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1ST SESSION

S. 3529

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.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 17, 2025

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. PADILLA) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

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

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

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

(6) CUMULATIVE RISK.—The term “cumulative risk” means the combined risks to health or the environment from multiple agents or stressors.

(7) EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—The term “emissions measurement system” means a set of monitors, testing equipment, tools, and processes employed at a facility to measure emissions from direct and fugitive points at a source or facility or at the fenceline of the source or facility that employs Environmental Protection Agency-approved or promulgated test methods for all measured pollutants for which a method is available.

(8) FEDERAL EQUIVALENT METHOD; FEDERAL REFERENCE METHOD.—The terms “Federal equivalent method” and “Federal reference method” have the meanings given those terms in section 53.1 of 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 (20) TEST METHOD.—The term “test method”
2 means a method described in the most recent docu-
3 ment of the Environmental Protection Agency enti-
4 tled “Compendium of Methods for the Determina-
5 tion of Toxic Organic Compounds in Ambient Air”.

6 **SEC. 3. HEALTH EMERGENCY AIR TOXICS MONITORING**
7 **NETWORK.**

8 (a) MONITORING.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
10 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
11 trator shall publish notice in the Federal Register of,
12 take public comment for a period of not less than 60
13 days regarding, and take final action to design and
14 launch a plan and implement a program to admin-
15 ister or conduct, pursuant to authority provided
16 under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.),
17 including sections 103, 112, 113, 114, and 303 of
18 that Act (42 U.S.C. 7403, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7603),
19 emissions measurement and quantification, including
20 the best available form of fenceline monitoring of
21 stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants that
22 are on the list developed under subsection (c), in-
23 cluding through expansion of the National Air
24 Toxics Trends Network or through creating a new
25 network, as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

(dd) a new health risk assess-
ment performed by the Administrator
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 fenceline 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 fenceline 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 fenceline 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

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

(A) require application, implementation, or employment of optical remote sensing technology to provide real-time measurements of air pollutant concentrations along an open-path; or

(B) provide an explanation of why application, implementation, or employment of 1 or more of the technologies described in subparagraph (A) is not necessary—

(i) to ensure compliance with the emission standards established under the regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection (d), (f), or (r) of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), as applicable; or

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

(2) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COMPLEXES.—

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

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

(B) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COMPLEX MONITORING.—In the regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator shall ensure that the best available form of monitoring for a multiple-source or facility complex that contains not less than 2 stationary sources in 1 or more of North American Industry Classification System codes 324, 325, and 326, or a related chemical or petrochemical sector, is at least a combination of—

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

and

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

(C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall consider whether any other multiple-source or facility complexes should be required to employ the combined monitoring methods described in that 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 NCORE 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(c) 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, 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 PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, 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_{2.5}.

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.

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