees have been fully paid. If an application is canceled, a permit processing fee will be charged if evaluation of the application has been initiated.

(C) Payment for Permit Processing of Equipment Already Constructed

In the case of application for a Permit to Operate equipment already constructed, or where a Permit to Construct was granted prior to August 1, 1982, the applicant shall pay the permit processing fee within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification. In the case where a portion of the permit evaluation fee was paid when a Permit to Construct was granted, the amount paid shall be credited to the amount due for permit processing in accordance with the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables, and shall be due within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification. In both cases, payment shall be as specified in subparagraph (c)(1)(B) of this

rule. If, at the time the Permit to Operate is granted or denied, it is determined that any annual operating permit fee as provided in subdivision (d) of this rule had been based on incorrect information, the applicant will be billed for or credited with the difference, as appropriate.

(D) Higher Fee for Failing to Obtain a Permit

- (i) When equipment is operated, built, erected, installed, altered, or replaced (except for replacement with identical equipment) without the owner/operator first obtaining a required Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate, the permit processing fee shall be 150 percent (150%) of the amount set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables of this rule unless the applicant is a Small Business as defined in this provision and the facility has no prior permit applications, Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate (as evidenced by a facility identification number) with the District in which case the permit processing fee shall be the amount set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables of this rule. If a facility has been issued a Notice of Violation (NOV), there shall be no waiver of the higher fee. The applicant shall also remit annual operating fees for the source for a full three (3) years, or the actual years of operation if less than three (3) years. The assessment of such fee shall not limit the District's right to pursue any other remedy provided for by law. Fees are due and payable within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification. [See subparagraph (c)(2)(B).] However, the higher fee shall be waived if the application is being submitted for equipment that was previously permitted (issued either a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate) but had expired due to non-payment of fees, provided the application is submitted within one (1) year of the expiration date, and that permit is reinstatable under subdivision (g) of this rule.

- (ii) For purposes of assessing a higher fee for failing to obtain a permit only, small business shall be defined as a business which is independently owned and operated and not an affiliate of a non-small business entity and meets the following criteria:
 - (A) If a non-manufacturer, the number of employees is 25 or less and the total gross annual receipts are \$1,000,000 or less; or
 - (B) If a manufacturer, the number of employees is 50 or less and the total gross annual receipts are \$5,000,000 or less, or
 - (C) Is a not-for-profit training center.
- (E) **Small Business**

When applications are filed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(H)(i), (c)(1)(D) or paragraph (c)(3) for a small business, the fees assessed shall be fifty percent (50%) of the amount set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates - Permit Processing, Change of Conditions, Alteration/Modifications table and in the Summary ERC Processing Rates – Banking, Change of Title, Alteration/Modification and Conversion to Short Term Credits table.
- (F) **Fees for Permit Processing for Identical Equipment and Processing of Applications for Short Term Emission Reduction Credits**

When applications are submitted in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(D), (c)(1)(E), (c)(1)(I), paragraphs (c)(3) or (c)(4) concurrently for identical equipment, or for change of title or alteration/modification of short term emission reduction credits, full fees for the first application, and fifty percent (50%) of the applicable processing fee for each additional application shall be assessed. The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to Certified Equipment Permits, Registration Permits, and the exceptions mentioned in paragraphs (c)(3)(A), (c)(3)(B), and (c)(3)(C). This subparagraph shall, upon request of the applicant, apply to

applications which have been received before July 1, 1996, but not yet been processed or which have not received final determination regarding applicable permit processing fees.

(G) **Discounts for Small Business and Identical Equipment**
Applications qualifying with the provisions of both subparagraph (c)(1)(E) and (c)(1)(F) shall only be entitled to one fee discount equivalent to the maximum discount afforded under either subparagraph.

(H) **Fees for Permit Processing for Certified Equipment Permits and Registration Permits**

(i) Persons applying for a Certified Equipment Permit shall pay a one-time permit processing fee for each application. The fee shall be determined in accordance with the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables of this rule. No annual operating permit renewal fee shall be charged.

(ii) A permit processing fee equal to 50% of Schedule A Permit Processing Fee of the Summary Permit Fee Rates table shall be assessed to a person applying for a Change of Operator for a Certified Equipment Permit.

(iii) A permit processing fee equal to 50% of Schedule A Permit Processing Fee of the Summary Permit Fee Rates table shall be charged to a person applying for a Registration Permit to Construct and Permit to Operate for certified equipment. Annual operating permit renewal fees shall be paid pursuant to subdivision (d).

(iv) When certified equipment is built, erected, installed, or replaced (except for identical replacement) without the owner/operator obtaining a required Rule 201 Permit to Construct, the permit processing fee assessed shall be 150 percent (150%) of the amount set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(H)(iii) of Rule 301.

(I) **Applications Submitted for Equipment Previously Exempted by Rule 219**

When applications for equipment are submitted within one year after the adoption of the most recent amendment to Rule 219 and are filed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs

(c)(1)(A), (c)(1)(F), paragraphs (c)(2), or (c)(3) and require a permit, solely due to the most recent amendments to Rule 219, the permit processing fees assessed shall be in accordance with Schedule A.

(J) Standard Streamlined Permits

The Streamlined Standard Permit application processing fee shall be \$725.03, except that the fee shall not exceed the applicable permit processing fee including small business discount if applicable. There shall be no small business discount on the basic fee of \$725.03. Applications submitted for existing equipment which is operating and qualifies for a Streamlined Standard Permit shall be assessed an application processing fee in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 301(c)(1)(D). Standard Streamlined Permits may be issued for the following equipment or processes: Replacement dry-cleaning equipment and Lithographic printing equipment.

(2) Fee for Change of Operator or Additional Operator

Under Rule 209 (Transfer and Voiding of Permits), a permit granted by the District is not transferable. Every applicant who files an application for a change of operator or additional operator with the same operating conditions of a Permit to Operate shall be subject to a permit processing fee as follows:

(A) The permit processing fee shall be as established in the Summary Permit Fee Rates - Change of Operator table for equipment at one location so long as the new operator files an application for a Permit to Operate within one (1) year from the last renewal of a valid Permit to Operate and does not change the operation of the affected equipment. All fees billed from the date of application submittal that are associated with the facility for equipment for which a Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is filed, and all facility-specific fees (such as “Hot Spots” fees), must be paid before the Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is accepted. If after an application is received and SCAQMD determines that fees are due, the new operator shall pay such fees within 30 days of notification. If the fees are paid timely, the operator will not be billed for any

additional fees billed to the previous operator.

- (B) If an application for change of operator of a permit is not filed within one (1) year from the last annual renewal of the permit under the previous operator, the new operator shall submit an application for a new Permit to Operate, along with the permit processing fee as prescribed in subparagraph (c)(1)(A). A higher fee, as described in subparagraph (c)(1)(D), shall apply.
- (3) **Change of Operating Condition, Alteration/Modification/Addition**
All delinquent fees, and court judgments in favor of the District and administrative civil penalties associated with the facility must be paid before a Change of Operating Condition, Alteration/Modification /Addition application will be accepted. When an application is filed for a permit involving change of operating conditions, and/or a permit involving proposed alterations/modifications or additions resulting in a change to any existing equipment for which a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate was granted and has not expired in accordance with these rules, the permit processing fee shall be the amount set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables. The only exceptions to this fee shall be:
- (A) Permits that must be reissued with conditions prohibiting the use of toxic materials and for which no evaluation is required, no physical modifications of equipment are made, and the use of substitute materials does not increase Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) by more than 0.5 pound in any one day. When an application is filed for a modification described by this exception, the permit processing fee shall be \$725.03.
 - (B) Permits that must be reissued to reflect the permanent removal of a standby fuel supply, or to render equipment non-operational, which:
 - (i) Do not result in a new source review emission adjustment. A reissue permit fee of \$530.89 pursuant to Rule 301(f) shall be charged per equipment/reissued permit; or
 - (ii) Result in a new source review emission adjustment. A reissued permit fee of \$1,391.92 per equipment shall be charged.

- (C) Permits reissued for an administrative change in permit description, for splitting a permit into two or more permits based on Equipment/Process listed in Table IA or IB (an application is required for each Equipment/Process) or for a change in permit conditions based on actual operating conditions and which do not require any engineering evaluation and do not cause a change in emissions, shall be charged a fee according to the following schedule:

<u>Equipment Schedule</u>	<u>Re-Issuance Fee for FY 08-09 and thereafter</u>
A	\$530.89
A1	\$530.89
B	\$725.03
B1	\$725.03
C	\$725.03
D	\$725.03
E	\$725.03
F	\$725.03
G	\$725.03
H	\$725.03

- (D) For permits reissued because of Rule 109 or Rule 109.1, which do not result in Best Available Control Technology (BACT) determination, the permit processing fee shall be 50% of the amount set forth in the Summary Permit Fee Rules tables.
- (4) Fee for Evaluation of Applications for Emission Reductions
- Every applicant who files an application for banking of emission reduction credits; change of title of emission reduction credits; alteration/modification of emission reduction credits; or conversion of emission reduction credits, mobile source credits, or area source credits to short term emission reduction credits, as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this rule shall, at the time of filing, pay a processing fee in accordance with Schedule I in the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables. Additionally, the applicant shall, if required by Rule 1310(c), either:
- (A) Pay a fee for publication of public notice, as specified in Table II
 - (B) and a preparation fee as per Rule 301(i)(4), or

(B) arrange publication of the public notice independent of the District option and provide to the Executive Officer a copy of the proof of publication.

(d) Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee

(1) Renewal of Permit to Operate

All Permits to Operate (including temporary Permits to Operate pursuant to Rule 202) for equipment on the same premises shall be renewed on the annual renewal date set by the Executive Officer. A Permit to Operate is renewable if the permit is valid according to the District's Rules and Regulations and has not been voided or revoked and if the annual operating permit fee is paid within the time and upon the notification specified in paragraph (d)(8) of this rule and if all court judgments in favor of the District and administrative civil penalties associated with the facility are paid.

(2) Annual Operating Fees

The annual operating permit renewal fee shall be assessed in accordance with the following schedules:

EQUIPMENT/PROCESS SCHEDULES	ANNUAL OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL FEE*
Equipment/Processes appearing in Tables IA and IB as Schedule A1	\$158.23
Equipment/Processes appearing in Tables IA and IB as Schedules A, B, and B1 (excluding Rule 461 liquid fuel dispensing nozzles)	\$317.07
Equipment/Processes appearing in Tables IA and IB as Schedules C and D	\$1,135.61
Equipment/Processes appearing in Tables IA and IB as Schedules E, F, G, and H	\$2,726.74
Rule 461 liquid fuel dispensing system	\$93.74 per product dispensed per nozzle

In addition to the annual operating permit renewal fees based on equipment/process, each RECLAIM/Title V facility shall pay the additional fee of:

Title V Facility

\$457.69 per facility

RECLAIM Facility

\$762.81 per Major Device

\$152.57 per Large Device

\$152.57 per Process Unit Device

RECLAIM and Title V Facility

RECLAIM fee + Title V fee

* For FY 2010-2011, the amount of the CPI increase will be rebated

(3) Credit for Solar Energy Equipment

Any permittee required to pay an annual operating permit renewal fee shall receive an annual fee credit for any solar energy equipment installed at the site where the equipment under permit is located. Solar energy projects that receive grant funding from the Rule 1309.1 – Priority Reserve account shall not be eligible for this annual fee credit.

(A) Computation

The design capacity of the solar energy equipment expressed in thousands of British Thermal Units (Btu) per hour shall be used to determine the fee credit calculated at \$1.76 per 1,000 Btu.

(B) Limitation

The solar energy credit shall not exceed the annual operating permit renewal fee for all permits at the site where the solar energy equipment is located.

(4) Renewal of Temporary Permit to Operate New Equipment

A Permit to Construct, which has not expired or has not been canceled or voided, will be considered a temporary Permit to Operate on the date the applicant completes final construction and commences operation, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Rule 202. For the purposes of this paragraph, the date specified as the estimated completion date on the application for Permit to Construct will be considered the date of commencement of operation, unless the applicant notifies the District in writing that operation will commence on another date, or unless the equipment already has been placed in operation. Such temporary Permit to Operate shall be valid for the period of time between commencement

of operation and the applicant's next annual renewal date following commencement of operation and shall be subject to a prorated amount of the annual operating permit renewal fee prescribed in paragraph (d)(2). The proration shall be based on the time remaining to the next annual renewal date. On that next annual renewal date, and each year thereafter, the annual operating permit renewal fee for the temporary Permit to Operate shall be due in the amount prescribed in paragraph (d)(2).

(5) **Renewal of Temporary Permit to Operate Existing Equipment**

In the case of equipment operating under a temporary Permit to Operate issued pursuant to subdivision (c) of Rule 202, where a Permit to Construct was not issued, the company is immediately subject to a prorated amount of the annual operating permit renewal fee prescribed in paragraph (d)(2) following the submission of the completed application for Permit to Operate. The proration shall be based on the time remaining to the next annual renewal date. On that next annual renewal date, and each year thereafter, the annual operating permit renewal fee shall be due in the amount prescribed in paragraph (d)(2). If no annual renewal date has been established, the Executive Officer shall set one upon receipt of the application.

(6) **Annual Renewal Date**

If, for any reason, the Executive Officer determines it is necessary to change the annual renewal date, all annual operating permit renewal fees shall be prorated according to the new annual renewal date.

(7) **Annual Renewal Date for Change of Operator**

The same annual renewal date shall apply from one change of operator to another.

(8) **Notice of Amount Due and Effect of Nonpayment**

At least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit will be notified by mail of the amount to be paid and the due date. If such notice is not received at least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit shall notify the District on or before the permit renewal date that said notice was not received. The annual operating permit renewal fee for each permit shall be in the amount described in

paragraph (d)(2). If the annual operating permit renewal fee is not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date, the permit will expire and no longer be valid. In the case of a RECLAIM facility, if the individual device fee(s) are not paid, the application(s) associated with the device(s) shall expire and no longer be valid. For a Title V facility, if the Title V facility fee, which is not based on any specific equipment but applies to the whole facility, is not paid, the Title V facility permit shall expire. In such a case, the owner/operator will be notified by mail of the expiration and the consequences of operating equipment without a valid permit, as required by Rule 203 (Permit to Operate). For the purpose of this paragraph, the fee payment will 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 state holiday with the same effect as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date.

(9) Annual Operating Fees for Redundant Emission Controls

Any person holding permits to operate for two or more emission controls applicable to the same equipment who establishes that any of the emission controls is redundant, i.e., not necessary to assure compliance with all applicable legal requirements, shall not be required to pay annual operating permit renewal fees under subdivision (d) for the redundant equipment. The Executive Officer may reinstate the obligation to pay such fees at any time upon determination that operating the control is or has become necessary to assure compliance with any applicable legal requirements.

(e) Annual Operating Emissions Fee

(1) Annual Operating Emission Fee Applicability

In addition to the annual operating permit renewal fee, the owner/operator of all equipment operating under permit shall pay an annual emissions fee based on the total weight of emissions of each of the contaminants specified in Table III from all equipment used by the operator at all locations, including total weight of emissions of each of the contaminants specified in Table III resulting from all products which

continue to passively emit air contaminants after they are manufactured, or processed by such equipment, with the exception of such product that is shipped or sold out of the District so long as the manufacturer submits records which will allow for the determination of emissions within the District from such products.

(2) Emissions Reporting and Fee Calculation

For the reporting period July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, and all preceding reporting periods, emissions from equipment not requiring a written permit pursuant to Regulation II shall be reported but not incur a fee for emissions so long as the owner/operator keeps separate records which allow the determination of emissions from such non-permitted equipment. Notwithstanding the above paragraph, for the purposes of Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees, all major stationary sources of NOx and VOC, as defined in Rule 317, shall annually report and pay the appropriate clean air act non-attainment fees for all actual source emissions including but not limited to permitted, unpermitted, unregulated and fugitive emissions. Beginning with the reporting period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002, and for subsequent reporting periods, each facility with total emissions including emissions from equipment or processes not requiring a written permit pursuant to Regulation II greater than or equal to the threshold amount of contaminants listed in paragraph (e)(5) shall report all emissions and incur an emissions fee as prescribed in Table III.

Non-permitted emissions which are not regulated by the District shall not be reported and shall be excluded from emission fees if the facility provides a demonstration that the emissions are not regulated and maintains sufficient records to allow the accurate demonstration of such non-regulated emissions.

(3) Exception for the Use of Clean Air Solvents

An owner/operator shall not pay a fee for emissions from the use of Clean Air Solvents issued a valid Certificate from the District so long as the facility submits separate records which allow the determination of annual emissions, usage, and identification of such products. A copy of the Clean Air Solvent certificate issued to the manufacturer or distributor shall be submitted with the separate records.

(4) Flat Annual Operating Emission Fee

The owner/operator of all equipment operating under at least one permit (not including certifications, registrations or plans) shall each year be assessed a flat annual emissions fee of \$117.87.

(5) Emission Fee Thresholds

Each facility with emissions greater than or equal to the threshold amount of the contaminant listed below shall be assessed a fee as prescribed in Table III. For the six-month transitional reporting period pursuant to subparagraph (e)(8)(B) (July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007), the fee shall be assessed on emissions greater than or equal to one-half (1/2) of the threshold amount listed below.

Air contaminant(s)	Annual emissions threshold (TPY)
Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)	≥4 TPY
Total organic gases (excluding methane, exempt compounds as specified in paragraph (e)(13), and specific organic gases as specified in paragraph (b)(28))	≥4 TPY
Specific organic gases	≥4 TPY
Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)	≥4 TPY
Total particulate matter	≥4 TPY
Carbon monoxide	≥100 TPY

(6) Clean Fuels Fee Thresholds

Each facility emitting 250 tons or more per year (≥250 TPY) of any of the above referenced contaminants shall pay an annual clean fuels fee as prescribed in Table V (California Health and Safety Code Section 40512).

(7) Fees for Toxic Air Contaminants or Ozone Depleters

Each facility emitting a toxic air contaminant or ozone depleter greater than or equal to the annual thresholds listed in Table IV shall be assessed an annual emissions fee as indicated therein. For the six-month transitional reporting period pursuant to subparagraph (e)(8)(B) (July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007), the fee shall be assessed on emissions greater than or equal to one-half (1/2) of the threshold amount listed in Table IV. The annual emissions fee for toxic air contaminants and ozone depleters shall be based on the total weight of emissions of these contaminants associated with all equipment and processes including, but not limited to, material usage, handling, processing, loading/unloading;

combustion byproducts, and fugitives (equipment/component leaks).

- (A) Any dry cleaning facility that emits less than two (2) tons per year of perchloroethylene or less than one (1) ton per year for the six-month transitional reporting period from July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, and qualifies as a small business as defined in the general definition of Rule 102, shall be exempt from fees listed in Table IV. This provision shall be retroactive to include the July 10, 1992, rule amendment which included perchloroethylene in Table IV.
 - (B) Any facility that emits less than two (2) tons per year, or less than one (1) ton per year for the six-month transitional reporting period from July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 of formaldehyde, perchloroethylene, or methylene chloride, may petition the Executive Officer, at least thirty (30) days prior to the official submittal date of the annual emissions report as specified in paragraph (e)(10), for exemption from formaldehyde, perchloroethylene, or methylene chloride fees as listed in Table IV. Exemption from emissions fees shall be granted if the facility demonstrates that no alternatives to the use of these substances exist, no control technologies exist, and that the facility qualifies as a small business as defined in the general definition of Rule 102.
- (8) Reporting of Total Emissions from Preceding Reporting Period and Unreported or Under-reported Emissions from Prior Reporting Periods
- (A) The owner/operator of equipment subject to paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(5), (e)(6), and (e)(7) shall report to the Executive Officer the total emissions for the immediate preceding reporting period of each of the air contaminants concerned from all equipment. The report shall be made at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Executive Officer. The permit holder shall report the total emissions for the twelve (12) month period reporting for each air contaminant concerned from all equipment or processes, regardless of the quantities emitted.
 - (B) During the period of July 1, 1994, through December 31, 2007, the reporting period for annual operating emissions fees shall be from

July 1 of a given year through June 30 of the following year. A six-month emissions report and fees will be due for the reporting period from July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. Beginning January 1, 2008, the reporting period for annual operating emissions fees shall be from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

- (C) The Executive Officer will determine default emission factors applicable to each piece of permitted equipment or group of permitted equipment, and make them available to the owner/operator in a manner specified by the Executive Officer and provide them to the owner/operator upon request. In determining emission factors, the Executive Officer will use the best available data. A facility owner/operator can provide alternative emission factors that more accurately represent actual facility operations subject to the approval of the Executive Officer.
 - (D) A facility owner/operator shall report to the Executive Officer, in the same manner, and quantify any emissions of air contaminants in previous reporting periods which had not been reported correctly and should have been reported under the requirements in effect in the reporting period in which the emissions occurred.
- (9) Request to Amend Emissions Report and Refund of Emission Fees
- (A) A facility owner/operator shall submit a written request (referred to as an “Amendment Request”) for any proposed revisions to previously submitted annual emissions reports. Amendment requests with no fee impact, submitted after one (1) year and sixty (60) days from the official due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable) of the subject annual emissions report shall include a non-refundable standard evaluation fee of \$289.97 for each subject facility and reporting period. Evaluation time beyond two hours shall be assessed at the rate of \$145.01 per hour and shall not exceed ten (10) hours. Amendment requests received within one year (1) and sixty (60) days from the official due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable) of a previously submitted annual emissions report shall not incur any such evaluation fees. The Amendment Request shall include all supporting documentation and copies of revised applicable forms.

- (B) A facility owner/operator shall submit a written request (referred to as a “Refund Request”) to correct the previously submitted annual emissions reports and request a refund of overpaid emission fees. Refund Requests must be submitted within one (1) year and sixty (60) days from the official due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable) of the subject annual emissions report to be considered valid. The Refund Request shall include all supporting documentation and copies of revised applicable forms. If the Refund Request is submitted within one (1) year and sixty (60) days from the official due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable) of the subject annual emissions report, and results in no fee impact, then the facility owner/operator shall be billed for the evaluation fee pursuant to subparagraph (e)(9)(A).
- (10) Notice to Pay and Late Filing Surcharge
 - (A) A notice to report emissions and pay the associated emission fees will be mailed annually to the owners/operators of all equipment (as shown in District records) to which this subdivision applies. A notice to pay the semi-annual fee specified in paragraph (e)(11) will also be mailed to facilities which in the preceding reporting year emitted any air contaminant equal to or greater than the emission thresholds specified in subparagraph (e)(11)(A). Emissions reports and fee payments are the responsibility of the owner/operator regardless of whether the owner/operator was notified. The due dates to submit the emissions fees and reports for:
 - (i) Semi-annual reports are January 1 for fiscal year reporting during July 1, 1994 through December 31, 2007, and July 1 for calendar year reporting beginning January 1, 2008 and after.
 - (ii) Annual reports are July 1 for fiscal year reporting during July 1, 1994 through December 31, 2007, and January 1 for calendar year reporting beginning January 1, 2008 and after.

If both the fee payment and the completed emissions report are not received by the sixtieth (60th) day following January 1 or July 1 as applicable (for semi-annual reports), or July 1 or January 1 as

applicable (for annual reports), they shall be considered late, and surcharges for late payment shall be imposed as set forth in subparagraph (e)(10)(B). For the purpose of this subparagraph, the emissions fee payment and the emissions report shall be considered to be timely received by the District if it is postmarked on or before the sixtieth (60th) day following the official due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable). If the sixtieth (60th) day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday, the fee payment and emissions report may be postmarked on the next business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or the state holiday with the same effect as if they had been postmarked on the sixtieth (60th) day.

(B) If fee payment and emissions report are not received within the time prescribed by subparagraph (e)(10)(A), a surcharge shall be assessed and added to the original amount of the emission fee due according to the following schedule:

Less than 30 days	5% of reported amount
30 to 90 days	15% of reported amount
91 days to 1 year	25% of reported amount
More than 1 year	(See subparagraph (e)(10)(D))

(C) If an emission fee is timely paid, and if, within one year after the sixtieth (60th) day from the official due date is determined to be less than ninety percent (90%) of the full amount that should have been paid, a fifteen percent (15%) surcharge shall be added, and is calculated based on the difference between the amount actually paid and the amount that should have been paid, to be referred to as underpayment. If payment was ninety percent (90%) or more of the correct amount due, the difference or underpayment shall be paid but with no surcharges added. The fee rate to be applied shall be the fee rate in effect for the year in which the emissions actually occurred. If the underpayment is discovered after one (1) year and sixty (60) days from the official fee due date, fee rates and surcharges will be assessed based on subparagraph (e)(10)(D).

(D) The fees due and payable for the emissions reported or reportable pursuant to subparagraph (e)(8)(D) shall be assessed according to

the fee rate for that contaminant specified in Tables III, IV, and V, and further increased by fifty percent (50%). The fee rate to be applied shall be the fee rate in effect for the year in which the emissions are actually reported, and not the fee rate in effect for the year the emissions actually occurred.

(E) If one hundred twenty (120) days have elapsed since January 1st, July 1st, or as applicable, and all emission fees including any surcharge have not been paid in full, the Executive Officer may take action to revoke all Permits to Operate for equipment on the premises, as authorized in Health and Safety Code Section 42307.

(11) **Semi-Annual Emissions Fee Payment**

(A) For facilities emitting the threshold amount of any contaminant listed below, the Executive Officer will estimate one half (1/2) of the previous annual emission fees and request that the permit holder pay such an amount as the first installment on annual emission fees for the current reporting period. The installment payment for calendar year 2008 annual emission fees will be based on one half (1/2) of the emissions reported for fiscal year 2006-2007.

Air contaminant(s)	Annual emissions threshold (TPY)
Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)	≥10 TPY
Total organic gases (excluding methane, exempt compounds as specified in paragraph (e)(13), and specific organic gases as specified in paragraph (b)(28))	≥10 TPY
Specific organic gases	≥10 TPY
Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)	≥10 TPY
Total particulate matter	≥10 TPY
Carbon monoxide	≥100 TPY

(B) In lieu of payment of one half the estimated annual emission fees, the owner/operator may choose to report and pay on actual emissions for the first six months (July 1 through December 31

for fiscal year reporting prior to January 1, 2008 or January 1 through June 30 for calendar year reporting beginning January 1, 2008 and thereafter). By July 1 or January 1 as applicable, the permit holder shall submit a final Annual Emission Report together with the payment of the balance; the annual emission fees less the installment previously paid. For fiscal year reporting prior to January 1, 2008, the report shall contain an itemization of emissions from July 1 through June 30 of the applicable year. For calendar year reporting beginning January 1, 2008 and thereafter, the report shall contain an itemization of emissions for the preceding twelve (12) months of the reporting period (January 1 through December 31.)

(C) An installment fee payment is considered late and is subject to a surcharge if not received within sixty (60) days of the due date (July 1 or January 1 as applicable) pursuant to paragraph (e)(10).

(12) Fee Payment Subject to Validation

Acceptance of a fee payment does not constitute validation of the emission data.

(13) Exempt Compounds

Emissions of acetone, ethane, methyl acetate, parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), and volatile methylated siloxanes (VMS), shall not be subject to the requirements of Rule 301(e).

(14) Reporting Emissions and Paying Fees

For the six-month reporting period of July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and calendar year 2008, emission fees shall be determined in accordance with fee rates specified in Tables III, IV and V, and

paragraph (e)(2). Installment fees that have been paid for Semi-Annual Emission Fees by March 1, 2008 shall not be subject to this provision.

(15) Deadline for Filing Annual Emissions Report and Fee Payment

The deadline for filing annual emissions reports and fee payments is as follows:

(A) Notwithstanding any other applicable Rule 301(e) provisions regarding the annual emissions report and emission fees, for the reporting period of July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007, the fee payment and the completed annual emissions

report shall be received by the District, or postmarked, on or before September 1, 2008 to avoid any late payment surcharges specified in subparagraph (e)(10)(B), or

- (B) The deadline for filing the calendar year 2008 Annual Emissions Report and fee payment shall be March 2nd, 2009. For any facility that is subject to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions adopted by the CARB on December 6, 2007, or subsequent revisions that voluntarily elects to report the GHG emissions to the District in the manner prescribed by the Executive Officer, the deadline for filing Annual Emissions Reports and fee payments shall coincide with the deadlines set forth in the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of GHG emissions adopted by the CARB on December 6, 2007, or subsequent revisions.

(16) Reporting GHG Emissions and Paying Fees

A facility that is subject to the California Air Resources Board (CARB)'s mandatory reporting of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions may request District staff to review and verify the facility's GHG emissions. The fee for review and verification for each GHG emissions report shall consist of an initial submittal fee of \$121.44 in addition to a verification fee assessed at \$125.68 per hour or prorated portion thereof.

(f) Certified Permit Copies and Reissued Permits

A request for a certified permit copy shall be made in writing by the permittee after the destruction, loss, or defacement of a permit. A request for a permit to be reissued shall be made in writing by the permittee where there is a name or address change without a change of operator or location. The permittee shall, at the time a written request is submitted, pay the fees to cover the cost of the certified permit copy or reissued permit as follows:

- (1) A fee of \$24.96 shall be paid for a certified permit copy.
- (2) A fee of \$193.31 shall be paid for a reissued permit.

No fee shall be assessed to reissue a permit to correct an administrative error by District staff.

(g) Reinstating Expired Applications or Permits; Surcharge

An application or a Permit to Operate which has expired due to nonpayment of fees or court judgments in favor of the District or administrative civil penalties associated with the facility may be reinstated by submitting a request for reinstatement of the application or Permit to Operate accompanied by a reinstatement surcharge and payment in full of the amount of monies due at the time the application or Permit to Operate expired. The reinstatement surcharge shall be fifty percent (50%) of the amount of fees due per equipment at the time the application or Permit to Operate expired, or the following amount, whichever is lower:

Facility Permit Holders	\$193.31 per equipment
Other Permit Holders	\$193.31 per equipment

Such request and payment shall be made within one (1) year of the date of expiration. An application or Permit to Operate which has expired due to nonpayment of fees shall not be reinstated if the affected equipment has been altered since the expiration of the application or Permit to Operate. If the period of expiration has exceeded one (1) year or the affected equipment has been altered, operation of the equipment shall require a new Permit to Operate and the application shall be subject to Rule 1313(b).

(h) Reinstating Revoked Permits

If a Permit to Operate is revoked for nonpayment of annual permit fees based on emissions or fees on non-permitted emissions, it may be reinstated upon payment by the permit holder of such overdue fees and accrued surcharge in accordance with (e)(9).

(i) Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees

Any fees remitted to the District pursuant to Rule 317 – Clean Air Act Non-attainment Fees shall be held in escrow accounts unique to each source. Fees accrued in such escrow accounts may be used for either of the following at the discretion of the source’s owner or operator.

- (1) Creditable up to the amount of fees due by the same source during the calendar year or subsequent calendar year(s) for annual emissions fees due pursuant to Rule 301(e)(2), (4), (6), (7) and (11) and annual operating permit renewal fees due pursuant to Rule 301(d)(1), (2) and (4). In no case

shall the credit be greater than the fees paid; or

- (2) use by the owner or operator for VOC and NOx reduction programs at their source that are surplus to the State Implementation Plan according to the following prioritization:
 - (A) at the source; or
 - (B) use within another facility under common ownership; or
 - (C) use in the community adjacent to the facility; or
 - (D) other uses to reduce emissions.

Up to five percent of funds can be used by the South Coast Air Quality Management District for administrative support for items in paragraph (i)(2).

(j) **Special Permit Processing Fees - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Assistance, Air Quality Analysis, Health Risk Assessment, and Public Notice on Significant Projects**

- (1) **Payment for CEQA Assistance**
 - (A) **CEQA Document Preparation**

When a determination is made by the Executive Officer that the District is the Lead Agency for a project, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. and state CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.), the project applicant may be required to pay a review fee (based on a staff rate of \$145.01 per hour) when a 400-CEQA form requires the CEQA staff to review for CEQA applicability. If preparation of CEQA documentation is deemed necessary, the applicant shall pay an initial fee for the preparation of necessary CEQA documentation according to the following schedule:

Notice of Exemption (upon applicant request)	\$290.01
Negative Declaration	\$4,373.26
Mitigated Negative Declaration	\$4,373.26
Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$5,830.98
Supplemental or Subsequent EIR	\$5,830.98
Addendum to EIR	\$3,021.94

If the Executive Officer determines that the District's CEQA preparation costs (may include, but not limited to, mailing, noticing, publications, et cetera) and staff time (based on the rate of \$145.01 per hour) exceed the initial fee the project applicant, upon notification from the District, shall make periodic payment of the balance due. The Executive Officer shall determine the amount and timing of such periodic payments, based upon the level of CEQA analysis and the amount of monies needed to offset the actual preparation costs.

(B) CEQA Document Assistance

When the District is not the Lead Agency for a project and a request is made by: another public agency; a project proponent; or any third party, for staff assistance with any of the following tasks including, but not limited to: reviewing all or portions of a CEQA document and air quality analysis protocols for emissions inventories and air dispersion modeling prior to its circulation to the public for review pursuant to Public Resources Code §21092; assisting lead agencies with developing and implementing mitigation measures, the requestor may be required to pay a fee for staff time at the rate of \$145.01 per hour. This fee shall not apply to review of CEQA documents prepared by other public agencies that are available for public review pursuant to Public Resources Code §21092 and is part of the District's intergovernmental review responsibilities under CEQA.

(2) Payment for Air Quality Analysis

When a determination is made by the Executive Officer that an air quality analysis of the emissions from any source is necessary to predict the extent and amount of air quality impact prior to issuance of a permit, the Executive Officer may order air quality simulation modeling by qualified District personnel. Alternatively, the Executive Officer may require (or the owner/operator of the source may elect) that modeling be performed by the owner/operator or an independent consultant.

Where modeling is performed by the owner/operator or an independent consultant, the Executive Officer may require that the results be verified by qualified District personnel. The owner/operator of the source shall provide to the Executive Officer a copy of the final modeling report

including all input data, description of methods, analyses, and results. The owner/operator of the source modeled by District personnel shall pay a fee as specified in Table IIA to cover the costs of the modeling analysis. A fee, as specified in Table IIA, shall be charged to offset the cost of District verification of modeling performed by an independent consultant.

- (3) Payment for Health Risk Assessment
 - (A) When a determination is made by the Executive Officer that any source being evaluated for a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate may emit toxic or potentially toxic air contaminants, the Executive Officer may order a Health Risk Assessment be conducted by qualified District personnel or by a qualified consultant, as determined by the Executive Officer, engaged by the District under a contract. Alternatively, the Executive Officer may require (or owner/operator of the source may elect) that the assessment be performed by the owner/operator or an independent consultant engaged by the owner/operator. The Health Risk Assessment shall be performed pursuant to methods used by the California EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
 - (B) For a Health Risk Assessment conducted by the owner/operator of the source or the owner/operator's consultant, the Executive Officer may require that the results be verified by qualified District personnel or by a qualified consultant engaged by the District. The owner/operator of the source shall provide to the Executive Officer a copy of the final Health Risk Assessment including all input data, and description of methods, analyses, and results. The owner/operator of the source for which a Health Risk Assessment is conducted or is evaluated and verified by District personnel or consultant shall pay the fees specified in Table IIA to cover the costs of an Air Quality Analysis and Health Risk Assessment analysis, evaluation, or verification. When the Health Risk Assessment is conducted or is evaluated and verified by a consultant engaged by the District, or District personnel, the fees charged will be in addition to all other fees required.
 - (C) When a Health Risk Assessment is evaluated by the California

EPA, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 42315, 44360, 44361 or 44380.5, or by a consultant engaged by the California EPA, or when the District consults with the California EPA regarding the Health Risk Assessment, any fees charged by the California EPA to the District will be charged to the person whose Health Risk Assessment is subject to the review, in addition to other fees required.

(4) Payment for Public Notice

An applicant for a significant project, as defined in Rule 212(c) or for emission reduction credits (ERCs) in excess of the amounts as specified in Rule 1310(c), or the operator of a facility requesting allocations from the Offset Budget or requesting the generation or use of any Short Term Credit (STCs), or for significant permit revision of a Title V permit shall be assessed a fee of \$845.30 for preparation of the notice required by the rules. The notice preparation fee is waived for existing dry cleaning operations at the same facility that install, modify or replace dry cleaning equipment to comply with Rule 1421 provided there is a concurrent removal from service of the perchloroethylene equipment. Eligibility includes converting from perchloroethylene to non-toxic alternative solvents, including non-toxic hydrocarbon solvents. In addition, an applicant for a project subject to the requirements of Rule 212(g) shall either:

- (A) pay a fee, as specified in Table IIB, for publication of the notice by prominent advertisement in the newspaper of general circulation in the area affected where the facility is located and for the mailing of the notice to persons identified in Rule 212(g), or
- (B) arrange publication of the above notice independent of the District option. This notice must be by prominent advertisement in the newspaper of general circulation in the area affected where the facility is located. Where publication is performed by the owner/operator or an independent consultant, the owner/operator of the source shall provide to the Executive Officer a copy of the proof of publication.

(5) Payment for Review of Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS), Fuel Sulfur Monitoring System (FSMS), and Alternative

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (ACEMS)

- (A) New Application for Process Equipment Requiring CEMS or, Alternatively, an FSMS or ACEMS to Comply with the CEMS Requirement

When a determination is made by the Executive Officer that a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) is required in order to determine a source's compliance with a District rule or regulation, the applicant shall:

- (i) Apply for the use of a CEMS and pay a basic processing fee as specified in Table IIC at the time of filing.
- (ii) Apply for the use of an FSMS or ACEMS in lieu of a CEMS and pay a basic processing fee as specified in Table IIC at the time of filing.

- (B) Modification of an Existing Certified CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS

If a certified CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS is modified in a manner (excluding routine replacement or servicing of CEMS or FSMS components for preventive or periodic maintenance according to established quality assurance guidelines, or CEMS or FSMS components designated by the Executive Officer as "standardized" or direct replacement-type components) determined by the Executive Officer to compromise a source's compliance with a District rule or regulation, the applicant shall pay a processing fee covering the evaluation of the modification and recertification, if necessary, as follows:

- (i) If one or more CEMS or FSMS components (excluding additional pollutant monitors) are replaced, modified, or added, the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$773.78; and additional fees will be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on the evaluation in excess of 10 hours up to a maximum total fee of \$4,837.80.
- (ii) If one or more pollutant monitors are added to a CEMS or FSMS (and one or more of its components are concurrently replaced, modified, or added), the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee as specified in Table IIC, based on the number of CEMS or FSMS

pollutant monitors and components added.

- (iii) If one or more pollutant emission sources at a facility are added to an FSMS, a time-shared CEMS, or a SO_x CEMS which is specifically used to “back-calculate” fuel sulfur content for these sources, the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee as specified in Table IIC, based on the number of CEMS or FSMS monitors and components added.
 - (iv) If one or more ACEMS (or PEMS) components are replaced, modified, or added, the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$773.78; and additional fees will be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on the evaluation in excess of 10 hours up to a maximum total fee of \$4,837.80.
- (C) Modification of CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS Monitored Equipment
For any RECLAIM or non-RECLAIM equipment monitored or required to be monitored by a CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS, that is modified in a manner determined by the Executive Officer to compromise a source’s compliance with a District CEMS-, FSMS-, or ACEMS-related rule or regulation, or requires an engineering evaluation, or causes a change in emissions; the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$773.78, covering the evaluation and recertification, if necessary, of the CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS. Additional fees will be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on the evaluation in excess of 10 hours up to a maximum total fee of \$4,837.80.
- (D) Periodic Assessment of an Existing RECLAIM CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS
An existing RECLAIM CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS, which undergoes certification as in (i)(5)(A), must be retested on a quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis to remain in compliance with District Regulation XX. The applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$773.78 for this evaluation, if required. Additional fees will be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on the evaluation in excess of 10 hours up to a maximum total fee of \$4,837.80.

- (E) CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS Change of Ownership
Every applicant who files an application for a change of operator of a RECLAIM or non-RECLAIM facility permit shall also file an application for a change of operator of a CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS, if applicable, and be subject to a processing fee equal to \$230.67 for the first CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS, plus \$46.01 for each additional CEMS, FSMS, or ACEMS.
- (6) Payment for Review and Certification of Barbecue Charcoal Igniter Products
- (A) Certification of Barbecue Charcoal Igniter Products
Pursuant to the requirements of District Rule 1174, manufacturers, distributors, and/or retailers of applicable barbecue charcoal igniter products shall perform the required testing and shall submit a formal report for review by SCAQMD staff for product compliance and certification. For each product evaluated, the applicant shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$607.10 per product certified, and additional fees will be assessed at the rate of \$121.44 per hour for time spent on the evaluation/certification process in excess of 5 hours.
- (B) Repackaging of Certified Barbecue Charcoal Igniter Products
When a currently certified barbecue charcoal igniter product is repackaged for resale or redistribution, the manufacturer, distributor, and/or retailer shall submit the required documentation to SCAQMD staff for evaluation and approval. For each product or products evaluated, the applicant shall pay a processing fee of \$303.56 for the first certificate issued, and additional fees will be assessed at the rate of \$121.44 per hour for the time spent in excess of 3 hours for the first certificate issued. Additional certificates for the same product or products shall be assessed at the rate of \$60.69 per each additional certificate issued.
- (7) Fees for Inter-basin, Inter-district, or Interpollutant Transfers of Emission Reduction Credits
An applicant for inter-basin, inter-district, or interpollutant transfer of ERCs shall file an application for ERC Change of Title and pay fees as listed in the Summary ERC Processing Rates – Banking, Change of Title,

Alteration/Modification Table. Additional fees shall be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for the time spent on review and evaluation of inter-basin, inter-district, and interpollutant transfers of ERCs pursuant to Rule 1309 subdivisions (g) and (h).

(8) Fees for Grid Search to Identify Hazardous Air Pollutant Emitting Facilities

A fee of \$305.64 shall be submitted by any individual, business or agency requesting the District to conduct a grid search to identify all facilities with the potential to emit hazardous air pollutants located within one-quarter mile of a proposed school boundary.

Failure to pay the fees described in this subdivision within thirty (30) days after their due date(s) shall result in expiration of pending applications, and no further applications will be accepted from the applicant until the fees have been paid in full.

(k) Government Agencies

All applicants and permittees, including federal, state, or local governmental agencies or public districts, shall pay all fees.

(l) RECLAIM Facilities

(1) For RECLAIM facilities, this subdivision specifies additional conditions and procedures for assessing the following fees:

- (A) Facility Permit;
- (B) Facility Permit Amendment;
- (C) Change of Operating Condition;
- (D) Change of Operator;
- (E) Annual Operating Permit;
- (F) Transaction Registration;
- (G) RECLAIM Pollutant Emission;
- (H) Duplicate Permits;
- (I) Reissued Permits;
- (J) RECLAIM Breakdown Emissions; and
- (K) Non-Tradeable Allocation Credit Mitigations.

(2) RECLAIM Fees Applicability

All RECLAIM Facility Permit holders shall be subject to this subdivision.

- (3) Rule 301 - Permit Fees Applicability
Unless specifically stated, all RECLAIM Facility Permit holders shall be subject to all other provisions of Rule 301 - Permit Fees.
- (4) Facility Permit Fees
 - (A) Existing facilities entering the RECLAIM program after initial implementation of the RECLAIM program will pay 10 percent of the sum of the permit processing fees from the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables for each equipment merged into the Facility Permit, with a minimum fee of \$483.47.
 - (B) New facilities with new equipment entering the RECLAIM program will pay a Facility Permit Fee equal to the sum total of the permit processing fees from the Summary Permit Fee Rates tables for each equipment merged into the Facility Permit.
- (5) Facility Permit Amendment
At the time of filing an application for a Facility Permit Amendment, a Facility Permit Amendment Fee shall be paid and an application for such amendment shall be submitted. The Facility Permit Amendment Fee for an application that requires an engineering evaluation or cause a change in emissions shall be \$912.44 (\$1,824.90 if both RECLAIM and Title V facility), plus the sum of applicable fees assessed for each application required for affected equipment as specified in the Summary Permit Fee Rate tables. The Facility Permit Amendment Fee for an application that does not require an engineering evaluation or causes a change in emissions shall be \$912.44 (\$1,824.90 if both a RECLAIM and Title V facility) plus the applicable administrative permit change fee based on the equipment schedule as set forth in Rule 301(c)(3)C) for each application required for affected equipment. All delinquent fees, court judgments in favor of the District and administrative civil penalties associated with the facility must be paid before a Facility Permit Amendment application will be accepted.
- (6) Change of Operating Condition
At the time of filing an application for a Change of Operating Conditions that requires engineering evaluation or causes a change in emissions, a Change of Condition Fee shall be paid. Such fee shall be equal to the sum of fees assessed for each equipment subject to the change of condition as specified in the Summary Permit Fee Rates – Permit

Processing, Change of Conditions, Alteration/Modification table and in the Summary ERC Processing Rates – Banking, Change of Title, Alteration/Modification table. All delinquent fees associated with the affected facility subject to the change of condition must be paid before a Change of Operating Conditions application will be accepted.

(7) Fee for Change of Operator

The Permit Processing Fee for a Change of Operator of a RECLAIM facility permit shall be determined from the Table Summary of Permit Fee Rates – Change of Operator, Non-Small Business. In addition, a Facility Permit Amendment fee as specified in paragraph (k)(5) shall be assessed. All fees, billed within the past 3 years from the date of application submittal that are, associated with the facility for equipment for which a Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is filed, and all facility-specific fees (such as “Hot Spots” fees), must be paid before a Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is accepted. If after an application is received and SCAQMD determines that fees are due, the new operator shall pay such fees within 30 days of notification. If the fees are paid timely the new operator will not be billed for any additional fees billed to the previous operator.

(8) Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee

(A) Unless otherwise stated within this subdivision, the Facility Permit holder shall be subject to all terms and conditions pursuant to subdivision (d).

(B) An Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee shall be submitted by the end of the compliance year. Such fee shall be equal to the sum of applicable permit renewal fees specified in paragraph (d)(2).

(C) At least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit will be notified by mail of the amount to be paid and the due date. If such notice is not received at least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit shall notify the District on or before the permit renewal date that said notice was not received. If the Annual Operating Permit Renewal fee is not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date, the permit will expire and no longer be valid. In such a case, the owner/operator

will be notified by mail of the expiration and the consequences of operating equipment without a valid permit as required by District Rule 203 (Permit to Operate). For the purpose of this subparagraph, the fee payment will be considered to be received by the District if it is postmarked by the United States Post Office 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 state holiday as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date.

(9) Transaction Registration Fee

The transferor and transferee of an RTC shall jointly register the transaction with the District pursuant to District Rule 2007 – Trading Requirements. The transferee shall pay a Transaction Registration Fee of \$145.01 at the time the transaction is registered with the District.

(10) RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fee

At the end of the reporting period specified in subparagraph (e)(8)(B), RECLAIM facilities shall pay a RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fee based on the facilities' total certified RECLAIM pollutant emissions. For facilities emitting ten (10) tons per year or more of any contaminant the previous year, the Facility Permit holders shall pay a semi-annual installment equal to one half (1/2) of the total estimated fee with final balance due at the end of the reporting period.

(A) The Facility Permit Holder shall pay emission fees according to the provisions of subdivision (e) for all emissions that are not accounted for with RECLAIM pollutant emissions. The Facility Permit holder shall add non-RECLAIM emissions to applicable RECLAIM emissions to determine the appropriate fee rate from Table III fee rate per ton of emissions.

(B) Facility Permit Holders shall pay RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fees according to the provisions of subdivision (e), except that:

- (i) Fees based on emissions of RECLAIM pollutants as defined in Rule 2000(c)(58) for annual payments shall be calculated based on certified emissions as required by paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(4) of Rule 2004, as applicable;
- (ii) RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fees shall be due as

- established by subdivision (e) of this rule for both Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 Facilities;
- (iii) Facilities emitting ten (10) tons per year or more of a RECLAIM pollutant during the previous annual reporting period, shall also pay a semi-annual installment based on either (a) one-half (1/2) of the facility's RECLAIM pollutant fees for the previous annual reporting period; or (b) emissions certified pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) and (b)(4) of Rule 2004 in the two (2) quarters falling in the time period that coincides with the first six (6) months of the current reporting period, by the deadline as established by subdivision (e) of this rule for both Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 Facilities.
 - (iv) A fee payment is considered late and subject to the late payment surcharge of paragraph (e)(10) if not received within sixty (60) days of the due date specified in this paragraph.
- (C) If the Executive Officer determines that the APEP emissions reported by a Facility Permit Holder are less than the amount calculated as specified in Rule 2004(b)(2) and (b)(4), the Facility Permit Holder shall pay RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fees on the difference between the APEP total as determined by the Executive Officer and the reported APEP total as specified in subparagraph (k)(10)(A).
- (D) In the event that certified emissions determined pursuant to Rule 2004(b)(2) and (b)(4), for compliance year beginning January 1, 1995 and after, include emissions calculated using missing data procedures, and these procedures were triggered pursuant to Rule 2011(c)(3) or 2012(c)(3) solely by a failure to electronically report emissions for major sources due to a problem with transmitting the emission data to the District which was beyond the control of the Facility Permit holder, such portion of the emissions may be substituted by valid emission data monitored and recorded by a certified CEMS, for the purpose of RECLAIM pollutant emission fee determination only, provided that a petition is submitted to the Executive Officer with the appropriate

processing fee by the Facility Permit holder. The petition must be made in writing and include all relevant data to clearly demonstrate that the valid emission data were recorded and monitored by a certified CEMS as required by Rules 2011 and 2012 and the only reason for missing data procedures being triggered was due to a problem with transmitting the emission data to the District which was beyond the control of the Facility Permit holder. In addition to the RECLAIM pollutant emission fee, the petitioner shall pay a minimum processing fee of \$565.39 and additional fees will be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on evaluation in excess of 3 hours.

(E) The Executive Officer may establish a special operating fee for petroleum refineries (Standard Industrial Classification No. 2911) up to an amount based on \$0.07 per pound in FY 07-08 and \$0.07 per pound in FY 08-09 of the initial SO_x RECLAIM allocation (initial allocation of the original operator if a change of operator has occurred since the assignment of the initial allocation) to cover the cost of a technology assessment to reduce SO_x emissions from the RECLAIM universe. Fee payment is due upon notification by the Executive Officer. If the fee payment is not received by the sixtieth (60th) day following the due date a surcharge shall be added to the original amount according to the schedule in subparagraph (e)(10)(B).

(11) Certified Permits Copies

A request for a certified copy of a Facility Permit shall be made in writing by the permittee. The permittee shall, at the time the written request is submitted, pay \$24.96 for the first page and \$1.76 for each additional page in the Facility Permit.

(12) Reissued Permits

A request for a reissued Facility Permit shall be made in writing by the permittee where there is a name or address change without a change of operator or location. The permittee shall, at the time the written request is submitted, pay \$193.31 for the first page plus \$1.76 for each additional page in the facility permit.

(13) Breakdown Emission Report Evaluation Fee

The Facility Permit Holder, submitting a Breakdown Emission Report to

seek exclusion of excess emissions from the annual allocations pursuant to Rule 2004 - Requirements, shall pay fees for the evaluation of a Breakdown Emission Report. The Facility Permit Holder shall pay a filing fee of \$145.01 at the time of filing of a Breakdown Emission Report, and shall be assessed an evaluation fee at the rate of \$145.01 and thereafter per hour.

(14) Breakdown Emission Fee

At the end of the time period from July 1 through June 30, the Facility Permit holder shall pay a Breakdown Emission Fee for excess emissions determined pursuant to District Rule 2004 - Requirements. The Facility Permit Holder shall include excess emissions to the total certified RECLAIM emissions to determine the appropriate RECLAIM Pollutant Emission Fee.

(15) Mitigation of Non-Tradeable Allocation Credits

Upon submitting a request to activate non-tradeable allocation credits pursuant to District Rule 2002(h), the RECLAIM Facility Permit Holder shall pay a mitigation fee of \$9,676.31 per ton of credits requested plus a non-refundable \$96.45 processing fee.

(16) Evaluation Fee to Increase an Annual Allocation to a Level Greater than a Facility's Starting Allocation Plus Non-Tradable Credits

The Facility Permit Holder submitting an application to increase an annual Allocation to a level greater than the facility's starting allocation plus non-tradable credits pursuant to Rule 2005 - New Source Review shall pay fees for the evaluation of the required demonstration specified in Rule 2005(c)(3). The Facility Permit Holder shall pay an evaluation fee at the rate of \$145.01 per hour.

(m) Title V Facilities

(1) Applicability

The requirements of this subdivision apply only to facilities that are subject to the requirements of Regulation XXX - Title V Permits.

(2) Rule 301 Applicability

All Title V facilities shall be subject to all other provisions of Rule 301 - Permit Fees, except as provided for in this subdivision.

(3) Permit Processing Fees for Existing Facilities with Existing District Permits Applying for an Initial Title V Facility Permit

(A) The applicant shall pay the following initial fee when the application is submitted:

Title V INITIAL Fee				
Number of Devices	1-20	21-75	76-250	251+
Applications submitted on or after July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006	\$ 1,089.56	\$ 3,486.95	\$ 7,845.97	\$ 13,294.75
Applications submitted on or after July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007	\$ 1,198.52	\$ 3,835.66	\$ 8,630.59	\$ 14,624.22
Applications submitted on or after July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008	\$ 1,318.37	\$ 4,219.22	\$ 9,493.63	\$ 16,078.17
Applications submitted on or after July 1, 2008	\$ 1,450.21	\$ 4,641.13	\$ 10,443.00	\$ 17,695.31

To determine the initial fee when the number of devices is not available, the applicant may substitute the number of active equipment. This fee will be adjusted when the Title V permit is issued and the correct number of devices are known.

(B) The applicant shall, upon notification by the District of the amount due when the permit is issued, pay the following final fee based on the time spent on the application:

Title V FINAL Fee				
Number of Devices	1-20	21-75	76-250	251+
Time Spent in Excess of:	8 Hours	30 Hours	70 Hours	120 Hours
On or after July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006	\$108.95 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$13,300.33	\$108.95 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$26,600.65	\$108.95 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$65,501.60	\$108.95 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$99,752.43
On or after July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007	\$119.84 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$14,630.38	\$119.84 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$29,260.71	\$119.84 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$73,151.76	\$119.84 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$130,039.65
On or after July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008	\$131.83 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$16,093.40	\$131.83 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$32,186.79	\$131.83 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$80,466.93	\$131.83 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$120,700.45
On or after July 1, 2008	\$145.01 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$17,702.74	\$145.01 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$35,405.45	\$145.01 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$90,631.83	\$145.01 per hour; up to a maximum total fee of \$132,770.48

For applicants that did not pay the correct initial fee based on the

actual number of devices, the fee when the permit is issued shall be equal to the correct initial fee less the initial fee actually paid, plus the final fee.

Applications submitted on or prior to January 15, 1998 shall not be subject to the final fee.

- (C) If the facility requests revisions to the existing permit terms or conditions, including permit streamlining, an alternative operating scenario or a permit shield, the facility shall submit additional applications with the applicable fees in subdivisions (c) and (i) for each piece of equipment for which a revision is requested. Evaluation time spent on these additional applications shall be excluded from the time calculated for the billing for initial permit issuance in subparagraph (l)(3)(B).

(4) **Permit Processing Fee Applicability**

The permit processing fee for a new facility required to obtain a Title V facility permit to construct shall be the sum of all the applicable fees in subdivisions (c) and (i) for all equipment at the facility.

(5) **Rule 301 Fee Applicability**

The permit processing fee for a facility required to obtain a Title V facility permit because of a modification, pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of Rule 301, shall be those specified in paragraph (l)(3) plus the sum of all the applicable fees in subdivisions (c) and (i) for all new and modified equipment at the facility.

(6) **Administrative Permit Revision Fee**

Notwithstanding paragraphs (k)(6), (k)(9), and (m)(3), and except as provided in paragraphs (k)(5), (k)(7), (k)(12), (m)(3), (m)(5) and (m)(8), the permit processing fee for an administrative permit revision shall be a fee of \$912.44.

(7) **Permit Revision Fee**

The permit processing fees for a minor permit revision, de minimis significant permit revision, or significant permit revision shall be \$912.44 plus the applicable fee in paragraphs (k)(5), (k)(6), (m)(3), and (m)(4). RECLAIM facilities shall only pay the fee specified in paragraph (k)(5).

(8) **Renewal Fees**

The fees for renewal of a Title V Facility Permit, at the end of the term specified on the permit, shall be an initial processing fee of \$2,072.50 to

be paid when the application is submitted; and a final fee of \$145.01 per hour for time spent on the application in excess of 8 hours, due upon notification by the District of the amount due when the permit is issued.

(9) **Public Notice Fees**

The holder of, or applicant for, a Title V permit shall either:

(A) pay a fee, as specified in Table IIB, for publication of the notice by prominent advertisement in the newspaper of general circulation in the area affected where the facility is located and for the mailing of the notice to persons identified in Rule 212(g), or

(B) arrange publication of the above notice independent of the District option. This notice must be by prominent advertisement in the newspaper of general circulation in the area affected where the facility is located.

Where publication is performed by the owner/operator or an independent consultant, the owner/operator of the source shall provide to the Executive Officer a copy of the proof of publication.

(10) **Public Hearing Fees**

The holder of, or applicant for, a Title V permit shall, upon notification by the District of the amount due, pay fees of \$2,902.72 plus \$902.50 per hour for a public hearing held on a permit action.

(11) **Application Cancellation**

If a Title V permit application is canceled, the applicant shall pay, upon notification of the amount due, a final fee in accordance with this subdivision. The District shall refund the initial fee only if evaluation of the application has not been initiated.

(12) **Notice of Amount Due and Effect of Nonpayment**

For fees due upon notification, such notice may be given by personal service or by deposit, postpaid, in the United States mail and shall be due thirty (30) days from the date of personal service or mailing. For the purpose of this paragraph, the fee payment will 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. Nonpayment of the fee within this period of time will result in permit expiration or revocation of the subject permit(s) in accordance with subdivision (f) of Rule 3002. No further applications will be accepted from the applicant until such time as overdue permit processing fees have been fully paid.

(13) Exclusion Requests

The fees for requesting exclusion or exemption from the Title V program shall be calculated in accordance with Rule 306 – Plan Fees.

(n) All Facility Permit Holders

(1) Applicability

The requirements of this subdivision apply to all non-RECLAIM holders of a Facility Permit.

(2) Rule 301 Applicability

All non-RECLAIM Facility Permit holders or applicants shall be subject to all other provisions of Rule 301 - Permit Fees, except as provided for in this subdivision.

(3) Facility Permit Revision

Except as provided in paragraphs (1)(7) and (1)(8), the permit processing fee for an addition, alteration or revision to a Facility Permit that requires engineering evaluation or causes a change in emissions shall be the sum of applicable fees assessed for each affected equipment as specified in subdivisions (c) and (i).

(4) Change of Operating Condition

The permit processing fee for a Change of Operating Condition that requires engineering evaluation or causes a change in emissions shall be the sum of fees assessed for each equipment or process subject to the change of condition as specified in subdivisions (c) and (i).

(5) Fee for Change of Operator

The Permit Processing Fee for a Change of Operator of a facility permit shall be determined from the Table Summary of Permit Fee Rates –

Change of Operator, Non-Small Business. In addition, an administrative permit revision fee of \$912.44 shall be assessed.

All fees billed within the past 3 years from the date of application submittal that are associated with the facility for equipment for which a

Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is filed, and all facility specific fees (such as “Hot Spots” fees), must be paid before the Change of Operator or Additional Operator application is accepted. If after an application is received and SCAQMD determines that fees are due, the new operator shall pay such fees within 30 days of notification. If the fees are paid timely, the new operator will not be billed for any additional fees billed the previous operator.

- (6) Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee
- (A) Unless otherwise stated within this subdivision, the Facility Permit holder shall be subject to all terms and conditions pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (B) An Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee shall be submitted by the end of the compliance year. Such fee shall be equal to the sum of applicable annual operating permit renewal fees specified in paragraph (d)(2).
- (C) At least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit will be notified by mail of the amount to be paid and the due date. If such notice is not received at least thirty (30) days before the annual renewal date, the owner/operator of equipment under permit shall notify the District on or before the permit renewal date that said notice was not received. If the Annual Operating Permit Renewal Fee is not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date, the permit will expire and no longer be valid. In such a case, the owner/operator will be notified by mail of the expiration and the consequences of operating equipment without a valid permit as required by District Rule 203 (Permit to Operate). For the purpose of this subparagraph, the fee payment will be considered to be received by the District if it is postmarked by the United States Post Office 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 state holiday as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date.
- (7) Certified Permit Copies
- A request for a certified copy of a Facility Permit shall be made in

writing by the permittee. The permittee shall, at the time a written request is submitted, pay \$24.96 for the first page and \$1.76 for each additional page in the facility permit.

(8) Reissued Permits

A request for a reissued Facility Permit shall be made in writing by the permittee where there is a name or address change without a change of operator or location. The permittee shall, at the time a written request is submitted, pay \$193.31 for the first page plus \$1.76 for each additional page in the Facility Permit.

(o) Asbestos Fees

Any person who is required by District Rule 1403 - Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities to submit a written notice of intention to demolish or renovate shall pay at the time of delivery of notification, the Asbestos and Lead Fees specified in Table VI of this rule. Fees are per notification and multiple fees may apply. No notification shall be considered received pursuant to Rule 1403, unless it is accompanied by the required payment. Each revision of a notification shall require a payment of the Revision to Notification fee in Table VI. When a revision involves a change in project size, the person shall pay, in addition to the revision fee, the difference between the fee for the original project size and the revised project size according to Table VI. If the project size does not change for the revision, no additional fees based on project size shall be required. Revisions are not accepted for expired notifications.

For all requests of pre-approved Procedure 5 plans submitted in accordance with Rule 1403(d)(1)(D)(i)(V)(2), the person shall pay the full fee for the first evaluation and shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the applicable fee for each subsequent pre-approved Procedure 5 plan evaluation.

(p) Lead Abatement Notification Fees

A person who is required by a federal or District rule to submit written notice of intent to abate lead shall, at the time of delivery of notification, pay the appropriate renovation and abatement fee specified in Table VI of this rule. Fees are per notification and multiple fees may apply. No notification shall be considered received unless it is accompanied by the required payment. Each revision of a notification shall require a payment of the Revision to Notification

fee in Table VI. When a revision involves a change in project size, the person shall pay, in addition to the revision fee, the difference between the fee for the original project size and the revised project size according to Table VI. If the project size does not change for the revision, no additional fees based on project size shall be required. Revisions are not accepted for expired notifications.

(q) NESHAP Evaluation Fee

- (1) At the time of filing an application for a Change of Operating Conditions submitted solely to comply with the requirements of a NESHAP, a NESHAP Evaluation Fee shall be paid. The fee shall be \$293.38. Additional fees shall be assessed at a rate of \$145.01 per hour for time spent in the evaluation in excess of two (2) hours, to a maximum total fee not to exceed the applicable Change of Conditions Fees listed for each affected piece of equipment as specified in the Summary Permit Fee Rates - Permit Processing, Change of Conditions, Alteration/Modification table and in the Summary ERC Processing Rates - Banking, Change of Title, Alteration/Modification table.
- (2) Payment of all applicable fees shall be due in thirty (30) days from the date of personal service or mailing of the notification of the amount due. Non-payment of the fees within this time period will result in expiration of the permit. For the purpose of this paragraph, the fee payment will 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 business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or the state holiday, with the same effect as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date. No further applications will be accepted until such time as all overdue fees have been fully paid.

(r) Fees for Certification of Clean Air Solvents

Persons applying for Clean Air Solvent certification shall pay the following fee for each product to be certified:

Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometry Analysis	\$345.18 for five or fewer compounds \$32.03 for each additional compound
Density measurement	\$129.45
Time and material	\$121.44 per person per hour or prorated portion thereof
Clean Air Solvent Certificate	\$176.59

At the time of filing for a Clean Air Solvent certificate, the applicant shall submit a fee of \$772.63 for each product to be tested. Adjustments, including refunds or additional billings, shall be made to the submitted fee as necessary. A Clean Air Solvent Certificate shall be valid for five (5) years from the date of issuance and shall be renewed upon the determination of the Executive Officer that the product(s) containing a Clean Air Solvent continue(s) to meet Clean Air Solvent criteria, and has not been reformulated.

(s) Fees for Certification of Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities

Persons applying for certification of Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities shall pay the following fee for each product to be certified:

Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometry Analysis	\$345.18 for five or fewer compounds \$32.03 for each additional compound
Time and material	\$121.44 per person per hour or prorated portion thereof
Clean Air Choices Cleaner Certificate	\$176.59

At the time of filing for certification of any Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities, the applicant shall submit a fee of \$813.98 for each product to be tested. Adjustments, including refunds or additional billings, shall be made to the submitted fee as necessary. A Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities Certificate shall be valid for three (3) years from the date of issuance and shall be renewed

upon the determination of the Executive Officer that the product(s) certified as a Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities continue(s) to meet Consumer Cleaning Products Used at Institutional and Commercial Facilities criteria, and has not been reformulated.

- (t) All Facility Registration Holders
 - (1) Applicability

The requirements of this subdivision apply to all holders of a Facility Registration.
 - (2) Rule 301 Applicability

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all Facility Registration holders shall be subject to all other provisions of Rule 301 - Permit Fees.
 - (3) Fee Applicability to Existing Facilities

Existing facilities entering the Facility Registration Program shall pay no fee if no changes are initiated by actions of the permittee to the existing permit terms or conditions or to the draft Facility Registration prepared by the District.
 - (4) Duplicate of Facility Registrations

A request for a duplicate of a Facility Registration shall be made in writing by the permittee. The permittee shall, at the time a written request is submitted, pay \$24.96 for the first page and \$1.76 for each additional page in the Facility Registration.
 - (5) Reissued Facility Registrations

A request for a reissued Facility Registration shall be made in writing by the permittee where there is a name or address change without a change of operator or location, or for an administrative change in permit description or a change in permit conditions to reflect actual operating conditions, which do not require any engineering evaluation, and do not cause a change in emissions. The permittee shall, at the time a written request is submitted, pay \$193.31 for the first equipment listed in the Facility Registration plus \$1.76 for each additional equipment listed in the Facility Registration.

- (u) Fees for Non-permitted Emission Sources Subject to Rule 222
 - (1) Initial Filing Fee

Prior to the operation of the equipment, the owner/operator of an

emission source subject to Rule 222 shall pay to the District an initial non-refundable non-transferable filing and processing fee of \$177.03 for each emission source.

(2) **Change of Operator/Location**

If the owner/operator or the location of an emission source subject to Rule 222 changes, the current owner/operator must file a new application for Rule 222 and pay to the District an initial non-refundable non-transferable filing and processing fee of \$177.03 for each emission source.

(3) **Annual Renewal Fee**

On an annual re-filing date set by the Executive Officer the owner/operator of a source subject to Rule 222 shall pay a renewal fee of \$177.03 (except for non-retrofitted boilers). At least thirty (30) days before such annual re-filing date, all owners/operators of emission sources subject to Rule 222 will be notified by either electronic or regular mail of the amount to be paid and the due date for the annual re-filing fee.

(4) **Notification of Expiration**

If the annual re-filing fee is not paid within thirty (30) days after the due date, the filing will expire and no longer be valid. In such case, the owner/operator will be notified by either electronic or regular mail of the expiration and the consequences of operating equipment without a valid Rule 222 filing.

(5) **Reinstating Expired Filings**

To re-establish expired filings, the owner/operator of a source subject to Rule 222 shall pay a reinstatement fee of fifty percent (50%) of the amount of fees due per emission source. Payment of all overdue fees shall be made in addition to the reinstatement surcharge. Payment of such fees shall be made within one year of the date of expiration. If the period of expiration has exceeded one year or the affected equipment has been altered, the owner/operator of an emission source subject to Rule 222 shall file a new application and pay all overdue fees.

(v) **Fees for Expedited Processing Requests**

An applicant has the option to request expedited processing for an application for a permit, CEQA work, an application for an ERC/STC, Air Dispersion Modeling,

HRA, Source Test Protocols and Report Fees and Asbestos Procedure 4&5 notifications. A request for expedited processing pursuant to this section shall be made upon initial application submittal. Expedited processing is intended to be performed by District Staff strictly during overtime work. Approval of such a request is contingent upon the District having necessary procedures in place to implement an expedited processing program and having available qualified staff for overtime work to perform the processing requested. The applicant shall be notified whether or not the request for expedited processing has been accepted within 30 days of submittal of the request. If the request for expedited processing is not accepted by the District, the additional fee paid for expedited processing will be refunded to the applicant.

(1) Permit Processing Fee

Fees for requested expedited processing of permit applications will be an additional fee of fifty percent (50%) of the applicable base permit processing fee (after taking any discounts for identical equipment but not the higher fee for operating without a permit) by equipment schedule. For schedule F and higher, expedited processing fees will include an additional hourly fee when the processing time exceeds times as indicated in column 1 below; but not to exceed the total amounts in column 4, based on the applicable schedule as follows:

<u>Processing Time Exceeding</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Added Base Hourly Fee \$</u>	<u>Maximum Added Base Cap Fee \$</u>
99 hours	F	\$217.52	\$40,885.07
117 hours	G	\$217.52	\$70,045.73
182 hours	H	\$217.52	\$89,062.98

(2) CEQA Fee

Fees for requested expedited CEQA work will be an additional fee based upon actual review and work time billed at a rate for staff overtime which is equal to the staff's hourly rate of \$145.01 plus \$75.21 per hour (one half of hourly plus mileage). The established CEQA fees found in the provisions of Rule 301(i) shall be paid at the time of filing with the additional overtime costs billed following permit issuance. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, fees are due at the time specified in the bill which will allow a reasonable time for payment. This

proposal is contingent upon the ability of the District to implement the necessary policies and procedures and the availability of qualified staff for overtime work.

(3) **CEMS, FSMS, and ACEMS Fee**

Fees for requested expedited processing of CEMS, FSMS, and ACEMS applications will be an additional fee based upon actual review and work time billed at a rate for staff overtime which is equal to the staff's hourly rate of \$145.01 plus \$75.21 per hour (one half of hourly plus mileage). The established "Basic Fee" schedule found in the CEMS, FSMS, and ACEMS Fee Schedule in TABLE IIC shall be paid at the time of filing with the additional overtime costs billed following project completion. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, fees are due at the time specified in the bill which will allow a reasonable time for payment. A request for expedited CEMS, FSMS, and ACEMS application work can only be made upon initial work submittal, and approval of such a request is contingent upon the ability of the District to implement the necessary policies and procedures and the availability of qualified staff for overtime work.

(4) **Air Dispersion Modeling, HRA, Source Test Protocols and Reports Fees**

Fees for requested expedited review and evaluation of air dispersion modelings, health risk assessments, source test protocols and source test reports will be an additional fee based upon actual review and work time billed at a rate for staff overtime which is equal to the staff's hourly rate of \$121.44 plus \$62.99 per hour (one half of hourly plus mileage).

(5) **ERC/STC Application Fees**

Fees for requested expedited review and evaluation of ERC/STC application fees will be an additional fee based upon actual review and work time billed at a rate for staff overtime which is equal to the staff's hourly rate of \$145.01 plus \$75.21 per hour (one half of hourly plus mileage).

(6) **Procedure 4 & 5 Evaluation**

Fees for requested expedited reviews and evaluation of Procedure 4 or 5 plans per Rule 301(n) Asbestos Fees will be an additional fee of fifty percent (50%) of the Procedure 4 & 5 plan evaluation fee.

(w) Enforcement Inspection Fees for Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP)

(1) Registered Portable Equipment Unit Inspection Fee

Registered portable equipment units are those which emit PM10 in excess of that emitted by an associated engine alone. An hourly fee of \$98.00 shall be assessed for a triennial portable equipment unit inspection, including the subsequent investigation and resolution of violations, if any, of applicable state and federal requirements, not to exceed \$500.00 per unit.

(2) Registered Tactical Support Equipment (TSE) Inspection Fee
Registered TSE includes registered equipment using a portable engine, including turbines, that meet military specifications, owned by the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. military services, or its allies, and used in combat, combat support, combat service support, tactical or relief operations, or training for such operations.

(A) To determine compliance with all applicable state and federal requirements, each registered TSE unit will be inspected once per calendar year.

(i) For registered TSE units determined to be in compliance with all applicable state and federal requirements during the annual inspection:

(a) A fee for the annual inspection of a single registered TSE unit shall be assessed at a unit cost of \$75.00.

(b) A fee for annual inspection of two or more registered TSE units at a single location shall be assessed at the lesser of the following costs:

(1) The actual time to conduct the inspection at the rate of \$100.25 per hour; or

(2) A unit cost of \$75.00 per registered TSE unit inspected.

(ii) For registered TSE units determined to be out of compliance with one or more applicable state or federal requirements during the annual inspection, fees for the annual inspection (including the subsequent investigation and resolution of the violation) shall be assessed at the lesser of the following costs:

- (1) The actual time to conduct the inspection at the rate of \$100.25 per hour; or
- (2) A unit cost of \$75.00 per registered TSE unit inspected.

(3) Off-hour Inspection Fee

In addition to the inspection fees stated above, any arranged inspections requested by the holder of the registration that are scheduled outside of District normal business hours may be assessed an additional off-hour inspection fee of \$40.96 per hour for the time necessary to complete the inspection.

(4) Notice to Pay and Late Payment Surcharge

A notice to pay the inspection fees will be mailed to the registration holder. Fees are due and payable immediately upon receipt of the notice to pay. All inspection fees required under this section are due within 30 days of the invoice date. If fee payment is not received by the thirtieth (30th) day following the date of the notice to pay, the fee shall be considered late and, a late payment surcharge of \$70.11 per portable engine or equipment unit shall be imposed, not to exceed \$138.73 for any notice to pay. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the inspection fee payment shall be considered to be timely received by the District if it is postmarked by the United States Postal Service on or before the thirtieth (30th) day following the date of the notice to pay. If the thirtieth (30th) day 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 thirtieth (30th) day. Failure to pay the inspection fees and any late payment surcharge within 120 days of the date of the initial notice to pay may result in the suspension or revocation of the registration by CARB. Once a registration has been suspended, CARB will not consider reinstatement until all fees due, including late payment surcharge fees, have been paid in full.

(x) Rules 1149 and Rule 1166 Notification Fees

Any person who is required by the District to submit a written notice pursuant to Rule 1149, Rule 1166 or for soil vapor extraction projects shall pay a notification fee of \$56.28 per notification.

- (y) Fees for the Certification of Equipment Subject to the Provisions of Rules 1111, 1121 and 1146.2
 - (1) Initial Certification Fee

Any person requesting certification pursuant to rules 1111, 1121 or 1146.2 shall pay a fee of \$518.71 per certification letter for each family of model series certified. This fee shall be paid in addition to the fees paid to review any associated source test report(s).
 - (2) Additional Fees for Modification or Extension of Families to Include a New Model(s)

Any person requesting a modification or extension of a certification already issued to include a new model(s) shall pay an additional fee of \$259.37 for certification of new models added by extension to the previously certified model series per request.
 - (3) Failure to pay all certification fees shall result in the revocation of each certified piece of equipment that was evaluated for which fee payment has not been received within 30 days after the due date.

- (z) “No Show” Fee for Rule 461 – Gasoline Dispensing Equipment Scheduled Testing
 - (1) Reverification, and Performance Testing

If a testing company does not show for a Reverification test, or Performance test within one hour of its original scheduled time, and an SCAQMD inspector arrives for the inspection, a “No Show” fee of \$381.41 shall be charged to the testing company.
 - (2) Pre-Backfill Inspection

If a contracting company is not ready for a Pre-Backfill inspection of its equipment at the original scheduled time, and/or did not notify the SCAQMD inspector of postponement/cancellation at least three hours prior to the scheduled time, a “No Show” fee of \$381.41 shall be charged to the contracting company.

(aa) Defense of Permit

Within 10 days of receiving a complaint or other legal process initiating a challenge to the SCAQMD's issuance of a permit, the SCAQMD shall notify the applicant or permit holder in writing. The applicant or permit holder may, within 30 days of posting of the notice, request revocation of the permit or cancellation of the application. An applicant or permit holder not requesting revocation or cancellation within 30 days of receipt of notice from the District shall be responsible for reimbursement to the District for all reasonable and necessary costs to defend the issuance of a permit or permit provisions against a legal challenge, including attorney's fees and legal costs. The Executive Officer will invoice the applicant or permit holder for fees and legal costs at the conclusion of the legal challenge. The SCAQMD and the applicant or permit holder will negotiate an indemnity agreement within 30 days of the notice by SCAQMD to the facility operator. The agreement will include, among other things, attorneys' fees and legal costs. The Executive Officer or designee may execute an indemnity agreement only after receiving authorization from the Administrative Committee. The Executive Officer may in his discretion, waive all or any part of such costs upon a determination that payment for such costs would impose an unreasonable hardship upon the applicant or permit holder.

(ab) Temporary Rebate of CPI Adjustment

For FY 2010-2011, owners or operators subject to and paying fees pursuant to the following paragraphs –

(d)(2) Annual Operating Fees

(e)(1) Annual Operating Emission Fee Applicability

(e)(4) Flat Annual Operating Emission Fee

(e)(7) Fee for Toxic Air contaminants or Ozone Depleters

shall be rebated the fee increase corresponding to the 2.1% CPI adjustment.

**SUMMARY PERMIT FEE RATES -
PERMIT PROCESSING, CHANGE OF CONDITIONS,
ALTERATION/MODIFICATION**

Schedule	Permit Processing Fee	Change of Condition	Alteration/ Modification
A	\$1,391.92	\$725.03	\$1,391.92
A1	\$1,391.92	\$725.03	\$1,391.92
B	\$2,218.39	\$1,098.98	\$2,218.39
B1	\$3,508.86	1,901.97	\$3,508.86
C	\$3,508.86	1,901.97	\$3,508.86
D	\$4,842.82	\$3,252.87	\$4,842.82
E	\$5,567.77	\$4,776.01	\$5,567.77
F	\$13,992.14 +T&M	\$6,972.66	\$11,092.01+T&M
G	\$16,515.06+T&M	\$11,832.14	\$13,614.93+T&M
H	\$25,591.65+T&M	\$15,002.18	\$22,691.52+T&M

F: T&M = Time and Material charged at \$145.01 per hour above 99 hours; not to exceed \$27,256.72

G: T&M = Time and Material charged at \$145.01 per hour above 117 hours; not to exceed \$46,697.13

H: T&M = Time and Material charged at \$145.01 per hour above 182 hours; not to exceed \$59,375.32

**SUMMARY OF ERC PROCESSING RATES, BANKING, CHANGE OF TITLE,
ALTERATION/MODIFICATION, and CONVERSION TO SHORT TERM
CREDITS**

Schedule	Banking Application	Change of Title	Alteration/ Modification	Conversion to Short Term Credits	Re-issuance of Short Term Credits
I	\$3,591.71	\$634.46	\$634.46	\$634.46	\$634.46

**SUMMARY OF PERMIT FEE RATES
CHANGE OF OPERATOR^a**

Small Business	Non-Small Business
\$193.31	\$530.89

^a The change of operator fee for Non-RECLAIM Title V facilities shall not exceed \$6,603.20 per facility and for all other Non-RECLAIM facilities shall not exceed \$13,206.39 per facility.

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IA - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Abatement System/HEPA, Asbestos, Lead	B
Activated Carbon Adsorber, Venting Single Source (s.s.=single source)	B
Activated Carbon Adsorber, Venting Multiple Source (m.s.=multiple sources)	C
Activated Carbon Adsorber, Other	D
Activated Carbon Adsorber, Drum Venting Toxic Source (t.s = toxic source)	C
Activated Carbon Adsorber, with regeneration	E
Afterburner (<=1 MMBTU/hr, venting s.s.)	B
Afterburner (<1 MMBTU/hr, venting m.s.)	C
Afterburner, Catalytic for Bakery Oven	C
Afterburner, Direct Flame	D
Afterburner/Oxidizer: Regenerative Ceramic/Hot Rock Bed Type, Recuperative Thermal	D
Afterburner/Oxidizer, Catalytic	D
Air Filter, Custom	C
Amine (or DEA) Regeneration Unit ¹	D
Amine Treating Unit ¹	D
Baghouse, Ambient (<= 100 FT ²)	A
Baghouse, Ambient (> 100 - 500 FT ²)	B
Baghouse, Ambient (> 500 FT ²)	C
Baghouse, Hot (>350 F)	D
Biofilter (<= 100 cfm)	B
Biofilter (> 100 cfm)	C
Boiler as Afterburner	D
CO Boiler	F
Condenser	C
Control Systems, two in series	C
Control Systems, three in series	D
Control Systems, four or more in series	E
Control Systems, Venting Plasma Arc Cutters	B1
Cyclone	B
Dry Filter (<= 100 FT ²)	A
Dry Filter (>100 - 500 FT ²)	B
Dry Filter (>500 FT ²)	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Dust Collector/HEPA, other Rule 1401 toxics	C
Electrostatic Precipitator, Restaurant	B
Electrostatic Precipitator, Asphalt Batch Equipment	C
Electrostatic Precipitator, Extruder	B
Electrostatic Precipitator, < 3000 CFM	B
Electrostatic Precipitator, => 3000 CFM	D
Electrostatic Precipitator for Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU)	H
Ethylene Oxide Sterilization, Control, Hospital	B
Flare, Landfill/Digester Gas, Enclosed	E
Flare, Landfill/Digester Gas, Open	C
Flare, Portable	B
Flare System, Refinery ²	F
Flare Other	C
Flue Gas Desulfurization ¹	D
Gas Absorption Unit ³	D
Gas Scrubbing System ¹	F
Incinerator, Afterburner	D
Mesh pads, for toxics gas stream	C
Mesh pads, for other acid mists	B
Mist Control	B
Mist Eliminator with HEPA	C
Negative Air Machine/HEPA, Asbestos, Lead	A
Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction	B
Odor Control Unit	D
Relief and Blowdown System ⁴	D
Scrubber, Biofiltration	C
Scrubber Controlling NO _x venting	D
Scrubber Controlling SO _x venting	D
Scrubber Controlling HCL or NH ₃ venting s.s.	B
Scrubber Controlling HCL or NH ₃ venting m.s.	C
Scrubber, NO _x , multistage	D
Scrubber, NO _x , single stage	C
Scrubber, Odor, <5000 cfm	C
Scrubber, Other venting s.s.	B
Scrubber, Other venting m.s.	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IA - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Scrubber, Other Chemical venting s.s.	B
Scrubber, Other Chemical venting m.s.	D
Scrubber, Particulates venting s.s.	B
Scrubber, Particulates venting m.s.	C
Scrubber, Particulates venting t.s.	D
Scrubber, Restaurant	B
Scrubber, Toxics venting	D
Scrubber, Venturi venting s.s.	B
Scrubber, Venturi venting m.s.	C
Scrubber, Venturi venting t.s.	C
Scrubber, Water (no packing)	B
Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)	C
Settling Chamber	B
Ship Hold Hatch Cover	A
Slop Oil Recovery System	D
Sour Water Oxidizer Unit ⁵	D
Sour Water Stripper ⁶	D
Sparger	B
Spent Acid Storage & Treating Facility ⁷	E
Spent Carbon Regeneration System	D
Spent Caustic Separation System ⁸	D
Spray Booth/Enclosure, Other	B
Spray Booth/Enclosure, Powder Coating System with single or multiple APC for particulates	B
Spray Booth, Metallizing	C
Spray Booth with Carbon Adsorber (non-regenerative)	C
Spray Booths (multiple) with Carbon Adsorber (non-regenerative)	D
Spray Booth(s) with Carbon Adsorber (regenerative)	E
Spray Booth(s) (1 to 5) with Afterburner/Oxidizer (Regenerative/Recuperative)	D
Spray Booths (>5) with Afterburner/Oxidizer (Regenerative/Recuperative)	E
Spray Booth, Automotive, with Multiple VOC Control Equipment	C
Spray Booth with Multiple VOC Control	D
Spray Booths (multiple) with Multiple VOC Control Equipment	E

Storm Water Handling & Treating System ⁹	E
Equipment/Process	Schedule
Sulfur Recovery Equipment ¹	H
Tail Gas Incineration	D
Tail Gas Unit ¹⁰	H
Storage Tank, Degassing Unit	D
Ultraviolet Oxidation	D
Vapor Balance System ¹¹	B
Vapor Recovery, Serving Crude Oil Production ¹¹	D
Vapor Recovery, Serving Refinery Unit ¹¹	E
Waste Gas Incineration Unit	E

¹ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels

² Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Flare, Compressors, Drums, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Vessels

³ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels

⁴ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Compressors, Drums, Knock Out Pots, Pots

⁵ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Drums, Knock Out Pots, Tanks, Vessels

⁶ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Sumps, Vessels

⁷ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Clarifier, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Filters, Filter Presses, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, towers, Vessels

⁸ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Separators, Tanks

⁹ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units,

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TABLE IA - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste
Water Separators, Tanks

¹⁰ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the
following: Absorbers, Condensers, Coolers,
Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots,
Reactors, Tanks, Vessels

¹¹ Including, but not limited to, all or part of the
following: Absorbers, Compressors, Condensers,
Knock Out Pots, Pumps, Saturators

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Abatement System, Asbestos, Lead	B
Abrasive Blasting (Cabinet, Mach., Room)	B
Abrasive Blasting (Open)	A
Absorption Chillers, Gas-Fired, < 5 MM Btu/hr	B
Absorption Chillers, Gas-Fired, => 5 MM Btu/hr	C
Acetylene Purification System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Acid Treating Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Adhesives Organic Additions Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks, Vessels	C
Adsorption Chillers, Gas-Fired, < 5 MM Btu/hr	B
Adsorption Chillers, Gas-Fired, => 5 MM Btu/hr	C
Adsorption, Other	B
Aeration Potable Water	C
Aggregate, Tank Truck Loading/Conveying Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Weigh Stations	B
Aggregate Production, with Dryer Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Dryers, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Log Washers, Mixers, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	E

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Aggregate Production/Crushing (<5000 tpd) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Log Washers, Mixers, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	C
Aggregate Production/Crushing (=>5000 tpd) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Log Washers, Mixers, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	D
Aggregate Screening Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Cyclones, Screens, Weigh Stations	C
Air Strippers	C
Aircraft Fueling Facility Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Storage Tanks, Dispensing Nozzles	D
Alkylation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Ammonia Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Ejectors, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Ammonia Vaporization Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Ejectors, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Animal Feed Processing, Conveying Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	B
Animal Feed Processing, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators, Mixers, Feeders, Grinders	C
Anodizing (sulfuric, phosphoric)	B
Aqueous Ammonia Transfer & Storage	C
Aromatics Recovery Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Asphalt Air Blowing	B
Asphalt Blending/Batching Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Cyclones, Dryers, Feeders, Hoppers, Knock Out Pots, Mixers, Screens, Tanks, Weigh Stations	E
Asphalt Coating	C
Asphalt Day Tanker/Tar Pot	A
Asphalt Refining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Asphalt Roofing Line Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Pumps, Conveyors, Process Tanks, Coater Operations, Cutters	C
Asphalt Roofing Saturator	D
Asphalt-Rubber Spraying	B
Auto Body Shredding	C
Autoclave, Non-sterilizing Type	B
Battery Charging/Manufacturing Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Cutters, Crushers, Separators, Process Tanks, Conveyors	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Benzene/Toluene/Xylene Production Equip. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Beryllium Machining and Control Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Machining Operations, Filters, Baghouses,	C
Bleach Manufacturing Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	B
Blending, Other	B
Boiler/hot water heater, various locations, diesel/oil fired (<300,000 BTU/hr)	A
Boiler/hot water heater, single facility, portable, diesel/oil fired (<600,000 BTU/hr)	A
Boiler, Landfill/Digester Gas (< 5 MMBTU/hr)	B
Boiler, Landfill/Digester Gas (5 to 20 MMBTU/hr)	C
Boiler, Landfill/Digester Gas (>20 to 50 MMBTU/hr)	D
Boiler, Landfill/Digester Gas (>50 MMBTU/hr)	F
Boiler, Natural gas-fired, 5 – 20 MM BTU/hr	C
Boiler, Other Fuel (<5MMBTU/hr)	B
Boiler, Other Fuel (5 - 20 MMBTU/hr)	C
Boiler, Other Fuel (>20 - 50 MMBTU/hr)	D
Boiler, Other Fuel (> 50 MMBTU/hr)	E
Boiler, Utility (> 50 MW)	H
Brake Shoes, Grinding, Bonding and Debonding, Deriveter	B
Bulk Chemical Terminal	B
Bulk Loading/Unloading Stn (< 50,000 GPD)	B
Bulk Loading/Unloading Rack (50,000 - 200,000 GPD)	D
Bulk Loading/Unloading Rack (> 200,000 GPD)	E
Bulk Loading/Unloading	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Carpet Processing System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Dryers, Carpet Beaters, Carpet Shears	D
Catalyst Handling System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Centrifuge, Bins, Conveyors, Hoppers, Cyclones, Screens, Tanks, Weigh Stations	C
Catalyst Mfg./Calcining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks, Kilns	D
Catalyst Storage (Hoppers)	C
Catalytic Reforming Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Caustic Treating Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Knock Out Pots, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Cement Marine Loading & Unloading Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Loading & Unloading Arms, Weigh Stations	E
Cement Packaging Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Weigh Stations	C
Cement Truck Loading	C
Charbroiler, Eating Establishment	A
Charbroiler with Integrated Control	B
Charbroiler, Food Manufacturing	C
Chemical Additive Injection System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Injectors, Compressors, Pumps	C
Chip Dryer	D
Circuit Board Etchers	B
Cleaning, Miscellaneous	B

Rule 301 (Cont.) (CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Coal Bulk Loading Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Loading Arms, Weigh Stations	E
Coal Research Pilot / Equip (0-15 MMBTU/hr)	C
Coal Research Pilot / Equip (>15 MMBTU/hr)	D
Coal Tar Treating Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Coating & Drying Equipment, Continuous Organic, Web Type Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Coater Operations, Process Tanks, Dryers	C
Coffee Roaster < 50 lbs capacity with integrated afterburner	B
Coffee Roasting, (11-49 lb roaster capacity Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Roasters, Coolers	A
Coffee Roasting, 50-99 lb roaster capacity Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Roasters, Coolers	B
Coffee Roasting, 100 lb or more roaster capacity Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Roasters, Coolers	C
Coke Handling & Storage Facility Including, but not limited to, al or part of the following: Centrifuge, Bins, Conveyors, Clarifier, Hoppers, Cyclones, Screens, Tanks, Weigh Stations	E
Composting, in vessel Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Hoppers	C

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Concrete/Asphalt Crushing Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	C
Concrete Batch Equipment Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Dryers, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Log Washers, Mixers, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	C
Confined Animal Facility	A
Container Filling, Liquid	B
Conveying, Other	B
Cooling Tower, Petroleum Operations	C
Cooling Tower, Other	B
Core Oven	B
Cotton Ginning System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Hoppers, Conveyors, Separators, Screens, Classifiers, Mixers	D
Crankcase Oil, Loading and Unloading	C
Crematory	C
Crude Oil, Cracking Catalytic Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	G
Crude Oil, Distillation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E

Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation System (< 30 BPD)** Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Adsorbers, Oil Water Separators, Oil Gas Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	C
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Equipment/Process	Schedule
Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation System, (>= 30 BPD & < 400 BPD)** Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Adsorbers, Oil Water Separators, Oil Gas Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	C
Crude Oil/Gas/Water Separation System, (>= 400 BPD)** Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Adsorbers, Oil Water Separators, Oil Gas Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	E
Decorating Lehr	C
Decorator	B
Deep-Fat Fryer	C
Dehydration Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Degreaser, Cold Solvent Dipping	B
Degreaser, Cold Solvent Spray	C
Degreaser, (<= 1 lb VOC/day)	B
Degreaser (> 1 lb VOC/day)	B
Degreaser, (VOCw/Toxics)	C
Delayed Coking Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Deposition on Ceramics (< 5 pieces)	B
Deposition on Ceramics (5 or more pieces)	C

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Desalting Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Mixers, Pumps, Reactors, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	C
Die Casting Equipment	C

Extrusion System (Multiple Units) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Extruders	C
Fatty Acid Mfg.	C
Feathers, Size Classification	A
Feed Handling (combining conveying and loading)	D

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Digester Gas Desulfurization System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Dip Tank, Coating	B
Dip Tank, (<=3 gal/day)	B
Distillation, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Drilling Rig, Crude Oil Prod.	C
Drop Forge	B
Dry Cleaning & Associated Control Equipment	A
Dryer for Organic Material	C
Drying/Laundry	A
Drying, Other	B
Emission Reduction Credits [Rule 301(c)(4)]	I
End Liner, Can	B
Ethylene Oxide Sterilization, Hospital	B
Evaporation, Toxics	C
Evaporator, Other	B
Extraction - Benzene Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Extruder	B

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Fermentation/Brewing Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Hoppers, Conveyors, Brew Kettles	C
Fertilizer, Natural, Packaging/ Processing Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Loading Arms, Weigh Stations	B
Fertilizer, Synthetic, Production Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Mixers, Dryers, Process Tanks, Reactors, Hoppers, Loading Arms, Weigh Stations	C
Fiberglass Panel Mfg Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Mixers, Reactors, Process Tanks, Cutters	C
Filament Winder, Rule 1401 Toxics	C
Filament Winder, Other	B
Filling Machine, Dry Powder	C
Film Cleaning Machine	B
Flour Handling (combining conveying, packaging, and loadout)	E
Flour Manufacturing (combining milling and conveying)	E
Flour Milling Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Mills, Weigh Stations	D
Flow Coater	B
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Equipment Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	H

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Fluid Elimination, Waste Water	B
Foam-in-Place Packaging	A
Food Processing Grinding, Blending, Packaging, Conveying, Flavoring	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Fractionation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Fruit and Vegetable Treating	A
Fuel Gas Mixer	C
Fuel Gas, Treating Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Fuel Storage & Dispensing Equipment (Rule 461) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Storage Tanks, Dispensing Nozzles	A
Fumigation	A
Furnace, Arc	D
Furnace, Burn-Off, Armature	C
Furnace, Burn-Off, Drum	D
Furnace, Burn-Off, Engine Parts	C
Furnace, Burn-Off, Paint	C
Furnace, Burn-Off, Wax	C
Furnace, Burn-Off, Other	C
Furnace, Cupola	D
Furnace, Electric, Induction and Resistance	C
Furnace, Frit	C
Furnace, Galvanizing	C
Furnace, Graphitization and Carbonization	C
Furnace, Heat Treating	B
Furnace, Other Metallic Operations	C
Furnace, Pot/Crucible	C
Furnace, Reverberatory	D
Furnace, Wire Reclamation	C
Garnetting, Paper/Polyester Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Feeders, Conveyors, Condensers, Cutters	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Gas Plant Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Re-generators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Gas Turbine, Landfill/Digester Gas, <0.3MW	B
Gas Turbine, Landfill/Digester Gas, =>0.3 MW	E
Gas Turbine, <=50 MW, other fuel	D
Gas Turbine, >50 MW, other fuel	G
Gas Turbine, Emergency, <0.3 MW	A
Gas Turbine, Emergency, =>0.3 MW	C
Gas Turbines (Microturbines only)	A
Gas-Oil Cracking Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Gasoline, In-line Blending Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Gasoline, Refining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Gasoline, Separation - Liquid Production Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
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Groundwater Treatment System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Strippers, Adsorbers, Process Tanks	C
Gypsum, Calcining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Classifiers, Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Kilns, Weigh Stations	E

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Gasoline, Vapor Gathering System Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Gasoline Blending Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Gasoline Fractionation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	F
Gasoline Transfer & Dispensing Facility (See Fuel Storage & Dispensing Equipment)	
Glass Forming Machine	C
Glass Furnace < 1TPD	B
Glass Furnace, > 1 - 50 TPD Pull	D
Glass Furnace, > 50 TPD Pull	E
Grain Cleaning Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Classifiers, Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Mills, Screens, Weigh Stations	C
Grain Handling (combining storage and cleaning)	E
Grain Storage	C
Grinder, Size Reduction	B

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Halon/Refrigerants, Recovery and Recycling Equipment	A1
Heater, (<5 MMBTU/hr)	B
Heater, (5 - 20 MMBTU/hr)	C
Heater, (>20-50 MMBTU/hr)	D
Heater, (>50 MMBTU/hr)	E
Hot End Coating, (Glass Mfg. Plant)	B
Hydrant Fueling, Petrol. Middle Distillate Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Storage Tanks, Dispensing Nozzles	D
Hydrocarbons, Misc., Treating Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Hydrogen Desulfurization (HDS) Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	F
Hydrogen Production Equipment Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	F

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TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Hydrotreating Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
IC Engine, (51-500 HP) Cogeneration	B
IC Engine, (> 500 HP) Cogeneration	C
IC Engine, Emergency, 51 - 500 HP	B

Equipment/Process	Schedule
IC Engine, Emergency, (> 500 HP)	B
IC Engine, Landfill/Digester Gas	D
IC Engine, Other, 51-500 HP	B
IC Engine, Other, >500 HP	C
Impregnating Equipment	C
Incineration, Hazardous Waste	H
Incinerator, < 300 lbs/hr, Non-Hazardous	E
Incinerator, >=300 lbs/hr, Non-Hazardous	F
Indoor Shooting Range	B
Ink Mfg./Blending Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Mixers	B
Inorganic Chemical Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Mixers, Reactors	D
Insecticide Separation/Mfg Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Ejectors, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Iodine Reaction Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Heat Exchangers, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Tanks, Towers	C

Isomerization Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Jet Engine Test Facility	C
Kiln, Natural Gas	C
Landfill Condensate/Leachate Collection/Storage	B
Landfill Gas, Collection, (<10 Wells)	B
Landfill Gas, Collection, (10 -50 Wells)	C
Landfill Gas, Collection, (> 50 Wells)	D
Landfill Gas, Treatment	E
Equipment/Process	Schedule
Lime/Limestone, Conveying Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Weigh Stations	C
Liquid Separation, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Settling Tanks, Separators, Tanks	D
Liquid Waste Processing, Hazardous Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Reactors, Process Tanks, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	E
Liquid Waste Processing, Non Hazardous Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Reactors, Process Tanks, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	C
LPG, Tank Truck Loading	D
LPG, Treating Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

LPG Distillation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Lube Oil Additive/Lubricant Mfg.	B
Lube Oil Re-refining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D

Metallic Mineral Production Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Log Washers, Mixers, Screens, Vibrating Grizzlies, Weigh Stations	E
Misc. Solvent Usage at a Premise	B
Mixer, Chemicals	B
MTBE Production Facility Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Ejectors, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Mixers, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	F

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Marine Bulk Loading/Unloading System, Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Compressors, Condensers, Knock Out Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Saturators	D
Marine Vessel Displaced Vapor Control, Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Compressors, Condensers, Knock Out Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Saturators	D
Merichem Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Merox Treating Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Metal Deposition Equipment	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Natural Gas Dehydration Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	C
Natural Gas Odorizers	C
Natural Gas Stabilization Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Scrubbers, Regenerators, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Nut Roasters Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Roasters, Coolers	C
Nut Shell Drying Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Hoppers, Dryers, Coolers	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Oil/Water Separator (< 10,000 GPD) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Oil Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	B
Oil/Water Separator (>= 10,000 GPD) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Oil Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	C
Open-Air resin operations	A
Oven Bakery	C
Oven, Curing (Rule 1401 toxics)	C
Oven, Other	B
Packaging, Other	B
Paint Stripping, Molten Caustic	C
Paper Conveying	A
Paper Pulp Products	D
Paper Size Reduction	C
Pavement Grinder	B
Pavement Heater	B

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Pelletizing, Chlorine Compounds Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Pelletizers, Mixers, Dryers	C
Perlite Furnace	C
Perlite Handling Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	C
Pesticide/Herbicide Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Coolers, Drums, Ejectors, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Mixers, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Petroleum Coke Calcining Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks, Kilns	F
Petroleum Coke Conveying Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	B
Pharmaceutical Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Reactors, Process Tanks, Pelletizers, Mixers, Dryers	C
Pharmaceutical Mfg. Tableting, Coating Vitamins or Herbs	C
Pipe Coating, Asphaltic	B
Plasma Arc Cutting	B1
Plastic Mfg., Blow Molding Machine	B
Plastic/Resin Size Reduction Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Feeders, Hoppers, Grinders, Mills, Cyclones, Screens, Weigh Stations	B
Plastic/Resins Reforming	C
Plastic/Resins Treating	C
Plastisol Curing Equipment	B
Polystyrene Expansion/Molding	C
Polystyrene Expansion/Packaging	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Polystyrene Extruding/Expanding	B
Polyurethane Foam Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Coolers, Heat Exchangers, Pumps, Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks	C
Polyurethane Mfg/Production	B
Polyurethane Mfg/Rebonding	B
Process Line, Chrome Plating (Hexavalent)	C
Process Line, Chrome Plating (Trivalent)	B
Precious Metal, Recovery, Other	B
Precious Metal, Recovery, Catalyst	D
Printing Press, Air Dry	B
Printing Press With IR, EB or UV Curing	B
Printing Press, Other	C
Printing Press, Screen	B
Production, Other	B
Railroad Car Loading/Unloading,Other	C
Railroad Car Unloading, liquid direct to trucks	B
Reaction, Other	C
Recovery, Other	B
Refined Oil/Water Separator Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Oil/Water Separators, Pits, Sumps, Tanks, Vessels	B
Refrigerant Recovery/Recycling	A1
Rendering Equipment, Blood Drying	C
Rendering Equipment, Fishmeal Drying	C
Rendering Equipment, Rendering	D
Rendering Equipment, Separation, Liquid	C
Rendering Product, Handling Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	C
Resin, Varnish Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Coolers, Heat Exchangers, Pumps, Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks	D
Roller Coater	B

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Rubber Mfg. Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Coolers, Heat Exchangers, Pumps, Reactors, Mixers, Process Tanks	C
Rubber Presses or Molds with a ram diameter of more than 26 inches Submitted before September 11, 1999	A
Submitted on or after September 11, 1999	B
Rubber Roll Mill	B
Sand Handling Equipment, Foundry Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	C
Sand Handling Equipment w/Shakeout, Foundry Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	D
Screening, Green Waste	A
Screening, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Screens, Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	C
Semiconductor, Int. Circuit Mfg (<5 pieces)	B
Semiconductor, Int. Circuit Mfg (5 or more)	C
Semiconductor, Photo resist (<5 pieces)	B
Semiconductor, Photo resist (5 or more pieces)	C
Semiconductor, Solvent Cleaning (<5 pieces)	B
Semiconductor, Solvent Cleaning (5 or more pieces)	C
Sewage Sludge Composting	C
Sewage Sludge Drying, Conveying, Storage, Load-out Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators, Loading Arms	D
Sewage Sludge Digestion	D
Sewage Sludge Dryer	D
Sewage Sludge Incineration	H
Sewage Treatment, (<= 5 MGD), Aerobic Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Trickling Filters, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	C

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Sewage Treatment, (>5 MGD) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Trickling Filters, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	F
Sewage Treatment, (> 5 MGD), Anaerobic Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Digesters, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Trickling Filters, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	G
Sheet Machine	B
Shell Blasting System	B
Shipping Container System	B
Sintering	C
Size Reduction, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Dryers, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Mixers, Screens, Weigh Stations	C
Size Reduction, Petroleum Coke Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors, Dryers, Feeders, Hoppers, Crushers, Cyclones, Mixers, Screens, Weigh Stations	C
Sludge Dewatering, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Filter Press, Process Tanks, Settling Tanks	D
Sludge Dryer, Other	B
Sludge Incinerator	H
Smoke Generator	B
Smokehouse	C
Soap/Detergent Mfg Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Process Tanks, Mixers, Tanks, Conveyors, Bins, Hoppers, Bucket Elevators	D
Soil Treatment, Other Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Ovens	D
Soil Treatment, Vapor Extraction Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Adsorbers, Afterburners	C
Solder Leveling	B

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Soldering Machine	B
Solvent Reclaim, Still (Multistage)	C
Solvent Reclaim, Still (Single stage)	A
Solvent Redistillation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Spent Stretford Solution Regeneration Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Spray Equipment, Open	B
Spray Machine, Adhesive	B
Spray Machine, Coating	B
Spray Machine, Powder Coating	B
Spraying, Resin/Gel Coat	C
Sterilization Equipment	C
Stereolithography	A
Storage, Petroleum Coke	C
Storage Container, Baker-Type	B
Storage Container, Baker-Type w/Control	C
Storage Silo, Other Dry Material	A
Storage Tank, w/o Control, Crude Oil/Petroleum Products	B
Storage Tank, Acid with sparger	B
Storage Tank, Ammonia with sparger	B
Storage Tank, Asphalt <=50,000 gallons	B
Storage Tank, Asphalt >50,000 gallons	C
Storage Tank, Degassing Unit	D
Storage Tank, Fixed Roof with Internal Floater	C
Storage Tank, Fixed Roof with Vapor Control	C
Storage Tank, Fuel Oil	A

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Storage Tank, Lead Compounds	C
Storage Tank, LPG	A
Storage Tank, LPG w/Vaporizing System	C
Storage Tank, Other	A
Storage Tank, Other w/ Control Equipment	B
Storage Tank, with Passive Carbon s.s.	B
Storage Tank, with Passive Carbon m.s.	C
Storage Tank, with Passive Carbon t.s.	C
Storage Tank, Rendered Products	C
Storage Tank, Waste Oil	A
Storage Tank with condenser	B
Storage Tank, with External Floating Roof	C
Stove-Oil Filter/Coalescer Facility	D
Striper, Can	B
Striper, Pavement	B
Stripping, Other	B
Sulfonation Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Sulfuric Acid Plant Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Accumulators, Columns, Condensers, Drums, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	F
Sump, Covered & Controlled	C
Sump, Spill Containment	A
Tablet Coating Pans	A
Tank, Hard Chrome Plating	C
Tank/Line, Other Chrome Plating or Chrome Anodizing	C
Tank, Line, Other Process Emitting Hexavalent Chrome	C
Tank/Line, Trivalent Chrome Plating	B
Tank/Line, Cadmium or Nickel Plating	C

Rule 301 (Cont.)(CPI increase to be effective July 1, 2013)

TABLE IB - PERMIT FEE RATES FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT

Tank/Line, Other Process Emitting Nickel or Cadmium	B1
Equipment/Process	Schedule
Tank/Line, Other Plating	B
Tank/Line Nitric Acid Process Emitting NOx	C
Tank/Line, Other Process Using Aqueous Solutions	B
Tank, Paint Stripping w/Methylene Chloride	C
Textiles, Recycled, Processing	C
Thermal Cracking Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Tire Buffer	A
Treating, Other	B
Treating, Petroleum Distillates Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	D
Vacuum Distillation Unit Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Absorbers, Accumulators, Columns, Compressors, Condensers, Drums, Fractionators, Heat Exchangers, Knock Out Pots, Pots, Pumps, Reactors, Regenerators, Scrubbers, Settling Tanks, Sumps, Tanks, Towers, Vessels	E
Vacuum Machine	C
Vacuum Metalizing	B
Vacuum Pumps	C
Vegetable Oil Extractor Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Bins, Conveyors, Cookers, Presses, Tanks, Kilns	E
Warming Device, Electric	A

Equipment/Process	Schedule
Waste Water Treating (< 10,000 gpd) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	B
Waste Water Treating (< 20,000 gpd) no toxics Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	B
Waste Water Treating (20,000 - 50,000 gpd) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	D
Waste Water Treating (>50,000 gpd) Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Air Floatation Units, Floatation Units, Filter Presses, Clarifiers, Settling Tanks, Waste Water Separators, Tanks	E
Waste-to-Energy Equipment	H
Wet Gate Printing Equipment using Perchloroethylene	B
Weigh Station	A
Wood Treating Equipment Including, but not limited to, all or part of the following: Coater Operations, Process Tanks	C

**TABLE IIA
SPECIAL PROCESSING FEES**

AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS/HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Schedule	Fee
A	\$1,185.98
B	\$1,185.98
C	\$1,185.98
D	\$4,245.92+T&M
E	4\$4,245.92+T&M
F	\$4,245.92+T&M
G	\$4,245.92+T&M
H	\$5,662.25+T&M

D through G: T&M = Time and Material charged at \$121.44 per hour above 35 hours.

H: T&M = Time and Material charged at \$121.44 per hour above 47 hours. Time and material charges for work beyond these hourly limits shall be for analysis or assessment required due to modification of the project or supporting analysis submitted for initial review or for multiple analyses or assessments required for a project or other special circumstances and shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

An additional fee of \$2,033.08 shall be assessed for a project requiring modeling review triggered by the requirements of Regulation XVII – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). The total combined fee for these reviews shall not exceed \$13,553.91.

**TABLE IIB
FEE FOR PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLICATION**

County	Rule 212(g) Notice ^(a)	Title V Notice ^(a)
Los Angeles	\$1,348.43	\$811.01
Orange	\$1,228.13	\$601.24
Riverside	\$266.66	\$285.47
San Bernardino	\$1,171.09	\$540.67

^(a) If Rule 212(g) and Title V notices are combined, pursuant to Rule 212(h), only Rule 212(g) publication fee applies.

**TABLE IIC
CEMS, FSMS, & ACEMS FEE SCHEDULE**

Certification Review		
CEMS and FSMS Review¹	Basic Fee²	Maximum Fee
Any combination of pollutants, diluent, flow, or other parameter ³ for:		
One to two components	\$3,483.19	\$6,236.49
Three to four components	\$4,189.99	\$11,476.49
For each additional component beyond four, the following amount is added to the fee for four components	\$0.00	\$2,834.91
For time-sharing of CEMS, the following amount is added to any fee determined above	\$0.00	\$2,834.91
ACEMS Review	Basic Fee⁴	Maximum Fee
	\$3,483.19	\$11,476.49
¹ The certification fee includes the initial application approval, approval of test protocol, and approval of the performance test results. An application resubmitted after a denial will be treated as a new application and will be subject to a new fee. ² Covers up to 40 hours evaluation time for the first two components, 60 hours for the first four components, and up to an additional 12 hours for each component beyond four. Excess hours beyond these will be charged at \$145.01 per hour, to the maximum listed in the table. ³ Additional components, as necessary, to meet monitoring requirements (e.g., moisture monitor). ⁴ Covers up to 40 hours evaluation time.		

TABLE III - EMISSION FEES
For emissions in Calendar Year 2010 and thereafter

Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	Organic Gases* (\$/ton)	Specific Organics** (\$/ton)	Nitrogen Oxides (\$/ton)	Sulfur Oxides (\$/ton)	Carbon Monoxide (\$/ton)	Particulate Matter (\$/tons)
4 – 25	\$559.14	\$100.04	\$327.12	\$387.82	-	\$427.56
>25 – 75	\$907.82	\$158.51	\$519.62	\$626.94	-	\$692.81
>75	\$1,358.90	\$237.75	\$782.56	\$941.26	-	\$1,037.31
≥100	-	-	-	-	\$6.68	-

* Excluding methane, exempt compounds as specified in paragraph (e)(13), and specific organic gases as specified in paragraph defined in subdivision (b) of this rule.

** See specific organic gases as defined in subdivision (b) of this rule.

*** For July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011 inclusive the amount of the CPI increase will be rebated.

TABLE IV
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS AND OZONE DEPLETERS
For emissions in Calendar Year 2010 and thereafter

TOXIC COMPOUNDS	Fee \$/1 lb	Annual Emission Thresholds (lbs)
Ammonia (Reporting Period 07/01/04 and beyond)	\$0.03	200
Asbestos	\$5.85	0.0001
Benzene	\$1.97	2.0
Cadmium	\$5.85	0.01
Carbon tetrachloride	\$1.97	1.0
Chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans (26 species)	\$9.74	0.00002
Ethylene dibromide	\$1.97	0.5
Ethylene dichloride	\$1.97	2.0
Ethylene oxide	\$1.97	0.5
Formaldehyde	\$0.43	5.0

Hexavalent chromium	\$7.79	0.0001
Methylene chloride	\$0.08	50.0
Nickel	\$3.88	0.1
Perchloroethylene	\$0.43	5.0
1,3-Butadiene	\$5.85	0.1
Inorganic arsenic	\$5.85	0.01
Beryllium	\$5.85	0.001
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	\$5.85	0.2
Vinyl chloride	\$1.97	0.5
Lead	\$1.97	0.5
1,4-Dioxane	\$0.43	5.0
Trichloroethylene	\$0.16	20.0

**TABLE IV (cont.)
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS AND OZONE DEPLETERS**

TOXIC COMPOUNDS	Fee \$/1 lb	Annual Emission Thresholds (lbs)
For emissions Calendar Year 2010 and thereafter		
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	\$0.37	---
1,1,1-trichloroethane	\$0.05	---

**TABLE V
ANNUAL CLEAN FUELS FEES**

Volatile Organic Compounds (\$/ton)	Nitrogen Oxides (\$/ton)	Sulfur Oxides (\$/ton)	Particulate Matter (\$/ton)
\$43.56	\$24.43	\$30.28	\$24.43

**TABLE VI
DEMOLITION, ASBESTOS AND LEAD NOTIFICATION FEES**

Demolition and Renovation by Project Size (square feet)¹					
up to 1,000	>1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	>10,000 to 50,000	>50,000 to 100,000	> 100,000
\$56.28	\$172.08	\$402.81	\$631.62	\$915.38	\$1,525.63

Additional Service Charge Fees				
Revision to Notification	Special Handling Fee²	Planned Renovation	Procedure 4 or 5 Plan Evaluation	Expedited Procedure 4 or 5 Fee³
\$56.28	\$56.28	\$631.62	\$631.62	\$315.81

- ¹ For demolition, the fee is based on the building size.
For refinery or chemical unit demolition, the fee is based on the structure's footprint surface area.
- ² For renovation, the fee is based on the amount of asbestos/lead removed.
- ³ For all notifications postmarked less than 14 calendar days prior to project start date.
For all expedited Procedure 4 or 5 plan evaluation requests postmarked less than 14 calendar days prior to project start date.
For each subsequent notification for pre-approved Procedure 5 plan submitted per Rule 1403(d)(1)(D)(i)(V)(2).

**TABLE VII
SUMMARY OF RECLAIM & TITLE V FEES**

Description	Rule section	Fee
RECLAIM		
Facility Amendment Fee <u>with</u> Engineering Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECLAIM only RECLAIM & Title V 	(k)(5)	\$912.44 \$1,824.90
Facility Amendment Fee <u>without</u> Engineering Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RECLAIM only RECLAIM & Title V 	(k)(5)	\$912.44 \$1,824.90
Change of Operator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility Permit Amendment Fee + Application Processing Fee for Each Application 	(k)(7)	\$912.44 + \$530.89
Title V		
Administrative Permit Revision Fee	(l)(6)	\$912.44
Permit Revision Fee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor permit revision De minimis significant permit revision Significant permit revision 	(l)(7)	\$912.44 \$912.44 \$912.44
Permit Renewal Fees + Final Fee if time exceeds 8 hours	(l)(8)	\$2,072.50 + \$142.02/hr
Change of Operator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Permit Revision Fee 	(m)(5)	\$912.44

Attachment B:

Table 2-1: Title V Potential To Emit (PTE) Emission Threshold Levels

Pollutant	PTE Levels For the Three Air Basins Within the Jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District		
	South Coast Air Basin (tpy) (Area 1)	Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin (tpy) (Area 2)	Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin (tpy) (Area 3)
VOC	10	25	100
NOx	10	25	100
SOx	100	100	100
CO	50	100	100
PM-10	70	70	100
Single HAP ²	10	10	10
Combination of HAPs	25	25	25

Table 2-2: Actual Reported Emission Levels During Phase One And Phase Two That Trigger Title V Applicability

Based on actual reported emissions (tpy) per facility location

Pollutant	Three Air Basins Within the AQMD Jurisdiction					
	South Coast Air Basin (Area 1)		Riverside County Portion of Salton Sea Air Basin (Area 2)		Riverside County Portion of Mojave Desert Air Basin (Area 3)	
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase I	Phase II	Phase I	Phase II
VOC	8	5	20	12.5	80	50
NOx	8	5	20	12.5	80	50
SOx	80	50	80	50	80	50
CO	40	25	80	50	80	50
PM-10	56	35	56	35	80	50
Single HAP ⁵	8	5	8	5	8	5
Combination of HAPs	20	12.5	20	12.5	20	12.5

Attachment C

1988 UFC Hazardous Materials Categories		UFC PERMITS AMOUNT	CUPA AMOUNT
P H Y S I C A L H A Z A R D S	1. Explosives and Blasting Agents: i. High Explosives, ii. Low Explosives, iii. Blasting Agents	Any Amount	Any Amount
	2. Compress Gases: i. Flammable ii. Oxidizing iii. Corrosive iv. Highly Toxic v. Toxic vi. Inert (Chemically Unreactive) vii. Pyrophoric viii. Unstable (Reactive)	200 Cu Feet 500 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount --- 6,000 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount	200 Cu Feet 200 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount 200 Cu Feet 200 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount
	3. Flammable and combustible liquids i. Flammable liquids Class I-A, Class I-B, Class I-C ii. Combustible Liquids Class II, Class III-A, Class III-B	5/10 Gallons 25/60 Gallons	5/10 Gallons 25/55 Gallons
	4. Flammable Solids i. Organic solids, ii. Inorganic solids, iii. Combustible metals (except dusts and powders), iv. Combustibles dusts and powders (including metals)	100 Pounds	100 Pounds
	5. Oxidizers i. Gases ii. Liquids, iii. Solids Class 4 Class 3 Class 2 Class 1	500 Cubic Feet Any Amount 1 Gallon/50 Pounds 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds	200 Cubic Feet Any Amount 1 Gallon/50 Pounds 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	6. Organic Peroxides i. Liquids, ii. Pastes, iii. Solids Unclassified Class I Class II Class III. Class IV. Class V.	--- Any Amount Any Amount 10 Pounds 20 Pounds ---	Any Amount Any Amount Any Amount 1 Gallons/10 Pounds 2 Gallons/20 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	7. Pyrophoric Materials: i. Gases, ii. Liquids, iii. Solids	Any Amount	Any Amount
	8. Unstable (Reactive) Materials i. Class 4 ii. Class 3 iii. Class 2 iv. Class 1	Any Any 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds	Any Any 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	9. Water-reactive Materials i. Class 3 ii. Class 2 iii. Class 1	Any 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds	Any 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	10. Cryogenic Fluids i. Flammable ii. Oxidizing iii. Corrosive iv. Inert (chemically unreactive) v. Highly toxic vi. Compress	1/60 Gallons 50 Gallons 1 Gallon --- 1 Gallon 60/500 Gallons	1/60 Gallons 50 Gallons 1 Gallon 55 Gallons/500 Pounds 1 Gallon 60/500 Gallons
H E A L T H H A Z A R D S	1. Highly toxic and Toxic Materials i. Highly toxic Gases, Liquids, Solids ii. Toxic Gases, Liquids, Solids	Any Amount ---	Any Amount 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	2. Radioactive Materials i. Common radiation source materials ii. Fissile Materials	1 Microcurie	Any Amount
	3. Corrosives i. Acids, ii. Bases (alkalis), iii. Other corrosives	55 Gallons	55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	4. Other Health Hazards i. Carcinogens or Suspected carcinogens, ii. Target organ toxins, iii. Irritants, iv. Sensitizer	55 Gallons/55 Pounds	55 Gallons/55 Pounds

/ : indoor/outdoor

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1 ¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Acetone Cyanohydrin ²	no	75-86-5	1,000
Acetone Thiosemicarbazide	no	1752-30-3	1,000/10,000 ³
Acrolein	yes	107-02-8	500
Acrylamide	no	79-06-1	1,000/10,000 ³
Acrylonitrile	yes	107-13-1	10,000
Acrylyl Chloride	yes	814-68-6	100
Aldicarb	no	116-06-3	100/10,000 ³
Aldrin	no	309-00-2	500/10,000 ³
Allyl Alcohol	yes	107-18-6	1,000
Allylamine	yes	107-11-9	500
Aluminum Phosphide ⁴	no	20859-73-8	500
Aminopterin	no	54-62-6	500/10,000 ³
Amiton Oxalate	no	3734-97-2	100/10,000 ³
Ammonia ⁵	yes	7664-41-7	500
Aniline ²	no	62-53-3	1,000
Antimycin A	no	1397-94-0	1,000/10,000 ³
ANTU	no	86-88-4	500/10,000 ³
Arsenic Pentoxide	no	1303-28-2	100/10,000 ³
Arsenous Oxide	no	1327-53-3	100/10,000 ³
Arsenous Trichloride	yes	7784-34-1	500
Arsine	yes	7784-42-1	100
Azinphos-Ethyl	no	2642-71-9	100/10,000 ³
Azinphos-Methyl	no	86-50-0	10/10,000 ³
Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	no	100-14-1	500/10,000 ³
Benzeneearsonic Acid	no	98-05-5	10/10,000 ³
Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	no	3615-21-2	500/10,000 ³
Benzotrichloride ²	no	98-07-7	100
Bicyclo[2.2.1] Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro- 6-(((Methylamino) Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino)-, (1s-(1-alpha, 2-beta, 4-alpha, 5-alpha, 6E))-.	no	15271-41-7	500/10,000 ³
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone	no	534-07-6	10/10,000 ³
Bitoscanate	no	4044-65-9	500/10,000 ³
Boron Trichloride	yes	10294-34-5	500
Boron Trifluoride	yes	7637-07-2	500
Boron Trifluoride Compound w/ Methyl Ether (1:1)	yes	353-42-4	1,000
Bromadiolone	no	28772-56-7	100/10,000 ³
Bromine	yes	7726-95-6	500
Cadmium Oxide	no	1306-19-0	100/10,000 ³
Cadmium Stearate	no	2223-93-0	1,000/10,000 ³
Calcium Arsenate	no	7778-44-1	500/10,000 ³
Camphechlor	no	8001-35-2	500/10,000 ³
Cantharidin	no	56-25-7	100/10,000 ³

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Carbachol Chloride	no	51-83-2	500/10,000 ³
Carbamic Acid, Methyl-o-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methylene) Amino)-.	no	26419-73-8	100/10,000 ³
Carbofuran	no	1563-66-2	10/10,000 ³
Carbon Disulfide	yes	75-15-0	10,000
Chlorine	yes	7782-50-5	100
Chlormequat Chloride	no	999-81-5	100/10,000 ³
Chloroacetic Acid	no	79-11-8	100/10,000 ³
Chloroform	yes	67-66-3	10,000
Chloromethyl Ether	yes	542-88-1	100
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	yes	107-30-2	100
Chlorophacinone	no	3691-35-8	100/10,000 ³
Chloroxuron	no	1982-47-4	500/10,000 ³
Chromic Chloride	no	10025-73-7	1/10,000 ³
Cobalt Carbonyl	no	10210-68-1	10/10,000 ³
Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediy)lbis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-.	no	62207-76-5	100/10,000 ³
Colchicine	no	64-86-8	10/10,000 ³
Coumaphos	no	56-72-4	100/10,000 ³
Coumatetralyl	no	5836-29-3	500/10,000 ³
Cresol, o-	no	95-48-7	1,000/10,000 ³
Crimidine	no	535-89-7	100/10,000 ³
Crotonaldehyde	yes	4170-30-3	1,000
Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	yes	123-73-9	1,000
Cyanogen Bromide	no	506-68-3	500/10,000 ³
Cyanogen Iodide	no	506-78-5	1,000/10,000 ³
Cyanuric Fluoride	no	675-14-9	100
Cycloheximide	no	66-81-9	100/10,000 ³
Cyclohexylamine	yes	108-91-8	10,000
Decaborane(14)	no	17702-41-9	500/10,000 ³
Dialifor	no	10311-84-9	100/10,000 ³
Diborane	yes	19287-45-7	100
Diepoxybutane ²	no	1464-53-5	500
Digitoxin	no	71-63-6	100/10,000 ³
Digoxin	no	20830-75-5	10/10,000 ³
Dimethoate	no	60-51-5	500/10,000 ³
Dimethyldichlorosilane	yes	75-78-5	500
Dimethylhydrazine	yes	57-14-7	1,000
Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine	no	99-98-9	10/10,000 ³
Dimethyl Sulfate ²	no	77-78-1	500
Dimetilan	no	644-64-4	500/10,000 ³

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Dinitroresol	no	534-52-1	10/10,000 ³
Dinoseb	no	88-85-7	100/10,000 ³
Dinoterb	no	1420-07-1	500/10,000 ³
Diphacinone	no	82-66-6	10/10,000 ³
Disulfoton ²	no	298-04-4	500
Dithiazanine Iodide	no	514-73-8	500/10,000 ³
Dithiobiuret	no	541-53-7	100/10,000 ³
Emetine, Dihydrochloride	no	316-42-7	1/10,000 ³
Endosulfan	no	115-29-7	10/10,000 ³
Endothion	no	2778-04-3	500/10,000 ³
Endrin	no	72-20-8	500/10,000 ³
Epichlorohydrin	yes	106-89-8	1,000
EPN	no	2104-64-5	100/10,000 ³
Ergocalciferol	no	50-14-6	1,000/10,000 ³
Ergotamine Tartrate	no	379-79-3	500/10,000 ³
Ethylenediamine	yes	107-15-3	10,000
Ethylene Fluorohydrin	no	371-62-0	10
Ethyleneimine	yes	151-56-4	500
Ethylene Oxide	yes	75-21-8	1,000
Fenamiphos	no	22224-92-6	10/10,000 ³
Fluenetil	no	4301-50-2	100/10,000 ³
Fluorine	yes	7782-41-4	500
Fluoroacetamide	no	640-19-7	100/10,000 ³
Fluoroacetic Acid	no	144-49-0	10/10,000 ³
Fluoroacetyl Chloride	no	359-06-8	10
Fluorouracil	no	51-21-8	500/10,000 ³
Formaldehyde ⁵	yes	50-00-0	500
Formetanate Hydrochloride	no	23422-53-9	500/10,000 ³
Formparanate	no	17702-57-7	100/10,000 ³
Fuberidazole	no	3878-19-1	100/10,000 ³
Furan	yes	110-00-9	500
Gallium Trichloride	no	13450-90-3	500/10,000 ³
Hydrazine	yes	302-01-2	1,000
Hydrocyanic Acid	yes	74-90-8	100
Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	yes	7647-01-0	500
Hydrogen Fluoride	yes	7664-39-3	100
Hydrogen Selenide	yes	7783-07-5	10
Hydrogen Sulfide	yes	7783-06-4	500
Hydroquinone ⁶	no	123-31-9	500/10,000 ³
Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	yes	13463-40-6	100
Isobenzan	no	297-78-9	100/10,000 ³
Isobutyronitrile	yes	78-82-0	1,000

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester	no	102-36-3	500/10,000 ³
Isodrin	no	465-73-6	100/10,000 ³
Isophorone Diisocyanate	no	4098-71-9	100
Isopropyl Chloroformate	yes	108-23-6	1,000
Leptophos	no	21609-90-5	500/10,000 ³
Lewisite ²	no	541-25-3	10
Lindane	no	58-89-9	1,000/10,000 ³
Lithium Hydride ⁴	no	7580-67-8	100
Malononitrile	no	109-77-3	500/10,000 ³
Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl ²	no	12108-13-3	100
Mechlorethamine ²	no	51-75-2	10
Mercuric Acetate	no	1600-27-7	500/10,000 ³
Mercuric Chloride	no	7487-94-7	500/10,000 ³
Mercuric Oxide	no	21908-53-2	500/10,000 ³
Methacrylonitrile	yes	126-98-7	500
Methacryloyl Chloride	no	920-46-7	100
Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	no	30674-80-7	100
Methamidophos	no	10265-92-6	100/10,000 ³
Methanesulfonyl Fluoride	no	558-25-8	1,000
Methidathion	no	950-37-8	500/10,000 ³
Methiocarb	no	2032-65-7	500/10,000 ³
Methomyl	no	16752-77-5	500/10,000 ³
Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate	no	151-38-2	500/10,000 ³
Methyl Bromide	no	74-83-9	1,000
Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate	no	80-63-7	500
Methyl Chloroformate	yes	79-22-1	500
Methyl Hydrazine	yes	60-34-4	500
Methyl Isocyanate	yes	624-83-9	500
Methyl Isothiocyanate ⁴	no	556-61-6	500
Methyl Mercaptan	yes	74-93-1	500
Methylmercuric Dicyanamide	no	502-39-6	500/10,000 ³
Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride ⁴	no	676-97-1	100
Methyl Thiocyanate	yes	556-64-9	10,000
Methyltrichlorosilane	yes	75-79-6	500
Methyl Vinyl Ketone	no	78-94-4	10
Metolcarb	no	1129-41-5	100/10,000 ³
Mexacarbate	no	315-18-4	500/10,000 ³
Mitomycin C	no	50-07-7	500/10,000 ³
Monocrotophos	no	6923-22-4	10/10,000 ³
Muscimol	no	2763-96-4	500/10,000 ³
Mustard Gas ²	no	505-60-2	500
Nickel Carbonyl	yes	13463-39-3	1

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Nicotine Sulfate	no	65-30-5	100/10,000 ³
Nitric Acid	yes	7697-37-2	1,000
Nitric Oxide	yes	10102-43-9	100
Nitrobenzene ²	no	98-95-3	10,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	no	10102-44-0	100
Norbormide	no	991-42-4	100/10,000 ³
Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	no	MIXTURE	10/10,000 ³
Ouabain	no	630-60-4	100/10,000 ³
Oxamyl	no	23135-22-0	100/10,000 ³
Ozone	no	10028-15-6	100
Paraquat Dichloride	no	1910-42-5	10/10,000 ³
Paraquat Methosulfate	no	2074-50-2	10/10,000 ³
Parathion-Methyl	no	298-00-0	100/10,000 ³
Paris Green	no	12002-03-8	500/10,000 ³
Pentaborane	no	19624-22-7	500
Pentadecylamine	no	2570-26-5	100/10,000 ³
Peracetic Acid	yes	79-21-0	500
Perchloromethylmercaptan	yes	594-42-3	500
Phenol	no	108-95-2	500/10,000 ³
Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-	no	4418-66-0	100/10,000 ³
Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, Methylcarbamate	no	64-00-6	500/10,000 ³
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi-	no	58-36-6	500/10,000 ³
Phenyl Dichloroarsine ²	no	696-28-6	500
Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride	no	59-88-1	1,000/10,000 ³
Phenylmercury Acetate	no	62-38-4	500/10,000 ³
Phenylsilatrane	no	2097-19-0	100/10,000 ³
Phenylthiourea	no	103-85-5	100/10,000 ³
Phorate ²	no	298-02-2	10
Phosacetim	no	4104-14-7	100/10,000 ³
Phosfolan	no	947-02-4	100/10,000 ³
Phosgene	yes	75-44-5	10
Phosmet	no	732-11-6	10/10,000 ³
Phosphine	yes	7803-51-2	500
Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl)Amino)Ethyl) O-Ethyl Ester. ²	no	50782-69-9	100
Phosphorus ⁴	no	7723-14-0	100
Phosphorus Oxychloride	yes	10025-87-3	500
Phosphorus Pentachloride ⁴	no	10026-13-8	500
Phosphorus Trichloride	yes	7719-12-2	1,000
Physostigmine	no	57-47-6	100/10,000 ³
Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	no	57-64-7	100/10,000 ³

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Picrotoxin	no	124-87-8	500/10,000 ³
Piperidine	yes	110-89-4	1,000
Potassium Arsenite	no	10124-50-2	500/10,000 ³
Potassium Cyanide ⁴	no	151-50-8	100
Potassium Silver Cyanide ⁴	no	506-61-6	500
Promecarb	no	2631-37-0	500/10,000 ³
Propargyl Bromide	no	106-96-7	10
Propiolactone, Beta- ²	no	57-57-8	500
Propionitrile	yes	107-12-0	500
Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	no	70-69-9	100/10,000 ³
Propyl Chloroformate	yes	109-61-5	500
Propylene Oxide	yes	75-56-9	10,000
Propyleneimine	yes	75-55-8	10,000
Prothoate	no	2275-18-5	100/10,000 ³
Pyrene	no	129-00-0	1,000/10,000 ³
Pyridine, 4-Amino-	no	504-24-5	500/10,000 ³
Pyridine, 4-Nitro-, 1-Oxide	no	1124-33-0	500/10,000 ³
Pyriminil	no	53558-25-1	100/10,000 ³
Salcomine	no	14167-18-1	500/10,000 ³
Sarin ²	no	107-44-8	10
Selenious Acid	no	7783-00-8	1,000/10,000 ³
Semicarbazide Hydrochloride	no	563-41-7	1,000/10,000 ³
Sodium Arsenate	no	7631-89-2	1,000/10,000 ³
Sodium Arsenite	no	7784-46-5	500/10,000 ³
Sodium Azide (Na (N3)) ⁴	no	26628-22-8	500
Sodium Cacodylate	no	124-65-2	100/10,000 ³
Sodium Cyanide (Na (CN)) ⁴	no	143-33-9	100
Sodium Fluoroacetate	no	62-74-8	10/10,000 ³
Sodium Selenate	no	13410-01-0	100/10,000 ³
Sodium Selenite	no	10102-18-8	100/10,000 ³
Sodium Tellurite	no	10102-20-2	500/10,000 ³
Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	no	900-95-8	500/10,000 ³
Strychnine	no	57-24-9	100/10,000 ³
Strychnine Sulfate	no	60-41-3	100/10,000 ³
Sulfur Dioxide	yes	7446-09-5	500
Sulfuric Acid ⁷	no	7664-93-9	1,000
Sulfur Tetrafluoride	yes	7783-60-0	100
Sulfur Trioxide ⁴	yes	7446-11-9	100
Tabun ²	no	77-81-6	10
Tellurium Hexafluoride	no	7783-80-4	100

**Table 3. State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities
for Accidental Release Prevention
(Continued)**

Chemical Name	Also on Table 1¹	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Tetramethyllead	yes	75-74-1	100
Tetranitromethane	yes	509-14-8	500
Thallium Sulfate	no	10031-59-1	100/10,000 ³
Thallos Carbonate	no	6533-73-9	100/10,000 ³
Thallos Chloride	no	7791-12-0	100/10,000 ³
Thallos Malonate	no	2757-18-8	100/10,000 ³
Thallos Sulfate	no	7446-18-6	100/10,000 ³
Thiocarbazide	no	2231-57-4	1,000/10,000 ³
Thiofanox	no	39196-18-4	100/10,000 ³
Thiosemicarbazide	no	79-19-6	100/10,000 ³
Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-	no	5344-82-1	100/10,000 ³
Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-	no	614-78-8	500/10,000 ³
Titanium Tetrachloride	yes	7550-45-0	100
Toluene-2,4-Diisocyanate ⁸	yes	584-84-9	500
Toluene-2,6-Diisocyanate ⁸	yes	91-08-7	100
Triamiphos	no	1031-47-6	500/10,000 ³
Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane	no	1558-25-4	100
Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl)Silane	no	27137-85-5	500
Triethoxysilane	no	998-30-1	500
Trimethylchlorosilane	yes	75-77-4	1,000
Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	no	824-11-3	100/10,000 ³
Trimethyltin Chloride	no	1066-45-1	500/10,000 ³
Triphenyltin Chloride	no	639-58-7	500/10,000 ³
Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine ²	no	555-77-1	100
Valinomycin	no	2001-95-8	1,000/10,000 ³
Vanadium Pentoxide	no	1314-62-1	100/10,000 ³
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	yes	108-05-4	1,000
Warfarin	no	81-81-2	500/10,000 ³
Warfarin Sodium	no	129-06-6	100/10,000 ³
Xylylene Dichloride	no	28347-13-9	100/10,000 ³
Zinc, Dichloro(4,4-Dimethyl-5(((Methylamino) Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino) Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-.	no	58270-08-9	100/10,000 ³
Zinc Phosphide ⁴	no	1314-84-7	500

- 1 This column identifies substances which may appear on Table 1. Table 1 may have concentration limitations.
- 2 Substances that failed the evaluation pursuant to Section 25532(g)(2) of the HSC but remain listed pursuant to potential health impacts. The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10 mm Hg does not apply to these substances.
- 3 These extremely hazardous substances are solids. The lesser quantity listed applies only if in powdered form and with a particle size of less than 100 microns; or if handled in solution or in molten form; or the substance has an NFPA rating for reactivity of 2, 3, or 4. Otherwise, a 10,000 pound threshold applies. The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10 mm Hg does not apply to these substances.



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-3529 • [http:// www.aqmd.gov](http://www.aqmd.gov)

Air Quality Permit Checklist

California Government Code Section 65850.2 prohibits cities from issuing an occupancy permit to a business without clearance from the local air quality agency. This Checklist will determine if you need to obtain clearance from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD).

Company Name: _____

Property Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Type of Business: _____ Telephone: _____

Fax Number: _____ e-mail address: _____

Applicant (print name): _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

- Will the facility have any of the following equipment? Yes No

Charbroiler

Dry cleaning machine

Spray booth

Printing press (screen/lithographic/flexographic)

Internal combustion engine greater than 50 HP (excluding motor vehicles)

Boiler/combustion equipment (greater than 1 million BTU/hr. maximum input)

Abrasive blasting cabinet/room

Baghouse/cartridge-type dust filter/scrubber

Motor fuel storage and dispensing equipment

- Will any of the following operations be performed? Yes No

Application of paints or adhesives

Etching, plating, casting, or melting of metals

Molding, extruding, or curing of plastics

Mixing and blending of liquids and/or powders

Storage of acids, solvents, organic liquids, or fuels

Production of fumes, dust, smoke, or strong odors

If you answered “No” to both questions, this checklist is your clearance from AQMD. If you answered “Yes” to either question, you must contact AQMD to determine if air quality permits are required. If permits are needed, AQMD will assist you in submitting permit application(s) and then provide you with a clearance letter. You can call AQMD at their Small Business Assistance Office at **1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664)**.