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(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R.

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To protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution, to require hazardous air pollutant monitoring at the fenceline of facilities whose emissions are linked to local health threats, to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require hazardous air pollutant data measurement and electronic submission at fencelines and stacks of industrial source categories, to expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network, to deploy air quality systems in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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# A BILL

To protect clean air and public health by expanding fenceline and ambient air monitoring and access to air quality information for communities affected by air pollution, to require hazardous air pollutant monitoring at the fenceline of facilities whose emissions are linked to local health threats, to ensure the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates rules that require hazardous air pollutant data measurement and electronic submission at fencelines and stacks of industrial source categories, to

expand and strengthen the national ambient air quality monitoring network, to deploy air quality systems in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Public Health Air  
5 Quality Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE.—The term “acci-  
9 dental release” has the meaning given the term in  
10 section 112(r)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
11 7412(r)(2)).

12 (2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
13 trator” means the Administrator of the Environ-  
14 mental Protection Agency.

15 (3) AIR QUALITY SYSTEM.—The term “air qual-  
16 ity system” means an air quality sensor or set of  
17 sensors installed together with instruments to meas-  
18 ure meteorology and store and transmit data.

19 (4) AREA SOURCE; HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUT-  
20 ANT; MAJOR SOURCE; NEW SOURCE; STATIONARY  
21 SOURCE.—Except as otherwise provided, the terms  
22 “area source”, “hazardous air pollutant”, “major

1 source”, “new source”, and “stationary source” have  
2 the meanings given those terms in section 112(a) of  
3 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(a)).

4 (5) CUMULATIVE IMPACT.—The term “cumulative  
5 impact” means the totality of exposures to  
6 combinations of chemical and nonchemical stressors,  
7 and the effects of those exposures on health, well-  
8 being, and quality of life outcomes.

9 (6) CUMULATIVE RISK.—The term “cumulative  
10 risk” means the combined risks to health or the en-  
11 vironment from multiple agents or stressors.

12 (7) EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—The  
13 term “emissions measurement system” means a set  
14 of monitors, testing equipment, tools, and processes  
15 employed at a facility to measure emissions from di-  
16 rect and fugitive points at a source or facility or at  
17 the fenceline of the source or facility that employs  
18 Environmental Protection Agency-approved or pro-  
19 mulgated test methods for all measured pollutants  
20 for which a method is available.

21 (8) FEDERAL EQUIVALENT METHOD; FEDERAL  
22 REFERENCE METHOD.—The terms “Federal equiva-  
23 lent method” and “Federal reference method” have  
24 the meanings given those terms in section 53.1 of  
25 title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or to the

1 same or substantially similar terms in successor reg-  
2 ulations).

3 (9) METHOD 325A.—The term “Method 325A”  
4 means the most current version of the test method  
5 325A published by the Environmental Protection  
6 Agency.

7 (10) METHOD 325B.—The term “Method  
8 325B” means the most current version of the test  
9 method 325B published by the Environmental Pro-  
10 tection Agency.

11 (11) METHOD 327.—The term “Method 327”  
12 means the most current version of the test method  
13 327 published by the Environmental Protection  
14 Agency.

15 (12) METHOD TO-15A.—The term “Method  
16 TO-15A” means the most current version of the  
17 test method TO-15 (including TO-15A) published  
18 by the Environmental Protection Agency.

19 (13) NATIONAL AIR TOXICS TRENDS NET-  
20 WORK.—The term “National Air Toxics Trends Net-  
21 work” means the long-term hazardous air pollutants  
22 monitoring data network established by the Environ-  
23 mental Protection Agency to assess trends and emis-  
24 sions reduction program effectiveness.

1           (14) NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STAND-  
2           ARD.—The term “national ambient air quality  
3           standard” means a national ambient air quality  
4           standard established under section 109 of the Clean  
5           Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

6           (15) NCore.—The term “NCore” has the  
7           meaning given the term in section 58.1 of title 40,  
8           Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the  
9           date of enactment of this Act).

10          (16) OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-  
11          MENT.—The term “Office of Research and Develop-  
12          ment” means the Office of Research and Develop-  
13          ment of the Environmental Protection Agency.

14          (17) PFAS TERMS.—The terms “perfluoroalkyl  
15          substance” and “polyfluoroalkyl substance” have the  
16          meanings given those terms in section 7331(2)(B) of  
17          the PFAS Act of 2019 (15 U.S.C. 8931(2)(B)).

18          (18) REAL-TIME.—The term “real-time” means  
19          the actual or near actual time during which pollut-  
20          ant levels occur at or near the property boundary of  
21          a facility or in a nearby community.

22          (19) SOURCE.—The term “source” is within the  
23          meaning of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et  
24          seq.).



1 (2) MONITORING PERIOD.—

2 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
3 shall ensure monitoring begins pursuant to this  
4 section not later than 18 months after the date  
5 of enactment of this Act and shall maintain the  
6 monitoring required under paragraph (1) for a  
7 period of not less than 6 years after the date  
8 on which the monitoring required under that  
9 paragraph begins.

10 (B) SUBSEQUENT MONITORING.—After the  
11 6-year period described in subparagraph (A),  
12 the Administrator shall maintain the emissions  
13 measurement and quantification program under  
14 paragraph (1), consistent with this section,  
15 through—

16 (i) maintaining monitors at all or  
17 some sources under the program under  
18 paragraph (1); and

19 (ii) adding or moving monitors under  
20 the program under paragraph (1) to addi-  
21 tional sources, following the process for  
22 substitution of sources in subsection (g).

23 (C) SHORTENED PERIOD.—If the Adminis-  
24 trator determines, after public notice and a  
25 public comment period of not less than 60 days,

1           that 6 years of monitoring, as required under  
2           subparagraph (A), is not necessary to protect  
3           public health or ensure compliance at the  
4           source or the facility involved, the Adminis-  
5           trator may reduce or end the monitoring after  
6           at least 3 years of monitoring has occurred.

7           (D) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS AND TEST-  
8           ING.—In addition to fenceline monitoring under  
9           the program under paragraph (1), the Adminis-  
10          trator shall use the authority of the Adminis-  
11          trator to inspect and require emission testing at  
12          sources on the list published pursuant to sub-  
13          section (c) to the extent necessary to identify  
14          and address the emissions crossing the  
15          fenceline.

16         (b) PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—

17           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall  
18           publish and maintain the plans for and the results  
19           of all measurements, including fenceline monitoring,  
20           conducted under the program under subsection  
21           (a)(1) on the website of the Environmental Protec-  
22           tion Agency—

23                   (A) in a highly accessible format;

24                   (B) in a centralized database maintained  
25           in multiple languages; and

1 (C) for a period of at least 10 years.

2 (2) IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY.—The Adminis-  
3 trator shall ensure that the monitoring data col-  
4 lected under the program under subsection (a)(1)  
5 are—

6 (A) electronically submitted to the Admin-  
7 istrator not later than 1 month after the date  
8 of collection of the data; and

9 (B) made publicly available as expedi-  
10 tiously as practicable, but in any case not later  
11 than 7 days after the electronic submission of  
12 the data.

13 (c) LIST OF SOURCES.—

14 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270  
16 days after the date of enactment of this Act,  
17 the Administrator shall publish, after public no-  
18 tice and a public comment period of not less  
19 than 60 days, a list of stationary sources of  
20 hazardous air pollutants that, subject to sub-  
21 paragraph (B) do not already have fenceline  
22 monitoring in operation that is producing pub-  
23 licly available data and includes—

24 (i) at least 45 of the sources listed—

1 (I) as high-priority facilities in  
2 Appendix A of the report of the Office  
3 of Inspector General of the Environ-  
4 mental Protection Agency numbered  
5 20–N–0128 and dated March 31,  
6 2020; or

7 (II) as contributing to high can-  
8 cer risk at the census block level in  
9 Appendix C of the report of the Office  
10 of Inspector General of the Environ-  
11 mental Protection Agency numbered  
12 21–P–0129 and dated May 6, 2021;  
13 and

14 (ii) at least 55 other major sources or  
15 area sources that meet the criteria de-  
16 scribed in paragraph (2).

17 (B) SUBSTITUTION.—

18 (i) IN GENERAL.—If the Adminis-  
19 trator determines, after public notice and a  
20 public comment period of not less than 60  
21 days, that a source described in subpara-  
22 graph (A)(i) no longer contributes to high  
23 health risks or impacts that warrant con-  
24 tinued monitoring to advance public health  
25 protection, inform improved compliance, or

1 improve available data quality, the Admin-  
2 istrator shall—

3 (I) cease to include that source in  
4 the list under subparagraph (A); and

5 (II) include instead an additional  
6 major source or area source described  
7 in subparagraph (A)(ii) to ensure that  
8 the list under subparagraph (A) in-  
9 cludes not fewer than 100 high-pri-  
10 ority sources.

11 (ii) DESCRIPTION OF REASONS.—For  
12 the purpose of providing notice, the Ad-  
13 ministrator shall publish in the Federal  
14 Register, and seek public comment for a  
15 period of not less than 60 days with re-  
16 spect to—

17 (I) any determination to make a  
18 substitution under clause (i); and

19 (II) an explanation of the reasons  
20 for any such determination dem-  
21 onstrating, based on monitoring data  
22 or other reliable information, that the  
23 substitution is likely to ensure that  
24 monitoring under this section occurs  
25 at the sources causing or contributing

1 to the highest potential health risks or  
2 other impacts from hazardous air pol-  
3 lution.

4 (iii) REQUIREMENT.—The Adminis-  
5 trator may include an additional major  
6 source or area source under clause (i)(II)  
7 only if the Administrator determines that  
8 the source is, or is likely to be, contrib-  
9 uting local health risks or impacts that are  
10 equivalent to, or greater than, those of the  
11 source for which the new source is being  
12 substituted.

13 (2) CRITERIA.—The Administrator may include  
14 a major source or area source described in clause (ii)  
15 of paragraph (1)(A) on the list described in that  
16 paragraph only if the source—

17 (A) emits at least 1 of the pollutants de-  
18 scribed in paragraph (3);

19 (B) is—

20 (i) located in, or within 3 miles of, a  
21 census tract with—

22 (I) a cancer risk of at least 100-  
23 in-1,000,000; or

1 (II) a chronic noncancer hazard  
2 index that is greater than or equal to  
3 1; or

4 (ii) in a source category with—

5 (I) a cancer risk that is greater  
6 than 100-in-1,000,000 for the indi-  
7 vidual most exposed to emissions from  
8 the source category;

9 (II) a total organ-specific hazard  
10 index for chronic noncancer risk that  
11 is greater than or equal to 1; or

12 (III) an acute risk hazard  
13 quotient that is greater than or equal  
14 to 1; and

15 (C)(i) is classified in 1 or more of North  
16 American Industry Classification System codes  
17 322, 324, 325, 326, 331, 332, 339, 424, and  
18 562;

19 (ii)(I) is required to prepare and imple-  
20 ment a risk management plan pursuant to sec-  
21 tion 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
22 7412(r)); and

23 (II) has had an accidental release required  
24 to be reported during the previous 5-year period  
25 pursuant to sections 68.42 and 68.195 of title

1           40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on  
2           the date of enactment of this Act); or

3           (iii) is determined by the Administrator to  
4           be a high-priority source or facility for emis-  
5           sions measurement because—

6                   (I) the facility is located within 350  
7                   feet of a residence, school, childcare facility  
8                   (including a camp), hospital, park, sports  
9                   or recreation facility, or other gathering  
10                  place, community center, or institution  
11                  where children and families regularly  
12                  spend time; or

13                  (II) based on the best available  
14                  science, the emissions of the source or fa-  
15                  cility are likely causing or contributing to,  
16                  or have the potential to cause or contribute  
17                  to, serious acute or chronic, including can-  
18                  cer and non-cancer, health or safety risks  
19                  or impacts, including adverse neurological,  
20                  developmental, or other health impacts in  
21                  utero or childhood.

22           (3) POLLUTANTS.—The pollutants described in  
23           this paragraph are—

24                   (A) ethylene oxide, CAS 75218;

25                   (B) chloroprene, CAS 126998;

- 1 (C) benzene, CAS 71432;
- 2 (D) 1,3-butadiene, CAS 106990;
- 3 (E) formaldehyde, CAS 50000;
- 4 (F) acetaldehyde, CAS 75070;
- 5 (G) lead compounds;
- 6 (H) arsenic compounds;
- 7 (I) antimony compounds;
- 8 (J) cadmium compounds;
- 9 (K) cobalt compounds;
- 10 (L) nickel compounds;
- 11 (M) manganese compounds;
- 12 (N) vinyl chloride;
- 13 (O) ethylene dichloride;
- 14 (P) naphthalene;
- 15 (Q) ethylbenzene;
- 16 (R) methyl mercury;
- 17 (S) epichlorohydrin;
- 18 (T) xylenes;
- 19 (U) acrylonitrile;
- 20 (V) any other hazardous air pollutant in-
- 21 cluded in the list described in section 112(b) of
- 22 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)) that the
- 23 Administrator determines, after public notice
- 24 and a public comment period of not less than
- 25 60 days, the air emissions of which—

1 (i) are, or may be contributing to, se-  
2 rious health risks; or

3 (ii) warrant emissions quantification  
4 and measurement due to the public inter-  
5 est in evaluating the emissions and effects  
6 of the pollutant; and

7 (W) any pollutant or airborne chemical  
8 that is a precursor to atmospheric photo-  
9 chemical production of any other pollutant on  
10 the list described in section 112(b) of the Clean  
11 Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)).

12 (4) USE OF INFORMATION AND METHODS.—In  
13 carrying out this subsection, the Administrator  
14 shall—

15 (A) use—

16 (i) the evaluations and methods of the  
17 Environmental Protection Agency for com-  
18 piling and evaluating information about  
19 risks from air toxics in effect on January  
20 1, 2025, that have been peer reviewed by  
21 the Science Advisory Board, including  
22 chemical assessments developed by the In-  
23 tegrated Risk Information System of the  
24 Environmental Protection Agency (com-  
25 monly referred to as “IRIS”), or the most

1 recent Air Toxics Screening Assessment or  
2 other current evaluation or report by the  
3 Environmental Protection Agency, acting  
4 through the Office of Research and Devel-  
5 opment, providing similar information  
6 about cancer and noncancer risks from  
7 hazardous air pollution based on measured  
8 or modeled emissions, using evaluations or  
9 methods that—

10 (I) account for, and therefore  
11 demonstrate higher risks to, the indi-  
12 vidual or community most exposed to  
13 the emissions; and

14 (II) account for adverse neuro-  
15 logical, developmental, or other health  
16 impacts in utero, in childhood, and in  
17 adolescence;

18 (ii) the Risk-Screening Environmental  
19 Indicators model of the Administrator in  
20 effect as of December 31, 2024;

21 (iii) a prior health risk assessment  
22 that was performed by the Administrator  
23 for the applicable source or source category  
24 before January 1, 2025; or

1 (iv) a new health risk assessment per-  
2 formed by the Administrator for the appli-  
3 cable source or source category that—

4 (I) is more complete and address-  
5 es more or greater risks than pre-  
6 viously considered;

7 (II) follows the best available  
8 science (including the most recent  
9 guidance from the National Academy  
10 of Sciences and the most recent as-  
11 sessments under the Integrated Risk  
12 Information System of the Environ-  
13 mental Protection Agency (commonly  
14 referred to as “IRIS”) that were cre-  
15 ated pursuant to the document of the  
16 Environmental Protection Agency en-  
17 titled “ORD Staff Handbook for De-  
18 veloping IRIS Assessments” and  
19 dated December 2022); and

20 (III) considers, with respect to  
21 the applicable source or facility—

22 (aa) cumulative risks and  
23 cumulative impacts;

1 (bb) increased vulnerability  
2 that results from socioeconomic  
3 disparities;

4 (cc) multiple source expo-  
5 sure; and

6 (dd) exposure in utero, in  
7 childhood, in adolescence, and  
8 through the age of 85; and

9 (B) consider—

10 (i) the most recent emission tests  
11 available to the Administrator or received  
12 by the Environmental Protection Agency in  
13 public comment; and

14 (ii) any fenceline or ambient moni-  
15 toring data for which an Environmental  
16 Protection Agency-approved data quality  
17 check has been performed.

18 (d) METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-  
20 graph (3), in carrying out the program under sub-  
21 section (a)(1), the Administrator shall, for each sta-  
22 tionary source on the list published under subsection  
23 (c)(1), employ an emissions measurement system to  
24 monitor the pollutants described in subsection (c)(3)

1 emitted by the stationary source, including at  
2 least—

3 (A) the most current Environmental Pro-  
4 tection Agency-approved or promulgated emis-  
5 sion test or monitoring method, including Meth-  
6 od 325A, Method 325B, Method TO-15A, and  
7 Method 327, that expands the scope, strength-  
8 ens the detection limit, or otherwise improves  
9 the effectiveness of the test method; or

10 (B) for each stationary source described in  
11 paragraph (2), the best available method for  
12 continuous, real-time measurement of air pol-  
13 lutant concentrations.

14 (2) STATIONARY SOURCES DESCRIBED.—A sta-  
15 tionary source referred to in paragraph (1)(B) is—

16 (A) not less than each of the 20 stationary  
17 sources on the list published under subsection  
18 (c)(1) that—

19 (i) emits the greatest quantity or rate  
20 of pollutants described in subsection (c)(3);  
21 or

22 (ii) causes the greatest health risk to  
23 the greatest number of people, based on  
24 the emissions of the pollutants described in

1 subsection (c)(3) individually, as a group,  
2 or cumulatively, based on—

3 (I)(aa) the latest evaluations and  
4 methods of the Environmental Protec-  
5 tion Agency for compiling and evalu-  
6 ating information about risks from air  
7 toxics, or the most recent Air Toxics  
8 Screening Assessment or other cur-  
9 rent evaluation or report by the Envi-  
10 ronmental Protection Agency pro-  
11 viding similar information about can-  
12 cer and noncancer risks from haz-  
13 ardous air pollution based on meas-  
14 ured or modeled emissions;

15 (bb) the Risk-Screening Environ-  
16 mental Indicators model of the Ad-  
17 ministrator;

18 (cc) a prior health risk assess-  
19 ment that was performed by the Ad-  
20 ministrator for the applicable source  
21 or source category; or

22 (dd) a new health risk assess-  
23 ment performed by the Administrator  
24 that—

- 1 (AA) follows the best avail-  
2 able science (including the most  
3 recent guidance from the Na-  
4 tional Academy of Sciences); and  
5 (BB) considers, with respect  
6 to the applicable source or facil-  
7 ity, cumulative risks and impacts,  
8 increased vulnerability that re-  
9 sults from socioeconomic dispari-  
10 ties, multiple source exposure,  
11 and exposure in utero, in child-  
12 hood, in adolescence, and over  
13 the course of a lifetime through  
14 the age of 85; and  
15 (II) the most recent emission  
16 tests available to the Environmental  
17 Protection Agency or received in pub-  
18 lic comment, and any fence-line or am-  
19 bient monitoring data for which an  
20 Environmental Protection Agency-ap-  
21 proved data quality check has been  
22 performed;
- 23 (B) any other stationary source on the list  
24 published under subsection (c)(1) that—

1 (i) is regulated under paragraph (7)  
2 of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42  
3 U.S.C. 7412(r)); and

4 (ii) has had an accidental release or  
5 incident that is required to be reported  
6 during the previous 5-year period pursuant  
7 to sections 68.42 and 68.195 of title 40,  
8 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect  
9 on January 1, 2025), under that para-  
10 graph; and

11 (C) any other stationary source on the list  
12 published under subsection (c)(1) for which ap-  
13 plication of the methods described in subpara-  
14 graph (A) alone may not be sufficient—

15 (i) to monitor and report the pollut-  
16 ants described in subsection (c)(3) that are  
17 emitted by that stationary source; or

18 (ii) to advance public health and safe-  
19 ty.

20 (3) UPDATES.—

21 (A) APPROVED OR PROMULGATED METH-  
22 ODS.—The Administrator shall—

23 (i) not later than 2 years after the  
24 date of enactment of this Act, review and,  
25 after public notice and a public comment

1 period of not less than 60 days, update  
2 each approved or promulgated test method  
3 described in this section to add as many of  
4 the pollutants described in subsection  
5 (c)(3) as practicable; and

6 (ii) otherwise strengthen the test  
7 methods described in clause (i) to support  
8 effective hazardous air pollutant measure-  
9 ment and the full implementation of this  
10 Act.

11 (B) NEW TEST METHODS.—

12 (i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18  
13 months after the date of enactment of this  
14 Act, the Administrator shall, after public  
15 notice and a public comment period of not  
16 less than 60 days, approve or promulgate,  
17 as applicable, any new test methods that  
18 are necessary to ensure effective fenceline  
19 monitoring of all pollutants and sources  
20 described in this section, including—

21 (I) at least 1 method that rep-  
22 represents the best and most accurate  
23 form of continuous, real-time fenceline  
24 monitoring based on the best available  
25 science; and

1 (II) at least 1 method that rep-  
2 resents the best and most accurate  
3 form of multimetal monitoring based  
4 on the best available science.

5 (ii) UPDATES REQUIRED.—Not less  
6 frequently than once every 6 years, the Ad-  
7 ministrator shall review and, if necessary,  
8 after public notice and a public comment  
9 period of not less than 60 days, strengthen  
10 or add new test methods that meet the re-  
11 quirements under clause (i), which shall be  
12 based on—

13 (I) the best available monitoring  
14 technologies that improve the quality  
15 or quantity of information provided  
16 by, or improve the precision or other  
17 type of scientific reliability of, a meth-  
18 od; and

19 (II) the advice of staff of the Of-  
20 fice of Enforcement and Compliance,  
21 staff of the Office of Research and  
22 Development, regional or other staff  
23 within the Environmental Protection  
24 Agency responsible for, and with ex-

1                   pertise on, the enforcement of this  
2                   Act, and other monitoring experts.

3                   (4) OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-  
4                   MENT.—The Administrator shall act through the As-  
5                   sistant Administrator for Research and Develop-  
6                   ment, and in coordination with the Assistant Admin-  
7                   istrator for Air and Radiation, to carry out this sub-  
8                   section.

9                   (e) MONITOR PLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE.—

10                  (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall,  
11                  after public notice and a public comment period of  
12                  not less than 60 days with respect to monitor place-  
13                  ment and maintenance plans, place and maintain, or  
14                  ensure placement and regular maintenance of, all  
15                  monitors required under this section to ensure effec-  
16                  tive and reliable emissions measurement pursuant to  
17                  this section.

18                  (2) MAINTENANCE CHECK.—The maintenance  
19                  required under paragraph (1) shall include a mainte-  
20                  nance check of the monitor not less frequently than  
21                  once every 180 days, unless—

22                         (A) the test method used by the monitor  
23                         requires a maintenance check more frequently;  
24                         or

1 (B) a maintenance check is requested by a  
2 member of the public.

3 (3) PUBLIC INPUT.—The Administrator shall,  
4 after public notice and a public comment period of  
5 not less than 60 days, create a process, including an  
6 accessible online resource or website, for the pub-  
7 lic—

8 (A) to track the maintenance of monitors  
9 under this subsection; and

10 (B) to request a maintenance check of a  
11 monitor.

12 (f) REPORT.—Not later than 6 years after the date  
13 of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once  
14 every 6 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit  
15 to Congress and post publicly on the website of the Envi-  
16 ronmental Protection Agency a report describing the re-  
17 sults of the program carried out under subsection (a)(1),  
18 which shall include—

19 (1) the results of emissions measurement imple-  
20 mented under that program;

21 (2) any actions of the Administrator taken  
22 based on that emissions measurement data or pro-  
23 gram; and

24 (3) whether the Administrator proposes—

1 (A) to continue emissions measurements at  
2 any or all of the stationary sources on the list  
3 published under subsection (c)(1); or

4 (B) to implement emissions measurements  
5 of any additional stationary sources as deter-  
6 mined under subsection (g).

7 (g) DETERMINATION REGARDING ADDITIONAL  
8 SOURCES.—Not later than 6 years after the date of enact-  
9 ment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every  
10 6 years thereafter, the Administrator shall—

11 (1) after public notice and a public comment  
12 period of not less than 60 days, make a determina-  
13 tion of whether to add or remove sources to the list  
14 published under subsection (c)(1)—

15 (A) to ensure compliance of those sta-  
16 tionary sources with existing emission stand-  
17 ards under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42  
18 U.S.C. 7412);

19 (B) to prevent and detect accidental re-  
20 leases;

21 (C) to protect the health of the commu-  
22 nities, including children and other vulnerable  
23 populations, most exposed to the emissions of  
24 hazardous air pollutants from such stationary  
25 sources to the maximum extent practicable; or

1 (D) to ensure the 100 highest-priority  
2 sources or facilities, based on the best available  
3 science and the most current data on health  
4 risks and impacts (including the most current  
5 research on children's health), have emissions  
6 measurement systems in place for pollutants re-  
7 quired to be monitored under this section; and  
8 (2) publish a determination under paragraph  
9 (1) in the Federal Register.

10 (h) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
11 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit  
12 to Congress and make publicly available online a report  
13 that—

14 (1) describes the staffing that is available, nec-  
15 essary, and planned to carry out this section; and

16 (2) demonstrates how the Administrator intends  
17 to carry out the duties and requirements of this sec-  
18 tion without impact or delay on any other duty or  
19 responsibility of the Administrator.

20 (i) NO EXEMPTION AUTHORITY.—No exemption  
21 from compliance with any standard or limitation under  
22 this section may be issued pursuant to section 112(i)(4)  
23 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4)) to any sta-  
24 tionary source.

1 (j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
2 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
3 \$146,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 and  
4 2027.

5 **SEC. 4. COMMUNITY AIR TOXICS MONITORING.**

6 (a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the  
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall pro-  
8 mulgate regulations pursuant to authority provided by the  
9 Clean Air Act, which may include section 103, subsections  
10 (d), (f), and (r) of section 112, section 113, and section  
11 114 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 7403, 7412, 7413, 7414), for  
12 each source category described in subsection (b), that—

13 (1) require all sources in the source category to  
14 implement, not later than 1 year after the promulga-  
15 tion of the regulations, the best available form of  
16 emissions measurement, including continuous emis-  
17 sions monitoring and fence-line monitoring, to ensure  
18 compliance with the emission standards for haz-  
19 ardous air pollutants;

20 (2) for facilities in the source category that are  
21 required to submit risk management plans under  
22 section 112(r)(7) of that Act (42 U.S.C.  
23 7412(r)(7)), require each facility to implement—

24 (A) continuous, real-time monitoring to  
25 provide for effective emergency response and

1 provide information to prevent future releases;  
2 and

3 (B) emissions measurement, including  
4 fenceline monitoring, to provide for effective  
5 emergency response and provide information to  
6 prevent future releases;

7 (3) subject to subsection (e)—

8 (A) establish a corrective action level at  
9 the fenceline for at least the top 5 hazardous  
10 air pollutants that drive the cancer, chronic  
11 noncancer, or acute risk for the source cat-  
12 egory; and

13 (B) require corrective action for the release  
14 of any quantity of a substance listed pursuant  
15 to section 112(r)(3) of that Act (42 U.S.C.  
16 7412(r)(3));

17 (4) if any applicable corrective action level  
18 under paragraph (3)(A) is exceeded, require—

19 (A) a root cause analysis and preventive  
20 action report;

21 (B) full remedial action, including imple-  
22 mentation of all control technologies, practices,  
23 processes, operational improvements, or other  
24 measures necessary to resolve the exceedance  
25 and protect the most exposed or most vulner-

1           able individuals potentially affected by the ex-  
2           ceedance (including children) and to make best  
3           efforts to prevent the exceedance from recur-  
4           ring, based on and applying input from the  
5           most affected individuals and communities; and

6                   (C) a public report that—

7                           (i) describes—

8                                   (I) the results of the root cause  
9                                   analysis and preventive action report  
10                                  under subparagraph (A); and

11                                  (II) the remedial actions taken  
12                                  under subparagraph (B); and

13                           (ii) certifies that a violation of the  
14                           Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) has  
15                           occurred; and

16           (5) treat any requirement imposed by the regu-  
17           lations under this section as a requirement under  
18           section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412)  
19           that is enforceable under section 113 of that Act (42  
20           U.S.C. 7413).

21           (b) SOURCE CATEGORIES.—The source categories de-  
22           scribed in this subsection include—

23                   (1) each category or subcategory of major  
24                   sources or area sources that—

25                           (A) contains—

- 1 (i) at least 1 of the stationary sources  
2 of hazardous air pollutants that are on the  
3 list published under section 3(c);
- 4 (ii) major sources or area sources  
5 identified in the most recent National  
6 Emissions Inventory of the Environmental  
7 Protection Agency as emitting a pollutant  
8 described in section 3(c)(3);
- 9 (iii) petroleum, chemical, petro-  
10 chemical, or plastics manufacturing  
11 sources, marine vessel loading operations,  
12 or other sources that are classified in 1 or  
13 more of North American Industry Classi-  
14 fication System codes 322, 324, 325, 326,  
15 331, 332, 339, 424, and 562; or
- 16 (iv) any other major source or area  
17 source of fugitive hazardous air pollutant  
18 emissions for which the Environmental  
19 Protection Agency is subject to a court-or-  
20 dered or statutory deadline, engaged in a  
21 reconsideration proceeding, or subject to a  
22 court remand (or is likely within the 2-year  
23 period beginning on the date of enactment  
24 of this Act to become subject to such an  
25 obligation or action) to review and deter-

1 mine whether to revise the emissions  
2 standards that apply to that source cat-  
3 egory; or

4 (B) contains any stationary source that—

5 (i) is regulated under paragraph (7)  
6 of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42  
7 U.S.C. 7412(r)); and

8 (ii) has had an accidental release or  
9 incident that is required to be reported  
10 during the previous 5-year period under  
11 that section and the regulations thereunder  
12 that were in effect as of January 1, 2025;  
13 and

14 (2) any other source category for which the Ad-  
15 ministrator determines that requiring fence-line mon-  
16 itoring is likely to benefit public health or welfare,  
17 including children's health, based on the best avail-  
18 able science.

19 (c) DETERMINATION OF BEST AVAILABLE FORM OF  
20 MONITORING.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in con-  
22 sultation with the Office of Air and Radiation, the  
23 Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance,  
24 the Office of Environmental Justice and External  
25 Civil Rights, the Office of Children's Health, and the

1 Office of Research and Development, shall, for pur-  
2 poses of the regulations promulgated pursuant to  
3 subsection (a)—

4 (A) determine the best available form of  
5 emissions measurement, including continuous  
6 emissions monitoring and fenceline monitoring;  
7 and

8 (B) ensure the methods required under the  
9 regulations are at least as stringent as the most  
10 current Environmental Protection Agency-ap-  
11 proved or promulgated emission test or moni-  
12 toring method, including Method 325A, Method  
13 325B, Method 327, and Method TO-15A.

14 (2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph  
15 (1)(B), the Administrator shall ensure that 1 or  
16 more of the methods described in or promulgated  
17 under section 3 or subsection (d) (including  
18 multimetal monitoring) is included in the regulations  
19 promulgated pursuant to subsection (a) if that  
20 method is the best available method for 1 or more  
21 of the pollutants for which monitoring is required  
22 under this section.

23 (d) METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—For all stationary sources in  
25 the source categories described in subsection (b), as

1 the best available fenceline monitoring method for  
2 those source categories, the Administrator may, in  
3 the regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection  
4 (a)—

5 (A) require application, implementation, or  
6 employment of optical remote sensing tech-  
7 nology to provide real-time measurements of air  
8 pollutant concentrations along an open-path; or

9 (B) provide an explanation of why applica-  
10 tion, implementation, or employment of 1 or  
11 more of the technologies described in subpara-  
12 graph (A) is not necessary—

13 (i) to ensure compliance with the  
14 emission standards established under the  
15 regulations promulgated pursuant to sub-  
16 section (d), (f), or (r) of section 112 of the  
17 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), as appli-  
18 cable; or

19 (ii) to protect the public health, to  
20 prevent accidental releases, or to provide  
21 for effective emergency response.

22 (2) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COM-  
23 PLEXES.—

24 (A) DEFINITION OF MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR  
25 FACILITY COMPLEX.—In this paragraph, the

1 term “multiple-source or facility complex”  
2 means 1 or more stationary sources co-located  
3 at the same site.

4 (B) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COM-  
5 PLEX MONITORING.—In the regulations promul-  
6 gated pursuant to subsection (a), the Adminis-  
7 trator shall ensure that the best available form  
8 of monitoring for a multiple-source or facility  
9 complex that contains not less than 2 stationary  
10 sources in 1 or more of North American Indus-  
11 try Classification System codes 324, 325, and  
12 326, or a related chemical or petrochemical sec-  
13 tor, is at least a combination of—

14 (i) real-time, open-path monitoring;

15 and

16 (ii) Method 325A, Method 325B, and  
17 Method 327, as applicable depending on  
18 the types of emissions to be measured.

19 (C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out sub-  
20 paragraph (B), the Administrator shall consider  
21 whether any other multiple-source or facility  
22 complexes should be required to employ the  
23 combined monitoring methods described in that  
24 subparagraph.

1           (e) HEALTH PRIORITY APPROACH.—In promulgating  
2 the corrective action level for each of the hazardous air  
3 pollutants described in subsection (a)(3)(A), the Adminis-  
4 trator shall—

5           (1) consider the best available science, including  
6 applying the most health-protective approach pos-  
7 sible and applying a precautionary approach to ac-  
8 count for uncertainty;

9           (2) ensure that the owner or operator of the  
10 source or facility reduces the emissions of the source  
11 or facility to prevent harm if the measured con-  
12 centration at the fenceline would, or is likely to—

13           (A) increase harm to public health or safe-  
14 ty (including through an increased health risk  
15 to any individual, including a child); or

16           (B) reach a level that may result in short-  
17 term, long-term, or chronic human exposure to  
18 air pollution (including any exposure that be-  
19 gins in utero, infancy, childhood, or adoles-  
20 cence) that increases the risk of—

21           (i) health harms resulting from odors,  
22 irritation, sensitizing effects, or any com-  
23 bination of those harms;

1 (ii) a chronic condition (including  
2 neurodevelopmental) or disease (including  
3 cancer and other illnesses); or

4 (iii) death; and

5 (3) take into account the aggregate and cumu-  
6 lative emissions and health risks from the facility,  
7 including multiple source categories, as applicable, to  
8 ensure full health protection from the entire facility  
9 based on the best available science.

10 (f) MAINTENANCE AND PUBLIC REPORTING.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the regulations promul-  
12 gated pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator  
13 shall ensure that—

14 (A) the owners or operators of sources sub-  
15 ject to the requirements of this section—

16 (i) perform regular inspections and  
17 maintenance of all measured equipment re-  
18 quired under this section; and

19 (ii) submit to the Administrator reg-  
20 ular reports that—

21 (I) include the measured emis-  
22 sions data collected by that emissions  
23 measurement equipment;

24 (II) describe the status of that  
25 measurement equipment; and

1 (III) contain a detailed expla-  
2 nation of the circumstances sur-  
3 rounding a delay in collecting or miss-  
4 ing data;

5 (B) the emissions measurement system re-  
6 quired under this section is continuous and  
7 yields reliable data not less than 95 percent of  
8 the time, without any regulatory exemption or  
9 extension; and

10 (C) any problem with the fenceline moni-  
11 toring equipment required under this section is  
12 repaired within 2 days of discovering the prob-  
13 lem.

14 (2) VIOLATION.—In the regulations promul-  
15 gated pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator  
16 shall—

17 (A) require the owner or operator of a sta-  
18 tionary source subject to such regulations to re-  
19 port, with respect to the source, at least semi-  
20 annually—

21 (i) all exceedances of any corrective  
22 action level; and

23 (ii) all corrective action planned and  
24 taken; and

1 (B) for purposes of imposing penalties,  
2 treat each day on which a violation of a report-  
3 ing requirement under subparagraph (A) con-  
4 tinues as a separate violation.

5 (3) PUBLIC REPORTING.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
7 shall make available on the website of the Envi-  
8 ronmental Protection Agency, in an accessible  
9 format that includes multiple languages spoken  
10 by residents living near the source where moni-  
11 toring was conducted—

12 (i) all emissions measurement plans,  
13 reports, and other information collected or  
14 required under this section;

15 (ii) all emissions measurement data  
16 collected by monitoring equipment required  
17 under this section; and

18 (iii) an option to sign up for commu-  
19 nity-wide or source-specific alerts that alert  
20 the user if the emissions concentrations  
21 measured pursuant to clause (i) or (ii), as  
22 applicable, exceed—

23 (I) a health reference level of the  
24 Administrator that has been scientif-  
25 ically peer-reviewed;

1 (II) a health reference level ap-  
2 proved by the Administrator that has  
3 been scientifically peer-reviewed;

4 (III) a health reference level ap-  
5 proved by any State or Tribal govern-  
6 ment that has been scientifically peer-  
7 reviewed; or

8 (IV) the applicable corrective ac-  
9 tion level under subsection (a)(3)(A).

10 (B) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The  
11 Administrator shall provide notice and receive  
12 public comment for not less than 60 days on  
13 the format and accessibility of the information  
14 required to be made available under subpara-  
15 graph (A).

16 (C) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator  
17 shall publicize the information required to be  
18 made available under subparagraph (A) in each  
19 community that contains a source regulated  
20 under this section through not less than 2 of  
21 the most widely viewed local media formats for  
22 members of that community that live nearest  
23 the regulated source.

24 (g) OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—  
25 The Administrator shall ensure that the Assistant Admin-

1 istrator for Air and Radiation coordinates with the Assist-  
2 ant Administrator for Research and Development, as well  
3 as any other appropriate offices of the Environmental Pro-  
4 tection Agency, to carry out this section.

5 (h) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
6 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit  
7 to Congress and make publicly available online a report  
8 that—

9 (1) describes the staffing that is available, nec-  
10 essary, and planned to carry out this section; and

11 (2) demonstrates how the Administrator intends  
12 to carry out the duties and requirements of this sec-  
13 tion without impact or delay on any other duty or  
14 responsibility of the Administrator.

15 (i) NO EXEMPTION AUTHORITY.—No exemption  
16 from compliance with any standard or limitation under  
17 this section may be issued pursuant to section 112(i)(4)  
18 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(i)(4)) to any sta-  
19 tionary source.

20 (j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
21 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
22 \$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 and 2027.

23 **SEC. 5. NAAQS MONITORING NETWORK.**

24 (a) DEPLOYMENT OF N CORE MULTIPOLLUTANT  
25 MONITORING STATIONS.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall re-  
2           quire the deployment of 80 additional NCore multi-  
3           pollutant monitoring stations.

4           (2) REQUIREMENT.—All monitors at the sta-  
5           tions required to be deployed pursuant to paragraph  
6           (1) that measure pollutants for which the Adminis-  
7           trator has established national ambient air quality  
8           standards shall—

9                   (A) be Federal reference method or Fed-  
10                  eral equivalent method monitors; and

11                   (B) produce monitoring data that are suf-  
12                  ficient for determining whether the relevant na-  
13                  tional ambient air quality standard is met at  
14                  the site.

15          (b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 18 months after the  
16          date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall en-  
17          sure that all NCore multipollutant monitoring stations re-  
18          quired to be deployed under subsection (a)(1) are—

19                   (1) installed and integrated into the air quality  
20                  monitoring system established pursuant to sections  
21                  110(a)(2)(B) and 319 of the Clean Air Act (42  
22                  U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(B), 7619); and

23                   (2) after installation, operated and maintained  
24                  on a continuing basis.

1 (c) MONITORING RESULTS.—Monitoring results from  
2 NCore multipollutant stations required to be deployed  
3 under subsection (a)(1) shall be used for—

4 (1) assessments of the compliance of areas with  
5 national ambient air quality standards;

6 (2) integrated science assessments in reviews of  
7 national ambient air quality standards established  
8 under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
9 7409);

10 (3) evaluating disparities of pollution exposures  
11 within metropolitan areas; and

12 (4) such other purposes as the Administrator  
13 determines will promote the protection of public  
14 health from air pollution.

15 (d) LOCATIONS.—

16 (1) VULNERABLE POPULATIONS.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
18 shall ensure that not fewer than 40 of the  
19 NCore multipollutant monitoring stations re-  
20 quired to be deployed under subsection (a)(1)—

21 (i) are not limited to metropolitan sta-  
22 tistical areas with populations of 50,000 or  
23 greater; and

24 (ii) meet the requirement described in  
25 subparagraph (B).

1           (B) REQUIREMENT DESCRIBED.—The re-  
2           quirement referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) is  
3           that the NCore multipollutant monitoring sta-  
4           tions shall be sited in census tracts that each  
5           meet 1 or more of the following criteria, with  
6           the specific site selected consistent with Appen-  
7           dix D to part 58 of title 40, Code of Federal  
8           Regulations (as in effect on the date of enact-  
9           ment of this Act), except that where the provi-  
10          sions of this Act conflict with that appendix,  
11          the provisions of this Act shall control:

12                 (i) The rates of childhood asthma,  
13                 adult asthma, chronic obstructive pul-  
14                 monary disease, heart disease, or cancer  
15                 are not less than 5 percent higher than the  
16                 national average for that condition in the  
17                 census tract.

18                 (ii) The percentage of people living  
19                 below the poverty level, that are above age  
20                 18 without a high school diploma, or that  
21                 are unemployed, is higher than the na-  
22                 tional average in the census tract.

23                 (iii) 2 or more major sources (as de-  
24                 fined in section 501 of the Clean Air Act  
25                 (42 U.S.C. 7661)) are located within the

1 census tract or adjacent census tracts com-  
2 bined.

3 (iv) There is a higher-than-national-  
4 average population in the census tract of  
5 vulnerable or sensitive individuals who may  
6 be at greater risk than the general popu-  
7 lation of adverse health effects from expo-  
8 sure to 1 or more air pollutants for which  
9 national ambient air quality standards  
10 have been established under section 109 of  
11 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

12 (2) SITING DETERMINATIONS.—In determining  
13 and approving sites for NCore multipollutant moni-  
14 toring stations required to be deployed under sub-  
15 section (a)(1), the Administrator shall—

16 (A) invite proposals from or on behalf of  
17 residents of any community for the siting of the  
18 stations in that community, which may include  
19 inviting proposals through regional or virtual  
20 meetings;

21 (B) prioritize siting of the stations in cen-  
22 sus tracts or counties based on—

23 (i) the potential for the levels of 1 or  
24 more air pollutants to be monitored by the  
25 stations to reach or exceed the level of the

1 applicable national ambient air quality  
2 standard established under section 109 of  
3 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409), in-  
4 cluding evidence of relevant industrial ac-  
5 tivity or nearby exceedances;

6 (ii) the number of people who live,  
7 work, attend school, or recreate in the area  
8 or areas for which monitoring by the sta-  
9 tions is reasonably anticipated to be rep-  
10 resentative with respect to air quality and  
11 the proportion of those people who are at  
12 higher risk than the general population of  
13 adverse health effects from the air pollut-  
14 ants monitored;

15 (iii) the lack or inadequacy of existing  
16 air quality monitors for providing rep-  
17 resentative air quality data for the affected  
18 area or areas for the pollutants to be  
19 measured by the station; and

20 (iv) the current designation of the  
21 area in which the monitoring station would  
22 be located as unclassifiable or in attain-  
23 ment for 1 or more of the pollutants to be  
24 monitored by that station; and

1 (C) prior to making siting determina-  
2 tions—

3 (i) hold at least 1 public hearing in or  
4 near each proposed siting location;

5 (ii) provide public notice of the pro-  
6 posed siting locations and the hearings re-  
7 quired under clause (i)—

8 (I) in the Federal Register;

9 (II) by email to persons who have  
10 requested notice of proposed siting de-  
11 terminations;

12 (III) by news release; and

13 (IV) by posting on the public  
14 website of the Environmental Protec-  
15 tion Agency;

16 (iii) provide an opportunity for public  
17 comment for not less than 60 days after  
18 the date of publication of the notice re-  
19 quired under clause (ii) in the Federal  
20 Register; and

21 (iv) publish online an explanation and  
22 record for the siting decisions of the Ad-  
23 ministrator.

24 (3) RELIANCE ON HYBRID METHODS.—In de-  
25 termining under paragraph (2)(B)(i) the potential

1 for an air pollutant to reach or exceed the level of  
2 the applicable standard, the Administrator may rely  
3 on hybrid methods that combine information from  
4 multiple sources, including monitors, sensors, mod-  
5 eling, and satellites.

6 (e) ADDITIONAL AMBIENT MONITORS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall de-  
8 ploy not fewer than 100 additional Federal reference  
9 method monitors or Federal equivalent method mon-  
10 itors for 1 or more air pollutants for which national  
11 ambient air quality standards have been established  
12 under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
13 7409) in areas—

14 (A) that are unmonitored or undermon-  
15 itored, as determined by the Administrator; and

16 (B) within which the Administrator deter-  
17 mines, after public notice and comment, that  
18 adding those monitors is warranted—

19 (i) to detect whether the area is in  
20 nonattainment of the applicable national  
21 ambient air quality standards; and

22 (ii) to improve the publicly available  
23 data on air quality for 1 or more of those  
24 air pollutants (or precursors to those air  
25 pollutants).

1           (2) SITING DETERMINATIONS.—In approving  
2 sites for new Federal reference method monitors or  
3 Federal equivalent method monitors required under  
4 this subsection, the Administrator shall prioritize  
5 siting of the stations in census tracts or counties in  
6 accordance with subsection (d)(2)(B).

7           (3) RELATION TO PREVIOUSLY DEPLOYED OR  
8 PLANNED MONITORS.—The Federal reference meth-  
9 od monitors required under this subsection shall be  
10 in addition to, and not in lieu of, any monitors al-  
11 ready deployed or planned for deployment by the  
12 Administrator, any State, any other governmental  
13 entity, or any other entity prior to the date of enact-  
14 ment of this Act.

15          (f) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date  
16 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

17           (1) in coordination with the States, complete an  
18 assessment, which includes public input, on the sta-  
19 tus of all ambient air quality monitors that are part  
20 of Federal, State, or local networks and used for de-  
21 termining compliance with national ambient air  
22 quality standards, which shall identify—

23           (A) each monitor that is not operating  
24 properly and that needs to be repaired or re-  
25 placed; and

1 (B) each monitor that is past the end of  
2 its ordinary useful life; and

3 (2) submit to Congress and make available on  
4 the public website of the Environmental Protection  
5 Agency a report that includes—

6 (A) a list of all monitors identified under  
7 paragraph (1); and

8 (B) a schedule and plan to restore to prop-  
9 er operation or replace all monitors included in  
10 the list under paragraph (1)(A) and to replace  
11 all monitors included on the list under para-  
12 graph (1)(B), with all restorations and replace-  
13 ments to be completed not later than 40  
14 months after the date of enactment of this Act,  
15 except that the schedule and plan shall not  
16 apply to monitors—

17 (i) that have been discontinued in ac-  
18 cordance with section 58.14(e) of title 40,  
19 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect  
20 on the date of enactment of this Act); and

21 (ii)(I) for which such discontinuation  
22 is not subject to a judicial challenge; or

23 (II) for which a judicial challenge de-  
24 scribed in subclause (I) has been fully re-

1                   solved by a settlement or order that au-  
2                   thorizes discontinuation of the monitor.

3           (g) DESIGNATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the  
4 date on which data are received from a monitor sited pur-  
5 suant to this section that demonstrate that an area des-  
6 ignated by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1)  
7 of section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
8 7407(d)) as in attainment or unclassifiable for an air pol-  
9 lutant is not meeting or is contributing to air quality in  
10 a nearby area that does not meet 1 or more applicable  
11 national ambient air quality standards, the Administrator  
12 shall redesignate pursuant to paragraph (3) of that section  
13 that area as in nonattainment for that pollutant unless  
14 the designation is otherwise precluded under this Act.

15           (h) SATELLITE MONITORING.—

16           (1) DEFINITION OF DESIGN VALUE.—In this  
17 subsection, the term “design value” means, for each  
18 pollutant, the air quality statistic the Administrator  
19 defines in part 50 (including appendices) of title 40,  
20 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the  
21 date of enactment of this Act), for comparison with  
22 the relevant national ambient air quality standard  
23 established under section 109 of the Clean Air Act  
24 (42 U.S.C. 7409), regardless of whether the regula-  
25 tion (including appendices) in part 50 of title 40,

1 Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the  
2 date of enactment of this Act), uses the term “de-  
3 sign value”.

4 (2) SATELLITE MONITORING DATA.—

5 (A) PROVISION OF SATELLITE DATA.—The  
6 Administrator shall consult with the Adminis-  
7 trator of the National Aeronautics and Space  
8 Administration on methods to facilitate the use  
9 of data from the satellites of the National Aero-  
10 nautics and Space Administration or other enti-  
11 ties for use in calculating design values under  
12 any national ambient air quality standards for  
13 PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, ozone, and oxides of nitrogen for  
14 purposes of determining compliance or non-  
15 compliance with the national ambient air qual-  
16 ity standards for those pollutants.

17 (B) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later  
18 than 18 months after the date of enactment of  
19 this Act, the Administrator shall, after public  
20 notice in the Federal Register and a public  
21 comment period of not less than 60 days, pro-  
22 mulgate regulations to specify procedures (in-  
23 cluding any modeling techniques) for using data  
24 described in subparagraph (A) in combination  
25 with information from multiple sources, includ-

1           ing monitors and modeling, to calculate the ex-  
2           pected number of exceedances per year and the  
3           design values for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, ozone, and ox-  
4           ides of nitrogen for purposes of determining  
5           compliance or noncompliance with the national  
6           ambient air quality standards for those pollut-  
7           ants.

8           (3) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RE-  
9           PORT.—

10           (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may  
11           enter into an arrangement with the National  
12           Academy of Sciences under which the National  
13           Academy of Sciences agrees to submit a report  
14           that describes the actions necessary, including  
15           new science and satellite assets, to enable the  
16           contribution of satellite monitoring to the cal-  
17           culation of design values and nonattainment de-  
18           terminations under any national ambient air  
19           quality standards for ozone and oxides of sulfur  
20           established under section 109 of the Clean Air  
21           Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

22           (B) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

23           (i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18  
24           months after the date of enactment of this  
25           Act, the Administrator, in coordination

1 with the Administrator of the National  
2 Aeronautics and Space Administration and  
3 the Administrator of the National Oceanic  
4 and Atmospheric Administration, shall,  
5 after public notice in the Federal Register  
6 and a public comment period of not less  
7 than 60 days, promulgate regulations that  
8 provide a plan for the use of satellite moni-  
9 toring data in calculating design values for  
10 the pollutants described in subparagraph  
11 (A).

12 (ii) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than  
13 January 1, 2028, the Administrator shall  
14 implement the plan required by clause (i)  
15 and provide for use of satellite data in cal-  
16 culating design values for the pollutants  
17 described in subparagraph (A).

18 (i) MONITORING PLANS.—Notwithstanding any other  
19 provision of law, the Administrator may not approve a  
20 State monitoring plan under section 58.10 of title 40,  
21 Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations),  
22 unless—

23 (1) the State provided, with respect to the State  
24 monitoring plan—

1 (A) public notice of the proposal of the  
2 plan in a highly accessible format in multiple  
3 languages, including a publicly accessible web  
4 page address where members of the public can  
5 at any time view the entire proposed plan and  
6 supporting materials;

7 (B) not less than 45 days for public com-  
8 ment; and

9 (C) an opportunity for public hearing; and  
10 (2) the Administrator—

11 (A) proposes in the Federal Register to ap-  
12 prove or disapprove of the State monitoring  
13 plan;

14 (B) provides not less than 45 days for pub-  
15 lic comment on the proposal described in sub-  
16 paragraph (A); and

17 (C) after consideration of any comments  
18 received pursuant to subparagraph (B), pub-  
19 lishes in the Federal Register the final action  
20 on the proposal described in subparagraph (A).

21 (j) FUNDING.—

22 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—  
23 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
24 this section \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

25 (2) USES.—The Administrator—

1 (A) may use the amounts made available  
2 to carry out this section—

3 (i) to directly deploy new or replace-  
4 ment NCore multipollutant monitoring sta-  
5 tions required to be deployed under sub-  
6 section (a)(1); or

7 (ii) to make grants under section 103  
8 or 105 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
9 7403, 7405) to State and local govern-  
10 ments for deployment and operation of the  
11 NCore multipollutant monitoring stations  
12 required to be deployed under subsection  
13 (a)(1); and

14 (B) shall use not less than 5 percent, but  
15 not more than 10 percent, of the amounts made  
16 available to carry out this section to perform  
17 the maintenance and repairs necessary to re-  
18 store to operation NCore multipollutant moni-  
19 toring stations that are—

20 (i) as of the date of enactment of this  
21 Act, nonoperational; and

22 (ii) located in areas that are des-  
23 ignated as in nonattainment of national  
24 ambient air quality standards established  
25 under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42

1 U.S.C. 7409) for ozone or particulate mat-  
2 ter.

3 **SEC. 6. COMMUNITY AIR QUALITY SYSTEM MONITORING.**

4 (a) DEPLOYMENT OF AIR QUALITY SYSTEMS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after  
6 the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-  
7 trator—

8 (A) shall deploy, in accordance with the  
9 prioritization criteria described in section  
10 5(d)(2), not fewer than 1,000 air quality sys-  
11 tems, each of which shall cost not more than  
12 \$5,000;

13 (B) shall deploy those air quality systems  
14 in clusters of not fewer than 5 in each of the  
15 census tracts or counties selected;

16 (C) before determining and approving sites  
17 for those air quality systems, shall invite,  
18 through public notice and other means designed  
19 to reach communities disproportionately im-  
20 pacted by air pollution, proposals from or on  
21 behalf of residents of any community for the  
22 sites;

23 (D) may contract with nonprofit organiza-  
24 tions (including academic institutions) and  
25 State and local air pollution control agencies to

1           conduct air quality system monitoring and re-  
2           port the results; and

3           (E) shall make data from air quality sys-  
4           tems installed pursuant to this section public on  
5           an easily accessible data platform.

6           (2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph  
7           (1), the Administrator shall select systems for de-  
8           ployment that—

9           (A) are available on the market at the time  
10          of purchase;

11          (B) the Administrator determines will pro-  
12          vide data of sufficient accuracy to provide a  
13          reasonable basis for determining whether the lo-  
14          cation in which the air quality system is sited  
15          is or may be at risk of exceeding 1 or more na-  
16          tional ambient air quality standards established  
17          under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42  
18          U.S.C. 7409); and

19          (C) are the lowest cost available that meet  
20          the standards described in subparagraph (B).

21          (3) EXCEPTION TO COST LIMITATION.—Not-  
22          withstanding paragraph (1), if the Administrator de-  
23          termines in writing that a system to measure a par-  
24          ticular pollutant is not available on the market at a  
25          price at or below \$5,000 each, the Administrator

1       may spend an amount above \$5,000 to acquire that  
2       system so long as the Administrator complies with  
3       subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (2).

4       (b) POLLUTANTS.—

5           (1) IN GENERAL.—

6               (A) LIST.—Not fewer than 500 air quality  
7               systems deployed pursuant to subsection (a)  
8               shall measure 1 or more of the following pollut-  
9               ants:

10                   (i) Ozone.

11                   (ii) PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

12                   (iii) Oxides of nitrogen.

13                   (iv) Sulfur dioxide.

14               (B) REQUIRED SENSORS.—All air quality  
15               systems deployed pursuant to subsection (a)  
16               may include sensors to measure wind speed,  
17               wind direction, relative humidity, carbon dioxide  
18               and carbon monoxide, and other inputs that aid  
19               with source identification.

20           (2) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall  
21           determine which air pollutant or air pollutants an  
22           air quality system deployed pursuant to subsection  
23           (a) shall monitor based on the pollution sources af-  
24           fecting the area in which the air quality system is  
25           to be deployed.

1 (c) DETERMINATION AND INSTALLATION.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months  
3 after the date on which an air quality system de-  
4 ployed pursuant to subsection (a) has been moni-  
5 toring air quality data for 1 year, the Administrator  
6 shall determine whether the air quality systems de-  
7 ployed in the applicable census tract or county re-  
8 ported air pollution levels over the 1-year period  
9 ending on the date of the determination that reached  
10 or exceeded 98 percent of the level of any applicable  
11 national ambient air quality standard established  
12 under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
13 7409) for any air pollutant.

14 (2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator  
15 makes a determination under paragraph (1) that an  
16 air pollutant described in subsection (b)(1) met or  
17 exceeded the threshold described in that paragraph,  
18 the Administrator shall, not later 180 days after the  
19 date of the determination, ensure that Federal ref-  
20 erence method monitors or Federal equivalent meth-  
21 od monitors are installed and in operation within  
22 that census tract or county for each pollutant that  
23 met or exceeded the threshold.

24 (3) EXCEPTIONS.—The Administrator shall  
25 waive the requirement of paragraph (2) if the Ad-

1        administrator finds, within the 180-day period de-  
2        scribed in that paragraph, and after providing notice  
3        and an opportunity for public comment, that based  
4        on clear and convincing evidence—

5                (A) the measurements from the systems  
6                supporting the determination described in para-  
7                graph (2) were so inaccurate as to provide no  
8                reasonable basis for finding that levels of the  
9                relevant pollutant reached 98 percent of the  
10              level of the national ambient air quality stand-  
11              ard established under section 109 of the Clean  
12              Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409) for the relevant pol-  
13              lutant; or

14              (B) complementary data, such as informa-  
15              tion on the ambient matrix, meteorology, meas-  
16              urements from other nearby systems or ambient  
17              monitors, modeling, satellite data, or other rel-  
18              evant and reliable information, demonstrate  
19              that levels of the relevant pollutant could not  
20              have plausibly reached 98 percent of the level of  
21              that standard.

22        (d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
23        of enactment of this Act, and after public notice and a  
24        public comment period of not less than 60 days, the Ad-  
25        ministrator shall make publicly available online a report

1 describing additional areas in which data from low-cost air  
2 quality systems may be relevant or useful for decision-  
3 making or for the purpose of increasing public access to  
4 information.

5 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
6 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
7 \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

8 **SEC. 7. HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MONITORING.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the  
10 date of enactment of this Act, for the purposes of improv-  
11 ing the quality of the national emissions inventory and ad-  
12 vancing public access to information, the Administrator  
13 shall, after public notice and a public comment period of  
14 not less than 60 days, amend subpart A of part 51 of  
15 title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, to update and ex-  
16 pand the requirements under that subpart to require all  
17 major and non-major sources to report additional emis-  
18 sions data, including emissions of hazardous air pollut-  
19 ants, perfluoroalkyl substances, and polyfluoroalkyl sub-  
20 stances.

21 (b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The amendment re-  
22 quired under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

23 (1) contain all amendments described in the  
24 proposed rule of the Environmental Protection  
25 Agency entitled “Revisions to the Air Emissions Re-

1 reporting Requirements” (88 Fed. Reg. 54118 (Au-  
2 gust 9, 2023));

3 (2) ensure reporting of emissions during periods  
4 of malfunction of the source; and

5 (3) consistent with the proposal to require re-  
6 porting of emissions of perfluoroalkyl substances and  
7 polyfluoroalkyl substances in the rule described in  
8 paragraph (1), require, in the reporting cycle imme-  
9 diately following the date on which a pollutant is  
10 listed as a hazardous air pollutant, the reporting of  
11 emissions of that pollutant.

12 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment required  
13 under subsection (a) shall take effect for the first inven-  
14 tory year that begins after that amendment is finalized.

15 **SEC. 8. DATA REQUIREMENT.**

16 To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall—

17 (1)(A) restore for public access the  
18 EJSCREEN mapping tool of the Environmental  
19 Protection Agency; or

20 (B) create a relevant, nationwide geospatial  
21 mapping and screening tool similar to and providing,  
22 at minimum, all of the data previously included in  
23 the EJSCREEN mapping tool that the Adminis-  
24 trator, acting through the Assistant Administrator  
25 for Research and Development, shall make available

1 online for public comment not later than 270 days  
2 after the date of enactment of this Act; and

3 (2) integrate into the applicable tool restored or  
4 created under paragraph (1) the data collected  
5 through the programs established under this Act.

6 **SEC. 9. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

7 Nothing in this Act amends any other statute or re-  
8 vises or alters any duty or authority of the Administrator  
9 under any other applicable law.