

RULE 2201 NEW AND MODIFIED STATIONARY SOURCE REVIEW RULE (Adopted September 19, 1991; Amended March 11, 1992; Amended October 29, 1992; Amended December 17, 1992; Amended October 21, 1993; Amended June 15, 1995; Amended August 20, 1998; Amended June 21, 2001, but not effective until August 20, 2001; Amended April 25, 2002; Amended December 19, 2002; Amended April 20, 2005; Amended December 15, 2005; Amended September 21, 2006; Amended December 18, 2008, but not in effect until June 10, 2010; Amended April 21, 2011; Amended February 18, 2016; Amended August 15, 2019; Amended April 20, 2023, but not in effect until August 9, 2023)

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to provide for the following:

- 1.1 The review of new and modified Stationary Sources of air pollution and to provide mechanisms including emission trade-offs by which Authorities to Construct such sources may be granted, without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of Ambient Air Quality Standards; and
- 1.2 No net increase in emissions above specified thresholds from new and modified Stationary Sources of all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors.

2.0 Applicability

This rule shall apply to all new stationary sources and all modifications to existing stationary sources which are subject to the District permit requirements in Regulation II and after construction emit or may emit one or more affected pollutant. The requirements of this rule in effect on the date the application is determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall apply to such application.

3.0 Definitions

The following definitions apply for all terms used in this Rule. If a term is not defined herein, then the definitions provided in Rule 1020, Definitions, shall apply.

- 3.1 Actual Emissions: emissions having occurred from a source, based on source test or monitoring data, actual fuel consumption, and process data. If source test or monitoring data is not available, other appropriate, APCO-approved, emission factors may be used. For Federal Offset Quantity calculations, the emissions shall be from a consecutive 24-month period, representative of normal source operation, and for any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations, actual emissions shall equal the pre-project potential to emit of the emissions unit.
- 3.2 Actual Emissions Reduction (AER): the quantity of emission reductions from an emissions unit, measured as the difference between the post-project potential to emit and the pre-project Actual Emissions that were emitted during the Baseline Period. An AER selected for use as an emission offset or ERC banking shall also be real, enforceable, quantifiable, surplus, and permanent.

- 3.2.1 Surplus: an AER that is in excess, at the time the application for an Emission Reduction Credit or an Authority to Construct authorizing such reductions is deemed complete, of any emissions reduction which:
 - 3.2.1.1 Is required or encumbered by any laws, rules, regulations, agreements, orders, or
 - 3.2.1.2 Is attributed to a control measure noticed for workshop, or proposed or contained in a State Implementation Plan, or
 - 3.2.1.3 Is proposed in the APCO's adopted air quality plan pursuant to the California Clean Air Act.
- 3.2.2 Emissions reductions attributed to a proposed control measure, which are excluded pursuant to Section 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.1.3 may be re-eligible as an AER if the control measures identified in the District Air Quality Plan or State Implementation Plan (SIP), are determined not to be necessary for attainment or maintenance of Ambient Air Quality Standards and the APCO and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have approved amendments to the plan or SIP to reflect this determination.
- 3.3 Administrative Change: a change to an existing permit that:
 - 3.3.1 Corrects typographical errors; or
 - 3.3.2 Corrects or updates the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source; or
 - 3.3.3 Corrects or updates the components of emissions monitoring equipment or other components, which have no effect on the quantity of emissions from an emissions unit; or
 - 3.3.4 Allows for the change of ownership or operational control of a source where the APCO determines that no other change to the permit is necessary.
- 3.4 Affected Pollutants: those pollutants for which an Ambient Air Quality Standard has been established by the EPA or by the California Air Resources Board, (ARB), and the precursors to such pollutants, and those pollutants regulated by the EPA under the Federal Clean Air Act or by the ARB under the Health and Safety Code including, but not limited to, VOC, NO_x, SO_x, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO, and those pollutants which the EPA, after due process, or the ARB or the APCO, after public hearing, determine may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the public health, or the public welfare.
- 3.5 Agricultural Source: equipment or operations that emit air contaminants and that are used in the production of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

- 3.6 Air Quality Improvement Deduction: a 10 percent discount factor applied to Actual Emission Reductions (AER) before the AER is banked.
- 3.7 Ambient Air Quality Standards: include State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. (In the inclusion of this rule in the State Implementation Plan, all references in this rule to Ambient Air Quality Standards shall be interpreted as National Ambient Air Quality Standards.)
- 3.8 Baseline Emissions (BE): for a given pollutant, shall be equal to the sum of:
 - 3.8.1 The pre-project Potential to Emit for:
 - 3.8.1.1 Any emissions unit located at a non-Major Source,
 - 3.8.1.2 Any Highly-Utilized Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source. If the emissions unit is subject to a Specific Limiting Condition (SLC), then for a given pollutant, all emissions units combined under the SLC must have average combined annual Actual Emissions during the 24 consecutive months immediately prior to filing an application for an Authority to Construct equal to or greater than 80% of the emissions units' pre-project SLC limit,
 - 3.8.1.3 Any Fully-Offset Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source. If the emissions unit is subject to a SLC, then all emissions units under the SLC must also qualify as Fully Offset Emissions Units, or
 - 3.8.1.4 Any Clean Emissions Unit, located at a Major Source, provided that if the unit has a SLC, all units under the SLC also qualify as Clean Emissions Units.
 - 3.8.2 The Historical Actual Emissions (HAE) for emissions units not specified in Section 3.8.1.
- 3.9 Baseline Period: a period of time equal to:
 - 3.9.1 The 24 consecutive months of operation immediately prior to the submission date of the Complete Application; or
 - 3.9.2 At least 24 consecutive months within the five years immediately prior to the submission date of the Complete Application if determined by the APCO as more representative of normal source operation; or
 - 3.9.3 Except for federal emission offset requirements pursuant to Section 4.8, a shorter period of at least 12 months if the emissions unit has not been in operation for 24 months and this represents the full operational history of the emissions unit, including any replacement units; or

- 3.9.4 Zero years if an emissions unit has been in operation for less than one year (only for use when calculating AER).
- 3.10 Best Available Control Technology (BACT): is the most stringent emission limitation or control technique of the following:
 - 3.10.1 Achieved in practice for such class or category of source;
 - 3.10.2 Contained in any State Implementation Plan approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for such class or category of source. A specific limitation or control technique shall not apply if the owner of the proposed emissions unit demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that such a limitation or control technique is not presently achievable; or
 - 3.10.3 Contained in an applicable federal New Source Performance Standard; or
 - 3.10.4 Any other emission limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic or control equipment, found by the APCO to be cost effective and technologically feasible for such class or category of sources or for a specific source.
- 3.11 Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) Rule: a District rule which includes an air emission limit that applies to existing sources and is the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy and economic impacts by each class or category of source.
- 3.12 Biomass-fired power facility: a facility generating electrical power and fueled exclusively on biomass fuels consisting of at least 90% of one or more of the following constituents: alfalfa, barley, bean straw, corn, oats, wheat, orchard and vineyard pruning, and forest residues. Grape stems, grape pumice, almond and walnut shells, construction wood waste, urban wood waste, and lawn trimmings are not considered biomass fuels.
- 3.13 Cargo Carriers: trains dedicated to a specific Stationary Source and vessel dockside activities as defined in 45 Federal Register 52696 (August 7, 1980) for vessels dedicated to a specific Stationary Source. Motor vehicles, as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, are not considered Cargo Carriers.
- 3.14 Clean Emissions Unit: for a given pollutant, an emissions unit that meets one of the following criteria:
 - 3.14.1 The unit is equipped with an emissions control technology with a minimum control efficiency of at least 95% (or at least 85% for lean-burn, internal combustion engines); or

- 3.14.2 The unit is equipped with emission control technology that meets the requirements for achieved-in-practice BACT as accepted by the APCO during the five years immediately prior to the submission of the complete application.
- 3.15 Complete Application: an application for an Emission Reduction Credit or an Authority to Construct for a new or modified emissions unit(s) which has been evaluated and found to include all information necessary to determine compliance with applicable rules and requirements, including, but not limited to the following information:
 - 3.15.1 The nature and amount of emissions to be emitted or reduced, and
 - 3.15.2 The location, design, construction, and operation of such emissions unit(s).
- 3.16 Contiguous or Adjacent Property: a property consisting of two or more parcels of land with a common point or boundary, or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way.
- 3.17 Daily Emissions Limitation (DEL): one or more permit conditions which restrict a unit's maximum daily emissions, to a level at or below the emissions associated with the maximum design capacity. A daily emissions limitation must be:
 - 3.17.1 Contained in the latest Authority to Construct and contained in or enforceable by the latest Permit to Operate for the emissions unit; and
 - 3.17.2 Enforceable, in a practical manner, on a daily basis.
- 3.18 Emissions Unit: an identifiable operation or piece of process equipment such as a source operation which emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of any affected pollutant directly or as fugitive emissions.
- 3.19 Federal Baseline Emissions (FBE): for a given pollutant, shall be equal to the sum of:
 - 3.19.1 The pre-project Potential to Emit for:
 - 3.19.1.1 Any Highly-Utilized Emissions Unit, or
 - 3.19.1.2 Any Fully-Offset Emissions Unit.
 - 3.19.2 The Historical Actual Emissions (HAE) for emissions units not specified in Section 3.19.1.
- 3.20 Federal Offset Quantity (FOQ): The quantity of offsets or AERs required to satisfy federal emission offset requirements contained in Section 4.8.
- 3.21 Federal Major Modification: same as "Major Modification" as defined in 40 CFR 51.165. For the purposes of this definition, all terms used in this definition are as

defined in 40 CFR 51.165. Federal Major Modification applicability shall be determined using the following procedures:

- 3.21.1 Except for VOC and NO_x, an emissions increase for the project, or a net emissions increase for the project shall be determined pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(2)(ii)(B) through (D), (F), and (G).
- 3.21.2 For VOC and NO_x, an emissions increase for the project shall be determined pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(2)(ii)(B) through (D), and (F). The “sum of the difference” as used in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(2)(ii)(C), (D), and (F) shall not include decreases in emissions.
- 3.21.3 To determine the post-project projected actual emissions from existing units, the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(xxviii) shall be used.
- 3.21.4 To determine the pre-project baseline actual emissions, the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(xxxv)(A) through (D) shall be used.
- 3.21.5 Except for projects at a stationary source with a Plantwide Applicability Limit, if the project is determined not to be a federal major modification, but there is a reasonable possibility as described in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi) that the project may result in a significant emissions increase, the owner or operator shall comply with all of the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6) and (a)(7).
- 3.21.6 Emissions increases calculated pursuant to this section are significant if they exceed the significance thresholds specified in Table 3-1 of this rule.

Table 3-1, Significance Thresholds

POLLUTANT	THRESHOLD (POUNDS PER YEAR)
VOC	0
NO _x	0
PM _{2.5}	20,000 of direct PM _{2.5} emissions or
	80,000 of sulfur dioxide emissions or
	80,000 of nitrogen oxide emissions
PM ₁₀	30,000
SO _x	80,000

- 3.21.7 Plantwide Applicability Limit (PAL) Exclusion: An SB 288 major modification that does not cause facility-wide emissions to exceed a pre-established PAL, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 (f)(2)(v), for the respective pollutant, is not a federal major modification for that pollutant. PAL exclusions shall not be allowed for either NO_x or VOC pollutants.
 - 3.21.7.1 For the purposes of this exclusion, a PAL must be established by a permitting action prior to the SB 288 major modification permitting action.

- 3.21.7.2 All PALs shall be established according to the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165 (f)(1) through (15).
 - 3.21.7.3 All PALs shall comply with the requirements under 40 CFR 51.165 (f)(1) through (15) to either maintain, renew or retire the PAL.
- 3.22 Fugitive Emissions: emissions that could not reasonably pass through a vent, chimney, stack, or other functionally equivalent opening. Emissions that are not vented through a stack but can reasonably be captured and vented through a stack are not considered Fugitive. Fugitive emissions shall be included in all calculations, except as provided for in Section 3.28 and as allowed in the applicable 40 CFR Part 51.165.
- 3.23 Fully Offset Emissions Unit:
 - 3.23.1 For Federal Offset Quantity calculations, determined on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis:
 - 3.23.1.1 An emissions unit for which offsets were provided for the unit's full potential to emit, and
 - 3.23.1.2 The offsets were provided within the 5-year period prior to the submission date of the Complete Application and shall have been surplus at time-of-use.
 - 3.23.2 For District Offset Quantity calculations, determined on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, an emissions unit for which:
 - 3.23.2.1 Offsets have been provided for the unit's full potential to emit; or
 - 3.23.2.2 Offsets have been provided for the entire stationary source's potential to emit in excess of the offset trigger level; or
 - 3.23.2.3 Offsets have previously been provided for the stationary source's New Source Review (NSR) balance as calculated pursuant to the NSR rule in effect at the time of the offset action, and the emissions unit was installed after the County baseline date as indicated below:

Table 3-2, County Baseline Dates

COUNTY	BASELINE DATE
San Joaquin County	May 29, 1979
Stanislaus County	June 19, 1979
Merced, Madera, or Kings County	May 21, 1979
Fresno County Oil Fields	September 20, 1983
Fresno County all other sources	January 1, 1977
Tulare County	June 26, 1979
Kern County Heavy Oil Production	September 12, 1979
	June 22, 1987 for heavy oil production operations with negative cumulative net emissions change as of June 22, 1987
Kern County all other sources	December 28, 1976

- 3.24 Heavy Oil: crude oil having an American Petroleum Institute gravity of 20 degrees or less as determined by test method ASTM 287-82.
- 3.25 Highly-Utilized Emissions Unit: for a given pollutant, an emissions unit for which the average annual Actual Emissions during the 24 consecutive months immediately prior to filing of an application for an Authority to Construct were equal to or greater than 80% of the unit's pre-project Potential to Emit. The unit must have been in operation for at least 24 months and, during that entire period, the unit must have complied with all applicable emission limits and performance standards.
- 3.26 Historical Actual Emissions (HAE): Actual Emissions occurring during the Baseline Period, after discounting for:
- 3.26.1 Any emissions reductions required or encumbered by any laws, rules, regulations, agreements, orders, or permits; and
 - 3.26.2 Any emissions reductions attributed to a control measure noticed for workshop, or proposed or contained in a State Implementation Plan, and
 - 3.26.3 Any emissions reductions proposed in the District air quality plan for attaining the annual reductions required by the California Clean Air Act, and
 - 3.26.4 Any Actual Emissions in excess of those required or encumbered by any laws, rules, regulations, orders, or permits. For units covered by a Specific Limiting Condition (SLC), the total overall HAE for all units covered by SLC must be discounted for any emissions in excess of that allowed by the SLC.
- 3.27 Internal Emission Reductions (IER): Actual Emission Reductions which have occurred or will occur, consistent with the requirements in Sections 4.8.1.5, 4.8.1.6,

4.8.1.7, and 4.8.3, at the same major source where the proposed emissions increase will occur.

3.28 Major Source: for each pollutant, a Stationary Source with post-project emissions or a post-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2), equal to or exceeding one or more of the following threshold values.

3.28.1 For determining major source status, fugitives shall only be included for calculating the air pollutant post-project emissions or SSPE2 if the source is included in the source categories listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C), or when determining if a stationary source is a major air toxics source as defined in Rule 2520.

Table 3-3, Major Source Emission Thresholds

POLLUTANT	THRESHOLD (POUNDS PER YEAR)
VOC	20,000
NO _x	20,000
CO	200,000
PM _{2.5}	140,000
PM ₁₀	140,000
SO _x	140,000

3.28.2 For the purpose of determining major source status, the SSPE2 shall not include the quantity of emission reduction credits (ERC) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site. This ERC quantity includes all ERC held as certificates and all emission reduction credits that have been sold or transferred.

3.28.3 For the purpose of determining major source status, the SSPE2 shall not include the quantity of emissions resulting directly from a nonroad engine as defined in Section 216 of Part A of the CAA.

3.29 Modification:

3.29.1 An action including at least one of the following items:

3.29.1.1 Any change in hours of operation, production rate, or method of operation of an existing emissions unit, which would necessitate a change in permit conditions.

3.29.1.2 Any structural change or addition to an existing emissions unit which would necessitate a change in permit conditions. A Routine Replacement Emissions Unit shall not be considered to be a structural change.

- 3.29.1.3 An increase in emissions from an emissions unit caused by a modification of the Stationary Source when the emissions unit is not subject to a daily emissions limitation.
 - 3.29.1.4 Addition of any new emissions unit which is subject to District permitting requirements.
 - 3.29.1.5 A change in a permit term or condition proposed by an applicant to obtain an exemption from an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.
 - 3.29.1.6 A Federal Major Modification.
- 3.29.2 A reconstructed Stationary Source shall be treated as a new Stationary Source and not as a modification.
- 3.29.3 Unless previously limited by a permit condition, the following shall not be considered a modification:
- 3.29.3.1 A change in ownership of an existing emissions unit with valid Permit to Operate provided that the APCO determines that all applicable offset provisions required by the Permit to Operate will be met;
 - 3.29.3.2 A change in ownership of an entire existing Stationary Source with a valid Permit to Operate;
 - 3.29.3.3 A change which consists solely of a transfer of location of an emissions unit within a Stationary Source; or
 - 3.29.3.4 A Routine Replacement Emissions Unit where the replacement part is the same as the original emissions unit in all respects except for the serial number.
- 3.30 New Major Source: A project with an emissions increase equal to or exceeding the major source emission threshold on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, calculated pursuant to Section 4.8.4.3. When determining the emissions increase, fugitive emissions shall only be included for a source category listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C). Emissions that originate directly from a nonroad engine shall not be included.
- 3.31 Offsets: emission reductions recognized by the APCO in the form of Emission Reduction Credits that are issued in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2301 (Emission Reduction Credit Banking), or other Actual Emissions Reductions that may be used to mitigate an emission increase as part of the same Stationary Source Project in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

- 3.32 Potential to Emit: the maximum capacity of an emissions unit to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including pollution control equipment and restrictions in hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is incorporated into the applicable permit as an enforceable permit condition. Secondary source emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.
- 3.33 Pre-baseline ERCs: Emission Reduction Credits that were banked prior to the baseline year for a given District-adopted and EPA-approved Attainment Plan.
- 3.34 Precursor: a directly emitted air contaminant that, when released into the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the formation of a secondary air contaminant for which an Ambient Air Quality Standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more Ambient Air Quality Standards. The following precursor-secondary air contaminant relationships shall be used for the purposes of this rule:

Table 3-4, Precursors

PRECURSOR	SECONDARY AIR CONTAMINANT
Volatile Organic Compounds	a. Photochemical oxidants (Ozone) b. The organic fraction of PM10
Nitrogen Oxides	a. Nitrogen dioxide b. The nitrate fraction of PM2.5 c. The nitrate fraction of PM10 d. Photochemical oxidants (Ozone)
Sulfur Oxides	a. Sulfur dioxide b. Sulfates c. The sulfate fraction of PM2.5 d. The sulfate fraction of PM10

- 3.35 Quarter: for a non-Seasonal Source, this is defined as a calendar quarter. For a Seasonal Source, a quarter is defined as the entire operating season.
- 3.36 Reasonable Further Progress: as defined by the federal Clean Air Act, Section 182(c)(2)(b).
- 3.37 Reconstructed Source: any Stationary Source undergoing reconstruction where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable, entirely new Stationary Source. Fixed capital cost is the capital needed to provide depreciable components. Reconstructed Source cost shall include only the cost of all emission-producing equipment and associated integral activities at the

stationary source. A reconstructed Stationary Source shall be considered a new Stationary Source and not as a modification of an existing Stationary Source.

3.38 Routine Replacement Emissions Unit: routine replacement in whole or in part of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance with a valid District Permit to Operate provided that all of the following conditions are met:

3.38.1 The project does not result in a Federal Major Modification.

3.38.1.1 Routine maintenance or repair of an emissions unit or replacement of parts of an emissions unit shall not be considered a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major source that would cause a federal major modification.

3.38.1.2 The replacement of a whole emissions unit that meets the definition of a replacement unit in paragraph 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(xxi) shall be treated as an existing emissions unit for purposes of assessing whether a project is a Federal Major Modification.

3.38.2 There is no increase in permitted emissions from the replacement unit(s). For replacements at major sources, “no increase in permitted emissions” as used in this definition also means no significant emissions increase according to the applicability calculations of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(2)(ii)(C). For the purposes of this definition, a Routine Replacement Emissions Unit is an existing emissions unit.

3.38.3 There is no increase in design capacity, unless an old part is no longer available in which case the replacement can result in a design capacity increase of up to 10%. No change to the permitted throughput or emission limits is authorized due to a change in design capacity as part of a replacement. Such changes shall require application for permit modification.

3.38.3.1 Permitted throughputs are throughput limits upon which emission calculations are, or could be, based.

3.38.3.2 If there are no throughput limiting conditions, permitted throughput shall be a throughput rate which affects emissions.

3.38.4 The replacement equipment performs the same function as the equipment being replaced.

3.38.5 The replacement does not constitute a Reconstructed Source (as defined by this rule) or Reconstruction (as defined by any applicable New Source Performance Standard). Reconstructed Source cost shall include only the cost of all emission-producing equipment and associated integral activities at the stationary source.

- 3.38.6 When the entire emissions unit is replaced as a routine replacement action, the emissions unit shall either have been addressed by a BARCT rule or shall use technology with a minimum control efficiency of at least 85%.
- 3.39 SB 288 Major Modification: as defined in 40 CFR Part 51.165 (as in effect on December 19, 2002) and part D of Title I of the CAA (as in effect on December 19, 2002). For the purposes of this definition, the SB 288 major modification thresholds for existing major sources are listed as follows:

Table 3-5, SB 288 Major Modification Thresholds

POLLUTANT	THRESHOLD (POUNDS PER YEAR)
VOC	50,000
NO _x	50,000
PM ₁₀	30,000
SO _x	80,000

- 3.40 Seasonal Source: any Stationary Source with more than 90% of its annual emissions occurring within a consecutive 120-day period.
- 3.41 Secondary Source Emissions: emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a new stationary source or modification, but do not come from the new stationary source or modification itself.
 - 3.41.1 Secondary source emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary source emissions.
 - 3.41.2 Secondary source emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the new stationary source or modification.
 - 3.41.3 Secondary source emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.
- 3.42 Specific Limiting Condition (SLC): permit terms or conditions, which can be enforced in a practical manner, contained in Authorities to Construct and Permits to Operate and established pursuant to New Source Review provisions that restrict the total overall permitted emissions from two or more emissions units.
- 3.43 Stationary Source: any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any affected pollutant directly or as a fugitive emission. Building, structure, facility or installation includes all pollutant emitting activities including emissions units which:

- 3.43.1 Are under the same or common ownership or operation, or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control; and
 - 3.43.2 Belong to the same industrial grouping either by virtue of falling within the same two-digit standard industrial classification code or by virtue of being part of a common industrial process, manufacturing process, or connected process involving a common raw material; and
 - 3.43.3 Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties; or
 - 3.43.4 Are located on one or more properties wholly within either the Western Kern County Oil Fields or the Central Kern County Oil Fields or Fresno County Oil Fields and are used for the production of light oil, heavy oil or gas. Notwithstanding the provisions of this definition, light oil production, heavy oil production, and gas production shall constitute separate Stationary Sources.
- 3.44 Stationary Source Project: a single permitting action involving the modification, addition or shutdown of one or more emissions units. If any increase in emissions from a new or modified emissions unit is permitted based on emission reductions from one or more emissions units included in the stationary source project, the following condition must also be met:
- 3.44.1 The modification or shutdown resulting in the necessary emission reductions shall occur not later than the date of initial operation of the new or modified emissions unit. If the new or modified emissions unit is, in whole or in part, a replacement for an existing emissions unit at the same stationary source, the APCO may allow a maximum of 90 days as a start-up period for simultaneous operation of the existing emissions unit and the unit being replaced.
- 3.45 Temporary Replacement Emissions Unit (TREU): an emissions unit which is at a Stationary Source for less than 180 days in any twelve month period and replaces an existing emissions unit, with a valid District Permit to Operate, which is shutdown for maintenance or repair.
- 3.45.1 The Potential to Emit from a TREU must not exceed the Potential to Emit from the existing emissions unit.
 - 3.45.2 If a TREU is used to replace a TREU, the combined time at the Stationary Source for the two TREU shall not exceed a total of 180 days in any twelve-month period.
 - 3.45.3 An emissions unit not removed from the Stationary Source within 180 days is not a TREU.

4.0 Source Requirements

- 4.1 Best Available Control Technology (BACT): BACT requirements shall be triggered on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis and on an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis. Unless exempted pursuant to Section 4.2, BACT shall be required for the following actions:
 - 4.1.1 Any new emissions unit or relocation from one Stationary Source to another of an existing emissions unit with a Potential to Emit exceeding 2.0 pounds in any one day;
 - 4.1.2 Modifications to an existing emissions unit with a valid Permit to Operate resulting in an Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions (AIPE) exceeding 2.0 pounds in any one day;
 - 4.1.3 Any new or modified emissions unit(s), in a stationary source project, which results in an SB 288 Major Modification or a Federal Major Modification, as defined in this rule.
- 4.2 BACT Exemptions: BACT shall not be required for the following:
 - 4.2.1 CO emissions from a new or modified emissions unit at a Stationary Source with a post project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) of less than 200,000 pounds CO per year;
 - 4.2.2 Cargo Carriers;
 - 4.2.3 For existing facilities, the installation or modification of an emission control technique performed solely for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of District, State or Federal air pollution control laws, regulations, or orders, as approved by the APCO, shall be exempt from Best Available Control Technology for all air pollutants, provided all of the following conditions are met:
 - 4.2.3.1 There shall be no increase in the physical or operational design of the existing facility, except for those changes to the design needed for the installation or modification of the emission control technique itself;
 - 4.2.3.2 There shall be no increase in the permitted rating or permitted operating schedule of the permitted unit;
 - 4.2.3.3 There shall be no increase in emissions from the stationary source that will cause or contribute to any violation of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard, Prevention of Significant Deterioration increment, or Air Quality Related Value in Class I areas; and

4.2.3.4 The project shall not result in an increase in permitted emissions or potential to emit of more than 25 tons per year of NO_x, or 25 tons per year of VOC, or 15 tons per year of SO_x, or 15 tons per year of PM₁₀, or 50 tons per year of CO.

4.2.3.5 The project shall not constitute a federal major modification.

4.2.4 New emissions unit or modification of an existing emissions unit for voluntary reduction in emissions, for the sole purpose of generating emission reduction credits. This exemption applies only to the pollutant for which emission reduction credits are obtained. BACT may be required for other affected pollutants;

4.2.5 A Temporary Replacement Emissions Unit;

4.2.6 A Routine Replacement Emissions Unit; or

4.2.7 Transfer of location of emissions units within the same stationary source.

4.3 Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions (AIPE) Calculations: Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions shall be calculated as:

$$\text{AIPE} = \text{PE2} - \text{HAPE}$$

Where:

AIPE = Adjusted Increase in Permitted Emissions, pounds per day

PE2 = the emissions units post project Potential to Emit, pounds per day

HAPE = the emissions unit's Historically Adjusted Potential to Emit, pounds per day

4.4 Historically Adjusted Potential to Emit (HAPE) Calculations: Historically Adjusted Potential to Emit shall be calculated as:

$$\text{HAPE} = \text{PE1} \times (\text{EF2} / \text{EF1})$$

Where:

PE1 = The emissions unit's Potential to Emit prior to modification or relocation

EF2 = The emissions unit's permitted emission factor for the pollutant after modification or relocation. If EF2 is greater than EF1 then EF2/EF1 shall be set to 1

EF1 = The emissions unit's permitted emission factor for the pollutant before the modification or relocation

4.5 District Emission Offset Requirements:

4.5.1 If emission offset requirements are triggered pursuant to Section 4.5.3, emission offsets shall be provided for net emissions increases resulting from a project. Offset quantities shall be calculated pursuant to Section 4.7.

- 4.5.2 For Stationary Sources with a quarterly Potential to Emit which remains constant throughout the year, the amount shall be calculated in pounds per year. For Stationary Sources with quarterly Potential to Emit that is not constant throughout the year, and for Seasonal Sources the amount shall be calculated in pounds per quarter.
- 4.5.3 Offset requirements shall be triggered on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Unless exempted pursuant to Section 4.6, offsets shall be required if the post-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) equals or exceeds the following offset threshold levels:

Table 4-1, Emissions Offset Threshold Levels

POLLUTANT	SSPE2 (POUNDS /YEAR)
VOC	20,000
NOx	20,000
CO	200,000
SOx	54,750
PM10	29,200

- 4.5.4 Offsets shall be required for PM2.5 and PM2.5 precursor emission increases for such increases that constitute new major sources or federal major modifications.
- 4.6 District Emission Offset Exemptions: District emission offsets, pursuant to Section 4.5, shall not be required for the following:
 - 4.6.1 Increases in carbon monoxide in attainment areas if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO, that the Ambient Air Quality Standards are not violated in the areas to be affected, and such emissions will be consistent with Reasonable Further Progress, and will not cause or contribute to a violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards;
 - 4.6.2 Emergency equipment that is used exclusively as emergency standby equipment for electric power generation or any other emergency equipment as approved by the APCO that does not operate more than 200 hours per year for non-emergency purposes and is not used pursuant to voluntary arrangements with a power supplier to curtail power. Equipment exempted by this section shall maintain a written record of hours of operation and shall have permit conditions limiting non-emergency operation;
 - 4.6.3 Portable equipment which is registered as such in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2280 (Portable Equipment Registration) or the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (California Code of Regulation Title 13, Article 5, Sections 2450-2465), or equipment registered in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2250 (Permit-Exempt Equipment Registration);

- 4.6.4 On-site soil or groundwater decontamination performed by, under the jurisdiction of, or pursuant to the requirements of an authorized health officer, agricultural commissioner, fire protection officer, or other authorized government officers, provided emissions do not exceed 4,000 pounds per year of any affected pollutant from all emissions units associated with decontamination project;
- 4.6.5 A Temporary Replacement Emissions Unit.
- 4.6.6 A transfer of location of an entire Stationary Source within the District, under the same ownership and provided:
 - 4.6.6.1 The Potential to Emit of any affected pollutant will not be greater at the new location than at the previous location when all emissions units are operated at the same permitted conditions; and
 - 4.6.6.2 BACT is applied to all emissions units with a Potential to Emit exceeding 2.0 pounds per day; and
 - 4.6.6.3 The transferred Stationary Source is not added to an existing Stationary Source.
- 4.6.7 A transfer of location of an emissions unit from one Stationary Source to another within the District, under the same ownership and provided:
 - 4.6.7.1 The Potential to Emit of any affected pollutant will not be greater at the new location than at the previous location when all emissions units are operated at the same permitted conditions, and
 - 4.6.7.2 The offsets that would be otherwise required for the unit at the new location have been provided for the emissions unit previously.
- 4.6.8 For existing facilities, the installation or modification of an emission control technique performed solely for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of District, State or Federal air pollution control laws, regulations, or orders, as approved by the APCO, shall be exempt from offset requirements for all air pollutants provided all of the following conditions are met:
 - 4.6.8.1 There shall be no increase in the physical or operational design of the existing facility, except for those changes to the design needed for the installation or modification of the emission control technique itself;
 - 4.6.8.2 There shall be no increase in the permitted rating or permitted operating schedule of the permitted unit;

- 4.6.8.3 There shall be no increase in emissions from the stationary source that will cause or contribute to any violation of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard, Prevention of Significant Deterioration increment, or Air Quality Related Value in Class I areas; and
- 4.6.8.4 The project shall not result in an increase in permitted emissions or potential to emit of more than 25 tons per year of NO_x, or 25 tons per year of VOC, or 15 tons per year of SO_x, or 15 tons per year of PM₁₀, or 10 tons per year of PM_{2.5}, or 50 tons per year of CO.
- 4.6.9 For Agricultural Sources, increases in affected pollutants for that source if emissions reductions from that source would not meet the criteria for real, permanent, quantifiable, and enforceable emission reductions.
 - 4.6.9.1 In no case shall the offset exemption in Section 4.6.9 apply to an agricultural source that is also a major source for the pollutant for which the offset exemption is sought.
- 4.6.10 NO_x emissions, if the project is a federal major modification or new major source for NO_x emissions.
- 4.6.11 VOC emissions, if the project is a federal major modification or new major source for VOC emissions.
- 4.7 District Offset Quantity (DOQ) Calculations:
 - 4.7.1 For pollutants with a pre-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) greater than the emission offset threshold levels, emission offsets shall be provided for:
 - 4.7.1.1 All increases in Stationary Source emissions, calculated as the sum of differences between the post-project Potential to Emit (PE2) and the Baseline Emissions (BE) of all new and modified emissions units, plus
 - 4.7.1.2 All increases in Cargo Carrier emissions.
 - 4.7.2 For pollutants with a pre-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) less than or equal to the offset threshold levels, emission offsets shall be provided for:
 - 4.7.2.1 All increases in Stationary Source emissions above the offset trigger levels, calculated as the difference between the SSPE2 and the offset trigger level, plus
 - 4.7.2.2 All increases in Cargo Carrier emissions.

- 4.7.3 The quantity of offsets calculated pursuant to Sections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2 shall be multiplied by the applicable Offset Ratio to determine the final quantity of offsets required.
- 4.7.4 PM10 Emissions: In determining the quantity of required PM10 offsets, the Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP) emissions for which full offsets have been previously provided shall not be recalculated as PM10.
- 4.8 Federal Emission Offset Requirements:
 - 4.8.1 Offset Requirements for Federal Nonattainment Pollutants and Their Significant Precursors:
 - 4.8.1.1 The emission increases for a new major source or a federal major modification shall be offset with internal emission reductions (IERS) or other actual emission reductions (AERs) that are surplus at the time of ATC issuance.
 - 4.8.1.2 Offset quantities shall be calculated pursuant to Section 4.8.4.
 - 4.8.1.3 Offset requirements shall be triggered on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.
 - 4.8.1.4 AERs from one or more sources may be used, alone or in combination with IERS, in order to satisfy offset requirements.
 - 4.8.1.5 AERs achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours may only be credited for offsets if such reductions meet the following requirements:
 - 4.8.1.5.1 The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the attainment plan for the specific pollutant; or
 - 4.8.1.5.2 The projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment plan explicitly includes the emissions from such previously shutdown or curtailed emissions units. However, in no event may credit be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.
 - 4.8.1.6 Emission reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours that do not meet the requirements in Section 4.8.1.5.1 or Section 4.8.1.5.2 may be used as offsets if the shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the application for the construction permit utilizing the offsets is filed; or

- 4.8.1.7 The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment are surplus at time-of-use, permanent, quantifiable and enforceable.
- 4.8.1.8 Except for NO_x and VOC emissions, offsets may be satisfied with the Creditable Actual Emission Reductions from the Carryover Balance or Running Balance according to the requirements of Section 7.0.

4.8.2 Federal Offset Exemptions:

The offset requirements of Section 4.8.1 shall not be applicable to a modification of an existing source if such modification is solely for the purpose of compliance with the NO_x or VOC requirements of District, State or Federal air pollution control laws, regulations, or orders, as approved by the APCO.

4.8.3 Timing:

- 4.8.3.1 AERs used to satisfy an offset requirement must be federally enforceable prior to the issuance of the Authority to Construct, which relies on the emission reductions.
- 4.8.3.2 Except as provided in Section 4.8.3.3, the decrease in actual emissions used to generate AERs or IERs must occur no later than the commencement of operation of the new or modified major source.
- 4.8.3.3 If the new emissions unit is a replacement for an emissions unit that is being shutdown in order to provide the necessary offsets, the APCO may allow up to 90 days for a start-up period of the new emissions unit before the existing emissions unit is required to cease operation.

4.8.4 Federal Offset Quantity (FOQ) shall be determined in accordance with the following:

- 4.8.4.1 The unit of measure for offsets, AERs, and IERs shall be pounds per quarter. All calculations and transactions shall use emission rate values rounded to the nearest pound.
- 4.8.4.2 The quantity of AERs or IERs required shall be calculated as the product of the amount of increased emissions, as determined in accordance with Section 4.8.4.3, and the offset ratio, as determined in accordance with Section 4.9.

4.8.4.3 The amount of increased emissions shall be determined by summing the difference between the post-project potential to emit and the federal baseline emissions, as defined in Section 3.19, for each emissions unit.

4.9 Offset Ratios: For offset calculations, the offset ratio shall be as stated below:

4.9.1 For NOx and VOC offsets required for new major sources and federal major modifications, the offset ratio for IERs shall be 1.3; otherwise, the offset ratio shall be 1.5;

4.9.2 For PM2.5 and PM2.5 precursor offsets for new major sources and federal major modifications, the offset ratio shall be 1.0;

4.9.3 The requirements of Section 4.9.1 shall not apply if the District demonstrates to the satisfaction of the federal Environmental Protection Agency that all major sources of NOx and VOC in the District are equipped with federal BACT, as defined in CAA Section 169(3). After EPA approval of such a demonstration, the offset ratios listed in Table 4-2 shall apply for new major sources and federal major modifications, except that where the original location of the offsets is at the same stationary source as the new or modified emissions unit, the offset ratio shall be 1.2.

4.9.4 For all other projects not specified above, the offset ratio shall be as shown in Table 4-2:

Table 4-2, Offset Ratio

ORIGINAL LOCATION OF EMISSION OFFSETS	OFFSET RATIO
at the same Stationary Source as the new or modified emissions unit	1.0
within 15 miles of the new or modified emissions unit's Stationary Source	1.2 for Non-Major Sources 1.3 for Major Sources
15 miles or more from the new or modified emissions unit's Stationary Source	1.5

4.10 Pre-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) shall be calculated, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, as the sum of the following:

4.10.1 The Potential to Emit from all emissions units with valid Authorities to Construct (ATC) or Permits to Operate (PTO) at the Stationary Source.

4.10.1.1 For an emissions unit with both a valid ATC and a PTO, or an emissions unit with multiple valid ATCs, use the ATC or PTO with the highest potential emission limits.

- 4.10.1.2 For emissions units subject to an SLC, the Potential to Emit shall be based on the overall Potential to Emit emission limit for all emissions units covered by the SLC and not the sum of the individual Potential to Emit of each emissions unit.
- 4.10.2 The quantity of emission reduction credits (ERC) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site. This quantity includes all ERC held as certificates and all emission reduction credits that have been sold or transferred. Reductions shall be added to the SSPE1 as positive values.
- 4.11 Post-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) shall be calculated, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, as the sum of the following:
 - 4.11.1 The Potential to Emit from all emissions units with valid Authorities to Construct (ATC) or Permits to Operate (PTO) at the Stationary Source, except for emissions units proposed to be shutdown as part of a Stationary Source Project.
 - 4.11.1.1 The Potential to Emit of the post-project ATC will be used for new or modified emissions units, provided that the ATC will include new conditions canceling the existing ATC or PTO for those units, otherwise use the ATC or PTO with the highest potential emissions.
 - 4.11.1.2 For emissions units subject to an SLC, the Potential to Emit shall be based on the overall Potential to Emit limit for all emissions units covered by the SLC and not the sum of the individual Potential to Emit of each emissions unit.
 - 4.11.2 The quantity of emission reduction credits (ERC) which have been banked since September 19, 1991 for Actual Emissions Reductions that have occurred at the source, and which have not been used on-site. This quantity includes all ERCs held as certificates and all ERCs that have been sold or transferred. Reductions shall be added to the SSPE2 as positive values.
- 4.12 Calculations involving PM10 emissions
 - 4.12.1 For existing Stationary Sources for which particulate matter emissions have been calculated as Total Suspended Particulate (TSP), the PM10 emissions shall be recalculated from TSP values using PM10 emission factors or speciation data.
 - 4.12.2 In the absence of PM10 emissions factors or speciation data, assume 50% of the TSP is PM10.

- 4.12.3 If the applicant has previously provided full offsets for total suspended particulate matter emissions, those total suspended particulate matter emissions need not be recalculated as PM10, for the purpose of determining the quantity of offsets.
- 4.13 Actual Emissions Reductions (AER) Calculations: Actual Emissions Reductions shall be calculated, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, as follows:

$$\text{AER} = \text{HAE} - \text{PE2}$$

Where:

HAE = Historic Actual Emissions

PE2 = Post-project Potential to Emit

- 4.13.1 Prior to banking, AER shall be discounted by 10 percent (10%) for an Air Quality Improvement Deduction, and shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 2301 (Emission Reduction Credit Banking).
- 4.14 Additional Offset Requirements: Offsets obtained subject to this rule shall comply with the following provisions:
- 4.14.1 Major Source shutdowns or permanent curtailments in production or operating hours of a Major Source may not be used as offsets for emissions from a Major Source, a Federal Major Modification, or an SB 288 Major Modification, unless the ERC, or the emissions from which the ERC are derived, has been included in an EPA-approved attainment plan.
- 4.14.2 Offsets from another district may be used only if the source of the offsets is within 50 miles of the proposed emissions increases and the APCO has reviewed the permit conditions issued by the district in which the proposed offsets are obtained and certifies that such offsets meet the requirements of this rule and CH&SC Section 40709.6.
- 4.14.3 Interpollutant offsets:
- 4.14.3.1 Except for ozone precursors emitted from new major sources or federal major modifications, interpollutant offsets may be approved by the APCO on a case-by-case basis, provided that the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO, that the emission increases from the new or modified source will not cause or contribute to a violation of an Ambient Air Quality Standard. In such cases, the APCO shall, based on an air quality analysis, impose offset ratios equal to or greater than the requirements of this rule.
- 4.14.3.1.1 In no case shall exempt compounds or the other compounds excluded from the definition of VOC be used as offsets for VOC.

Interpollutant offsets between PM10 and PM10 precursors may be allowed.

4.14.3.1.2 PM10 emissions shall not be allowed to offset NOx or reactive organic compound emissions in ozone nonattainment areas, nor be allowed to offset SO2 emissions in sulfate nonattainment areas.

4.14.3.1.3 Interpollutant offsets between NOx and VOC may be allowed.

4.14.3.2 Interpollutant offsets between PM2.5 and PM2.5 precursors are allowed at specific ratios as established by US EPA, or as approved into the State Implementation Plan by the US EPA.

4.14.4 Actual Emissions Reductions (AER) used as offsets must have occurred during the same calendar quarter as the emissions increases being offset, except as allowed pursuant to Sections 4.14.6 through 4.14.9.

4.14.5 AER used as offsets for a Seasonal Source must have occurred during the same time period as the proposed source will operate, except as allowed pursuant to Sections 4.14.6 through 4.14.9.

4.14.6 AER used as offsets for a biomass-fired power facility may have occurred during any quarter.

4.14.7 AER for PM emissions that occurred from emission reductions occurring October through March, inclusive, may be used to offset increases in PM emissions during any period of the year.

4.14.8 AER for NOx and VOC emissions that occurred from emission reductions occurring April through November may be used to offset increases in NOx and VOC emissions during any period of the year.

4.14.9 AER for CO emissions that occurred from emission reductions occurring November through February may be used to offset increases in CO emissions during any period of the year.

4.14.10 AER used as offsets for new and modified Major Sources must be obtained from an area:

4.14.10.1 That has a nonattainment classification that is equal to or higher than the area in which the new or modified Major Source is located, and

4.14.10.2 Where emissions contribute to a violation of a national Ambient Air Quality Standard in the area in which the new or modified Major Source is located.

- 4.14.11 Offsets required as a condition of an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate shall commence not later than the date of initial operation of the new or modified emissions unit.
 - 4.14.11.1 If the new or modified emissions unit is, in whole or in part, a replacement for an existing emissions unit at the same stationary source, the APCO may allow a maximum of 90 days as a start-up period for simultaneous operation of the existing emissions unit and the unit being replaced.
 - 4.14.12 Nothing in this rule shall be construed as requiring AER used as NSR offsets to be discounted at time of use, except for the additional offsets as required by Sections 4.8, 4.9, 4.14.3, and as described in Section 7.0.
- 4.15 Ambient Air Quality Standards:
- 4.15.1 Emissions from a new or modified Stationary Source shall not cause or make worse the violation of an Ambient Air Quality Standard. In making this determination, the APCO shall take into account the increases in minor and secondary source emissions as well as the mitigation of emissions through offsets obtained pursuant to this rule. Modeling used for the purposes of this rule shall be consistent with the requirements contained in the most recent edition of EPA's "Guideline on Air Quality Models" unless the APCO finds such model is inappropriate for use. After making such a finding, the APCO may designate an alternative model only after allowing for public comments and only with the concurrence of the ARB or the EPA. Credit shall not be given for stacks higher than that dictated by good engineering practice or by any other dispersion technique except as provided in 40 CFR 51.118(b), where the definitions of 40 CFR 51.100(hh) through (kk) are applicable.
 - 4.15.1.1 At the discretion of the APCO, a new or modified source which is not subject to the public noticing requirements of Section 5.4 shall be exempted from the requirements of Section 4.15.1.
- 4.16 Additional Requirements for New Major Sources and Federal Major Modifications
- 4.16.1 Alternative siting: An applicant for a proposed stationary source project that will result in a new major source or federal major modification shall prepare an analysis functionally equivalent to the requirements of Division 13, Section 21000 et. seq. of the Public Resources Code.
 - 4.16.2 Compliance by Other Owned, Operated, or Controlled Source: An applicant for a proposed stationary source project that will result in a new major source or federal major modification shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the APCO that all major sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in California which are subject to emission

limitations are in compliance or on a schedule for compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards.

4.16.3 Impact on Visibility of a Mandatory Class I Federal Area:

4.16.3.1 The APCO shall provide written notice and conduct any necessary review and consultation with the Federal Land Manager (FLM) regarding any new major source or federal major modification that may impact visibility in any Mandatory Class I Federal Area, in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 51.307.

4.16.3.2 After consultation with the FLM, the APCO may require monitoring of visibility in any Mandatory Class I Federal Area, near the proposed new major source or federal major modification for such purposes and by such means as the APCO deems necessary and appropriate.

4.16.3.3 After consultation with the FLM, the APCO may deny any Authority to Construct if the APCO and the FLM determine, that the project would have an adverse impact on visibility, as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(29).

4.16.4 The approval of a proposed new major source or federal major modification shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the SIP and other local, state, and federal requirements.

4.16.5 If any source or modification becomes a federal major modification or major source as defined in Sections 3.21 and 3.28 solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on a capacity of the source or modification to emit a federal nonattainment pollutant or its precursor, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of this rule shall apply to such a source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

5.0 Administrative Requirements

The administrative requirements of Sections 5.1 through 5.7, inclusive, shall be applied to all applications for a new or modified emissions unit except for power plants proposed to be constructed in the District and for which a Notice of Intention (NOI) or Application for Certification (AFC) has been accepted by the California Energy Commission. For such power plants, the administrative requirements of Section 5.8 shall apply.

5.1 Complete Application: The APCO shall determine whether the application is complete not later than 30 days after receipt of the application, or after such longer time as both the applicant and the APCO may agree.

- 5.1.1 If the APCO determines that the application is not complete, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision specifying the information required. Upon receipt of any resubmittal of the application, a new 30-day period to determine completeness shall begin.
- 5.1.2 Completeness of an application or resubmitted application shall be evaluated on the basis of the information requirements set forth in the District Rules and Regulations as they exist on the date on which the application or resubmitted application is received.
- 5.1.3 Upon determination that the application is complete, the APCO shall notify the applicant in writing.
- 5.1.4 The APCO may, during the processing of the application, request an applicant to clarify, amplify, correct, or otherwise supplement the information submitted in the application.
- 5.2 Preliminary Decision: Following acceptance of an application as complete, the APCO shall perform the evaluations required to determine compliance with this rule and all other District rules and make a preliminary written decision as to whether an Authority to Construct should be approved, conditionally approved, or disapproved.
 - 5.2.1 The APCO shall deny any Authority to Construct if the APCO finds that the subject of the application would not comply with the standards set forth in this rule or any other District rule.
 - 5.2.2 The decision shall be supported by a succinct, written analysis.
- 5.3 Final Action:
 - 5.3.1 Within 180 days after acceptance of an application as complete, or within 180 days after the lead agency has approved the project under the California Environmental Quality Act, whichever occurs later, the APCO shall take final action on the application after considering all written comments.
 - 5.3.2 The APCO shall not take final action on a new major source or federal major modification if the EPA has determined that the applicable implementation plan is not being adequately implemented for the nonattainment area.
- 5.4 Public Notification and Publication Requirements: The APCO shall provide public notification and publication for the following types of applications:
 - 5.4.1 New Major Sources, Federal Major Modifications, and SB 288 Major Modifications.
 - 5.4.2 Applications which include a new emissions unit with a Potential to Emit greater than 100 pounds during any one day for any one affected pollutant;

- 5.4.3 Modifications that increase the Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE1) from a level below the emissions offset threshold level to a level exceeding the emissions offset threshold level for one or more pollutants;
 - 5.4.4 New Stationary Sources with post-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit (SSPE2) exceeding the emissions offset threshold level for one or more pollutants;
 - 5.4.5 Any permitting action resulting in a Stationary Source Project Increase in Permitted Emissions (SSIPE) (calculated as the difference between the SSPE2 and the SSPE1), exceeding 20,000 pounds per year for any one pollutant;
 - 5.4.6 Modifications of non-major sources that increase the stationary source's potential to emit (consistent with the requirements in Sections 3.28.1, 3.28.2, and 3.28.3) from below 80% of the major source threshold to a level equal to or exceeding 80% of the major source threshold for one pollutant or more.
- 5.5 Public Notification and Publication Actions: For the types of applications listed in Section 5.4, the APCO shall perform the following actions:
- 5.5.1 Within ten (10) calendar days following the preliminary decision the APCO shall electronically publish a notice on the District's website, including a copy of the draft permit, stating the preliminary decision, noting how pertinent information can be obtained, and inviting written public comment for a 30 day period following the date of publication.
 - 5.5.2 No later than the date of publication, the APCO shall transmit to the applicant its preliminary written decision, the analysis, and a copy of the notice submitted for publication.
 - 5.5.3 No later than the date of publication, the APCO shall transmit to the ARB and to any person who requests such information, its preliminary written decision, the analysis, and a copy of the notice submitted for publication. For New Major Sources, Federal Major Modifications, SB 288 Major Modifications, and projects subject to Section 5.4.6, the APCO shall also transmit the preliminary written decision and supporting documents to the EPA.
 - 5.5.4 No later than the time the notice of the preliminary decision is published, the APCO shall make available for public inspection at the District office the information submitted by the applicant and the analysis.
 - 5.5.5 The APCO shall provide written notice of the final action to the applicant, and the ARB, and shall electronically publish such notice on the District's website, except that for an application not subject to Section 5.4, the APCO shall not be subject to this section. In such a case, the applicant shall receive notification as provided in Rule 2040 (Applications). For new Major

Sources, Federal Major Modifications, SB 288 Major Modifications, and projects subject to Section 5.4.6, the APCO shall also transmit written notice of the final action to the EPA.

5.5.6 No later than the time of notice of final action is published on the District's website, the APCO shall make available for public inspection at District offices a copy of the notice submitted for publication and all supporting documents.

5.6 Authority to Construct (ATC) - General Conditions

5.6.1 An ATC shall not be issued unless the new or modified source complies with the provisions of this rule and all other applicable District Rules and Regulations.

5.6.2 An ATC shall require that the new or modified source be built according to the specifications and plans contained in the application.

5.6.3 An ATC shall include all those conditions which the APCO deems necessary to assure construction and operation in the manner assumed in making the analysis to determine compliance with this rule and all other applicable District rules.

5.6.4 An ATC shall include all those conditions relating to the satisfaction of the offset requirements of this rule.

5.6.5 An ATC issued for an emissions unit that relies on reduction in emissions from other units included in the Stationary Source Project, must include a condition that requires initiating and completing construction on those units that provide the reduction prior to commencing operation of the unit with an increase in emissions.

5.6.5.1 If the new or modified emissions unit is, in whole or in part, a replacement for an existing emissions unit at the same stationary source, the APCO may allow a maximum of 90 days as a start-up period for simultaneous operation of the existing emissions unit and the unit being replaced.

5.7 Permit to Operate (PTO) - General Conditions

5.7.1 A PTO shall require that the new source or modification be operated in the manner assumed in making the analysis to determine compliance with this rule and as conditioned in the Authority to Construct.

5.7.2 A PTO shall include daily emissions limitations and other enforceable conditions which reflect applicable emission limits including the offset requirements.

- 5.7.3 The APCO shall determine if the applicant has complied with all the conditions in the ATC. The APCO may allow conditions which have not been met at the time the PTO is issued to be incorporated into the Permit to Operate, provided that compliance with that condition is demonstrated by a specified date.
- 5.7.4 Any source which provides offsets shall be subject to enforceable permit conditions containing specific operational and emissions limitations, which ensure that the emissions reductions will be provided in accordance with the provisions of this rule and shall continue for the reasonably expected life of the proposed source. Where the source of offsets is not subject to a permit, a written contract shall be required between the applicant and the owner of such source, which contract, by its terms, shall be enforceable by the APCO. The permit and contract shall be submitted to the ARB to be forwarded to the EPA as part of the State Implementation Plan. A violation of the emission limitation provisions of any such contract shall be chargeable to the applicant.
- 5.7.5 Offsets required as a condition of an ATC or a PTO shall commence not later than the date of initial operation of the new or modified source,
- 5.7.5.1 If a new or modified Stationary Source is, in whole or in part, a replacement for an existing Stationary Source on the same or contiguous property the APCO may allow a maximum of 90 days as a start-up period for simultaneous operation of the existing Stationary Source and the new or replacement source.
- 5.8 Power plants which will be licensed by the California Energy Commission: The administrative requirements of this section shall be applied to all power plants proposed to be constructed in the District and for which a Notice of Intention (NOI) or Application for Certification (AFC) has been accepted by the California Energy Commission. The APCO may apply for reimbursement of all costs incurred, including lost fees, in order to comply with the provisions of this section.
- 5.8.1 Intent to Participate and Preliminary Report: Within 14 days of receipt of a NOI, the APCO shall notify the ARB and the California Energy Commission of the APCO's intent to participate in the NOI proceeding. If the APCO chooses to participate in the NOI proceeding, the APCO shall prepare and submit a report to the ARB and the California Energy Commission prior to the conclusion of the non-adjudicatory hearings specified in Section 25509.5 of the Public Resources Code. The report shall include at least the following:
- 5.8.1.1 A preliminary specific definition of BACT for the proposed facility.
- 5.8.1.2 A preliminary discussion of whether there is substantial likelihood that the requirements of this rule and all other District rules can be satisfied by the proposed facility.

- 5.8.1.3 A preliminary list of conditions which the proposed facility must meet in order to comply with this rule or any other applicable District rules. The preliminary determinations contained in the report shall be as specific as possible within the constraints of the information contained in the NOI.
- 5.8.2 Equivalency of Application for Certification to Application for Authority to Construct: The APCO shall consider an Application for Certification (AFC) to be equivalent to an application for an Authority to Construct, and subject, as such, to all definitions and requirements of this rule.
- 5.8.3 Upon receipt of an AFC for a power plant, the APCO shall conduct a Determination of Compliance review. This review shall determine whether an AFC is complete, and within 20 calendar days of receipt of the AFC, the APCO shall so inform the California Energy Commission and the applicant in writing.
- 5.8.3.1 If the APCO determines that the application is not complete, the information required shall be specified, and the AFC shall be returned to the applicant for resubmittal. Upon receipt of any resubmittal of the application, a new 20-day period to determine completeness shall begin.
- 5.8.3.2 Completeness of an application or resubmitted application shall be evaluated on the basis of the information requirements set forth in District Rules and Regulations as they exist on the date on which the application or resubmitted application is received.
- 5.8.4 The APCO may request from the applicant any information necessary for the completion of the Determination of Compliance review. If the APCO is unable to obtain the information, the APCO may petition the presiding Commissioner of the California Energy Commission for an order directing the applicant to supply such information.
- 5.8.5 Within 180 days of accepting an AFC as complete, the APCO shall make a preliminary written decision as to whether a Determination of Compliance Certification should be approved, conditionally approved, or disapproved. The APCO shall deny any Determination of Compliance Certification if the APCO finds that the subject of the application would not comply with the standards set forth in this rule or any other District rule. The decision shall be supported by a succinct, written analysis.
- 5.8.6 Notification and Publication actions shall be conducted according to the requirements of Section 5.5.
- 5.8.7 Within 240 days after acceptance of an application as complete, the APCO, after considering all written comments, shall take final action on the AFC, which action shall consist of the following:

5.8.7.1 The APCO, if all requirements of this rule are met, shall issue and submit to the California Energy Commission a Determination of Compliance, or advise the Commission that a Determination of Compliance cannot be issued.

5.8.7.2 Public inspection of final action documents shall be provided for in accordance with Section 5.5.6.

5.8.8 Equivalency of Determination of Compliance to Authority to Construct: A Determination of Compliance shall confer the same rights and privileges as an Authority to Construct provided that the California Energy Commission approves the Application for Certification and the certificate granted by the Commission includes all conditions of the Determination of Compliance.

5.8.9 The APCO shall issue a Permit to Operate to any applicant receiving a certificate from the California Energy Commission pursuant to this rule provided that the construction or modification is in compliance with all conditions of the Certification and of the Determination of Compliance, and provided that the Permit to Operate includes the conditions prescribed in Section 5.7.

5.9 Enhanced Administrative Requirements

Application for a Certificate of Conformity (COC) pursuant to Section 6.0, shall be subject to the following enhanced administrative requirements in addition to any other applicable administrative requirements of Section 5.0:

5.9.1 New Sources and Significant Permit Modifications

5.9.1.1 Public Notification: The APCO shall provide a written notice of the proposed permit and, upon request, copies of the APCO's analysis to interested parties. Interested parties shall include affected states, ARB and persons who have requested in writing to be notified. The notice shall also be given by electronic publication on the District's website and by any other means if necessary to assure adequate notice to the affected public. The public shall be given 30 days from the date of publication to submit written comments on the APCO's proposed action.

5.9.1.2 The notice shall provide the following information:

5.9.1.2.1 The identification of the source, the name and address of the permit holder, and the activities and emissions change involved in the permit action;

5.9.1.2.2 The name and address of the APCO, and the name and telephone number of District staff to contact for additional information;

- 5.9.1.2.3 The availability, upon request, of a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the proposed permit conditions;
 - 5.9.1.2.4 The location where the public may inspect the Complete Application, the APCO's analysis, the proposed permit, and all relevant supporting materials;
 - 5.9.1.2.5 A statement that the public may submit written comments regarding the proposed decision within at least 30 days from the date of publication and a brief description of commenting procedures; and
 - 5.9.1.2.6 A statement that members of the public may request the APCO or his designee to preside over a public hearing for the purpose of receiving oral public comment, if a hearing has not already been scheduled. The APCO shall provide notice of any public hearing scheduled to address the proposed decision at least 30 days prior to such hearing.
- 5.9.1.3 The APCO shall provide a written response to persons or agencies that submitted written comments which are postmarked by the close of the public notice and comment period. All written comments and responses to such comments shall be kept on file at the District office and made available upon request.
- 5.9.1.4 A copy of the Complete Application, the APCO's analysis and the proposed permit shall be made available at District offices for public review and comment during normal business hours. The APCO's analysis shall include a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the proposed permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.
- 5.9.1.5 The APCO shall provide written notice to the EPA of the proposed decision along with copies of the proposed permit, the APCO's analysis, the public notice submitted for publication, and all necessary supporting information.
- 5.9.1.6 If the EPA does not object pursuant to Section 5.9.1.9, the APCO may issue the final permit.
- 5.9.1.7 If the EPA does not object in writing to the APCO's preliminary decision during the EPA's 45 day review period, any person may petition the EPA within 60 days after the expiration of the EPA's 45 day review period. Any such petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner

demonstrates to the EPA that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless grounds for such objections arose after such period. Petitions shall be based on the compliance of the permit provisions with applicable requirements.

5.9.1.8 Within 180 days after acceptance of an application as complete, or within 180 days after the lead agency has approved the project under the California Environmental Quality Act, whichever occurs later, the APCO shall take final action on the application after considering all written comments.

5.9.1.9 The APCO shall not issue a permit if the EPA objects to its issuance in writing within 45 days of receipt of the APCO's notice of preliminary decision on the proposed permit.

5.9.1.9.1 Any EPA objection shall include a statement of the EPA's reasons for objection and a description of the terms and conditions that the permit must include to respond to the objections. The EPA shall provide the permit applicant a copy of the objection.

5.9.1.9.2 If the APCO fails, within 90 days after the date of EPA's objection, or within 180 days from the date the application was deemed complete plus any extension allowed by the state law, whichever is sooner, to revise and submit a proposed permit in response to the objection, the APCO shall not issue a Certificate of Conformity to the 40 CFR Part 70 procedural requirements.

5.9.1.9.3 If the EPA objects to the permit as a result of a public petition, the APCO shall not issue the permit until EPA's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day review period and prior to an EPA objection. If the APCO has issued a permit prior to receipt of an EPA objection, the EPA will modify, terminate, or revoke such permit, and shall do so consistent with procedures in Section 70.7(g)(4) or (5)(i) and (ii) of the 40 CFR regulations, and the APCO may thereafter reissue only a revised permit that satisfies EPA objection.

5.9.1.9.4 EPA objection shall be limited to compliance with applicable requirements and the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70.

5.9.2 Minor Permit Modifications

- 5.9.2.1 Within 5 working days after the receipt of a Complete Application for a minor permit modification, the APCO shall provide notification of the proposed permit modification to the EPA, affected states, and interested parties pursuant to Section 5.9.1.1.
- 5.9.2.2 The APCO shall not issue a final permit modification until after a 45-day period review of the proposed permit modification by EPA or until EPA has notified the APCO that EPA will not object to issuance of the permit modification, whichever is first.
- 5.9.2.3 Within 90 days after APCO's receipt of an application for a minor permit modification or 15 days after the end of the EPA's 45-day review, whichever is later, the APCO shall do one of the following:
 - 5.9.2.3.1 Issue the permit as proposed;
 - 5.9.2.3.2 Deny the permit modification application;
 - 5.9.2.3.3 Determine that the requested modification does not meet the minor permit modification criteria and should be reviewed pursuant to the administrative requirements for significant permit modifications; or
 - 5.9.2.3.4 Revise the draft permit modification and transmit the new proposed permit modification to EPA and the affected states.

6.0 Certification of Conformity (COC)

A new or modified source subject to the requirements of Rule 2520 may choose to apply for a Certificate of Conformity with the procedural requirements of 40 CFR Part 70. A Certificate of Conformity will allow changes authorized by the Authority to Construct to be incorporated into the Part 70 permit as administrative permit amendments.

- 6.1 The APCO will issue a written Certificate of Conformity with the procedural requirements of 40 CFR 70.7 and 70.8, and with the compliance requirements of 40 CFR 70.6(8)(c), if the following conditions are met:
 - 6.1.1 The Authority to Construct is issued in conformance with the Enhanced Administrative Requirements of Section 5.9 of this rule;
 - 6.1.2 The content of the Authority to Construct issued by the APCO complies with the requirements set forth in Section 9.0 of District Rule 2520 (Federally Mandated Operating Permits);

- 6.1.3 An application for a Certificate of Conformity with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70 is submitted with the application for Authority to Construct. The content of application for the Certificate of Conformity must comply with the requirements of Sections 7.1 of District Rule 2520 (Federally Mandated Operating Permits);
- 6.1.4 The Authority to Construct contains a statement of conformity with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70;
- 6.1.5 EPA has not objected to the issuance of the Authority to Construct, or EPA's objections have been resolved to the satisfaction of EPA Administrator; and
- 6.1.6 The Part 70 operating permit being issued will contain the federally enforceable requirements contained in the Authority to Construct.
- 6.2 The (COC) with the procedural requirements of 40 CFR Part 70 is valid as long as the Authority to Construct with which it was issued is valid.
- 6.3 Modifications to an Authority to Construct for which a (COC) has been issued are subject to the administrative requirements of Section 11.0 of District Rule 2520 that apply to permit modifications and changes, as well as the requirements of all District Rules that apply to modifications of Authorities to Construct.

7.0 Federal Offset Equivalency Demonstration for PM10, PM2.5, and SOx

The purpose of Section 7.0 is to provide requirements for the District to demonstrate on an individual ATC issuance basis and an annual basis that the number of creditable emission reductions collected by the District equals or exceeds the amount of creditable emission reductions that would otherwise be required as offsets under a federal non-attainment NSR program meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 51.165 and the CAA.

7.1 Definitions

- 7.1.1 Carryover Balance (COB): the number of CAER for each pollutant that are available in the tracking system at the end of a reporting period. The COB for a new reporting year shall consist of the running balance on the last day of the reporting period, plus any AER collected by the District and not used to satisfy the FOQ for an issued ATC, plus, for any ATC that is cancelled or not implemented by the ATC expiration date, the CAER value previously transferred from the running balance to satisfy FOQ equivalency requirements.
- 7.1.2 Creditable Actual Emissions Reduction (CAER): the surplus-at-time-of-use portion of an AER, and consistent with the requirements of Section 4.8.1.5. The creditability of a given emission reduction may be subject to EPA review.

- 7.1.3 Running Balance: the face-value, day-to-day balance of available emission reductions in the tracking system, accounting for any transfers out to an individual ATC project. The running balance at the start of each reporting period shall be the adjusted COB from the previous reporting period. The running balance may be used to satisfy the FOQ requirements from ATC projects in current or future tracking years to the extent the CAER balance is surplus-adjusted-at-the-time-of-use when withdrawn.
- 7.1.4 Surplus-at-time-of-use: an adjustment made to the value, in tons per year, of an AER, ERC, or IER by applying the definition of surplus (as defined in Section 3.2.1) as of the date of issuance of the ATC project.
- 7.1.5 Tracking system: the accounting system used for recording all parameters required by this Federal Offset Equivalency Demonstration.
- 7.1.6 Tracking year: the reporting period from August 20 of one year to August 19 of the following year.
- 7.2 Only the CAER portion of following types of emission reductions may be used to demonstrate offset equivalency:
 - 7.2.1 Emission Reduction Credits; or
 - 7.2.2 Air Quality Improvement Deductions (as defined in Section 3.6) resulting from original ERC banking actions finalized after August 20, 2001; or
 - 7.2.3 Other Actual Emissions Reductions (AER, as defined in Section 3.2) resulting from a permitting action that has not been banked or previously used as an offset in this demonstration; or
 - 7.2.4 Any reduction in actual emissions (after August 20, 2001) that results from the application of BACT to a non-major source or a project that does not result in a federal major modification.
- 7.3 Offset Tracking System
 - 7.3.1 The APCO may add or remove a CAER or a portion of a CAER, from the tracking system subject to review by the EPA.
 - 7.3.2 The APCO shall implement a tracking system for each of the parameters listed below:
 - 7.3.2.1 Federal Offset Quantity (FOQ) in tons per year and associated ATC project number, including the ATC issuance date and whether the ATC was implemented, pending or cancelled as of August 19th of each year.

- 7.3.2.2 District Offset Quantity (DOQ) in tons per year and associated ATC project number, including the ATC issuance date and whether the ATC was implemented, pending or cancelled as of August 19th of each year.
 - 7.3.2.3 For each CAER in tons per year collected by the District, the type of CAER (for example, ERC, AQID, or AER), the associated ATC project number(s), if applicable, and the project number identifying the original banking action or emission reduction project that created the CAER.
 - 7.3.2.4 The running balance in tons per year including all additions and subtractions of any CAER in the tracking system. The APCO shall track every addition and subtraction of a CAER using the parameters tracked in Sections 7.4.1, 7.4.2, and 7.4.3.
- 7.4 Programmatic Permit-Level Federal Offset Equivalency Demonstration for PM10, PM2.5, and SOx
- 7.4.1 For each project that will result in a new major source or federal major modification, the APCO shall include in its ATC application review document, the following determinations. Such information shall be made available in accordance with the notification procedures specified in Section 5.0. The District shall also make available to the public, the ARB and the EPA any additional data pertinent to the determinations.
 - 7.4.2 The application review document for every ATC project shall include:
 - 7.4.2.1 A determination of the FOQ.
 - 7.4.2.2 A determination of the DOQ, if any.
 - 7.4.2.3 For each CAER (from an ERC or IER) submitted by the ATC applicant, the APCO shall determine the surplus-at-time-of-use quantity.
 - 7.4.2.4 Demonstration of federal offset equivalency.
 - 7.4.2.4.1 If the quantity determined in Section 7.4.2.3 is equal to or greater than the FOQ, then offset equivalency has been demonstrated for the ATC project/permit, subject to EPA review. Any remaining CAER amount greater than the FOQ shall be tracked, and shall be credited to the COB at the time of annual report review if the ATC project has been implemented. If necessary, the APCO may add the CAER to the running balance when the ATC project has been implemented.

7.4.2.4.2 If the quantity determined in Section 7.4.2.3 is less than the FOQ, the APCO shall identify and reserve from the tracking system running balance, the necessary quantity of face-value offsets to provide the amount of CAER necessary to demonstrate offset equivalency for the ATC project. The APCO shall document the surplus-at-time-of-use value of the face-value offsets reserved, and shall include the demonstration in the application review document.

7.4.2.4.2.1 If the quantity determined in Section 7.4.2.3 plus the amount of additional CAER from the tracking system is equal to the FOQ, equivalency will have been demonstrated for the ATC project/permit, subject to EPA review.

7.4.2.4.2.2 If offset equivalency cannot be demonstrated, then the ATC project will not have met federal offset equivalency requirements. The APCO shall deny the application for the project until federal offset equivalency can be demonstrated in accordance with this section.

7.4.3 Upon issuance of the ATC permit, the APCO shall transfer the reserved CAER used to offset the ATC's FOQ obligation out of the running balance. If the ATC permit is cancelled or expires, then the APCO may reinstate the specific CAER transferred out for that ATC permit at the time of annual report review. If necessary, the APCO may return the CAER to the running balance when the ATC is cancelled or expires.

7.5 Annual Reporting Schedule

7.5.1 The report shall include all tracked parameters, as specified in Section 7.3.2, which occur between August 20 to August 19 of each year, based on ATC issuance or other final action date.

7.5.2 For each tracking year, the APCO shall submit a final report to the ARB and the EPA no later than November 20 of each year. In addition, the APCO shall present the report to the District Governing Board and release it to the public, each year, at the first Board meeting following its submittal to the EPA.

7.5.3 The report shall include the following information for each pollutant included in the equivalency demonstration:

- 7.5.3.1 The number of ATC projects, if any, issued that were either a new major sources or federal major modifications.
- 7.5.3.2 A list of ATC projects, if any, issued that were either a new major source or federal major modification. For each ATC project, the project number, the pollutant(s) for which the project was either a new major source or federal major modification, the FOQ, the DOQ, if applicable, the number of CAERs submitted by the ATC applicant, and the number, if any, of additional CAER withdrawn from the tracking system running balance to demonstrate equivalency, if applicable.
- 7.5.3.3 The COB at the end of the tracking period for each pollutant, including:
 - 7.5.3.3.1 The COB for each pollutant from the beginning of the current tracking period.
 - 7.5.3.3.2 A line-item list of each addition and subtraction to the running balance during the tracking period, including the tracked parameters for each addition/subtraction.
- 7.6 All documents created and/or used in implementing the requirements of Section 7.0 shall be kept and maintained by the APCO for no less than five years from the date of their creation and/or use, whichever is later.
- 8.0 Pre-Baseline ERC Tracking System and Usage Caps from District Attainment Plans
 - 8.1 For all new and modified sources in the District subject to the requirements of this rule, the APCO shall track the quantity of pre-baseline ERCs for federal non-attainment pollutants and their precursors used as offsets.
 - 8.2 ERCs that were banked prior to the baseline year for a given District-adopted and EPA-approved Attainment Plan shall not be used to offset emissions increases under the provisions of this rule if the usage of such credits during the effective period of the plan exceeds the respective pollutant's Pre-Baseline ERC Usage Cap in the plan.
 - 8.3 Such caps on pre-baseline ERC usage remain in effect until the end of the plan's effective period, or until such time as EPA approves revised caps through an Attainment Plan revision process or a Rate of Progress update.
- 9.0 Application Shield for Routine Replacement Emissions Units and Temporary Replacement Emissions Units (TREUs)
 - 9.1 For a Routine Replacement Emissions Unit or a TREU, for which an Authority to Construct is required, the permitted source may continue to operate under an application shield, provided that all of the following conditions are met.

- 9.1.1 An application for the Routine Replacement Emissions Unit or TREU has been submitted within seven calendar days of completing the construction or installation of the replacement.
- 9.1.2 The source operates in compliance with all applicable requirements of the federal, state, and District rules and regulations.
- 9.1.3 For a TREU, all of the following conditions must be met:
 - 9.1.3.1 The TREU results in no increase in design capacity, unless a replacement unit of the same or lower design capacity is not available, in which case the replacement can result in a design capacity increase of up to 10%.
 - 9.1.3.2 The TREU results in no change to the permitted throughput or emission limits due to a change in the design capacity as part of the replacement.
 - 9.1.3.3 The TREU performs the same function as the equipment being replaced.
 - 9.1.3.4 The TREU either is addressed by a BARCT rule or uses technology with a minimum control efficiency of at least 85%.
- 9.2 When the application has been deemed complete by the APCO, the application shield shall be made effective retroactive from the date of application submittal until the application is either approved or denied.
 - 9.2.1 The application shield is not applicable if the District's final action is delayed due to the failure of the applicant to submit timely information requested by the District. The source must also submit additional information for any requirements that become applicable after a complete application is submitted, but before a PTO is issued.
- 9.3 The application shield does not exempt the operator from any applicable requirements.
- 9.4 The application shield applies only to applications for Routine Replacement Emissions Units, and TREUs meeting the requirements of 9.1.3.1 through 9.1.3.4, and does not authorize any increases to the permitted throughput or emissions due to a change in design capacity as part of a Routine Replacement Emissions Unit or a TREU.
- 9.5 For replacements at major sources, the application shield applies only to Routine Replacement Emissions Units that result in no significant emissions increase according to the applicability calculations of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(2)(ii)(C), "Actual-to-projected actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units". For the purposes of this section, a Routine Replacement Emissions Unit is an

existing emissions unit. A copy of the emission calculations used to determine that the Routine Replacement Emissions Unit did not result in a significant emissions increase must be included with the application required by Section 9.1.1.

- 9.6 For a TREU that is removed from the Stationary Source within seven calendar days of completing the installation of the TREU, the application requirements of Section 9.1.1 shall not apply, provided the permittee submits, within seven calendar days of completing the installation of the TREU, a report to the District demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Section 9.
- 10.0 All references and citations in this rule to the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the California Health & Safety Code (CH&SC) refer to the references as in effect on the date of adoption of this rule.

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