

117TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

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 sensors in communities affected by air pollution, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Ms. DUCKWORTH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and 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 sensors 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 2022”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7       In this Act:

8           (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-  
9 trator” means the Administrator of the Environ-  
10 mental Protection Agency.

11           (2) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE.—The term “acci-  
12 dental release” has the meaning given the term in  
13 section 112(r)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
14 7412(r)(2)).

15           (3) AREA SOURCE; EXISTING SOURCE; HAZ-  
16 ARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT; MAJOR SOURCE; NEW  
17 SOURCE; STATIONARY SOURCE.—Except as otherwise  
18 provided, the terms “area source”, “existing  
19 source”, “hazardous air pollutant”, “major source”,  
20 “new source”, and “stationary source” have the  
21 meanings given the terms in section 112(a) of the  
22 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(a)).

23           (4) EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—The  
24 term “emissions measurement system” means a set

1 of monitors, testing equipment, tools, and processes  
2 employed at a facility to measure emissions from di-  
3 rect and fugitive points at a source or facility or at  
4 the source's or facility's fenceline that employs Envi-  
5 ronmental Protection Agency-approved or promul-  
6 gated test methods for all measured pollutants for  
7 which a method is available.

8 (5) FEDERAL EQUIVALENT METHOD; FEDERAL  
9 REFERENCE METHOD.—The terms “Federal equiva-  
10 lent method” and “Federal reference method” have  
11 the meanings given to such terms in section 53.1 of  
12 title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or to the  
13 same or substantially similar terms in successor reg-  
14 ulations).

15 (6) METHOD 325A.—The term “Method 325A”  
16 means the most current version of the test method  
17 325A published by the Environmental Protection  
18 Agency.

19 (7) METHOD 325B.—The term “Method 325B”  
20 means the most current version of the test method  
21 325B published by the Environmental Protection  
22 Agency.

23 (8) METHOD TO-15A.—The term “Method TO-  
24 15A” means the most current version of the test

1 method TO-15 (including TO-15A) published by  
2 the Environmental Protection Agency.

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

8 (10) NCORE; SLAMS.—The terms “NCore” and  
9 “SLAMS” have the meaning given those terms in  
10 section 58.1 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations  
11 (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

12 (11) REAL-TIME.—The term “real-time” means  
13 the actual or near actual time during which pollut-  
14 ant levels occur at or near the property boundary of  
15 a facility or in a nearby community.

16 (12) SOURCE.—The term “source” means a  
17 source as such term is used in the Clean Air Act (42  
18 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

19 **SEC. 3. HEALTH EMERGENCY AIR TOXICS MONITORING**  
20 **NETWORK.**

21 (a) MONITORING.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—

23 (A) PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall  
24 carry out a program to administer or conduct,  
25 pursuant to authority provided under the Clean

1 Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), including sec-  
2 tions 103 and 114 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 7403,  
3 7414), emissions measurement and quantifica-  
4 tion, including the best available form of  
5 fence-line monitoring of stationary sources of  
6 hazardous air pollutants that are on the list de-  
7 veloped under subsection (c), including through  
8 expansion of the National Air Toxics Trends  
9 Station network or through creating a new net-  
10 work, as appropriate.

11 (B) TIMING.—The Administrator shall  
12 begin implementation of the program under  
13 subparagraph (A) not later than 18 months  
14 after the date of enactment of this Act.

15 (2) MONITORING PERIOD.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
17 shall maintain the monitoring required under  
18 paragraph (1) for a period of not less than 6  
19 years after the date on which the monitoring re-  
20 quired under that paragraph is first carried  
21 out.

22 (B) SUBSEQUENT MONITORING.—After the  
23 6-year period described in subparagraph (A),  
24 the Administrator shall maintain the emissions  
25 measurement and quantification program under

1 paragraph (1), consistent with this section,  
2 through—

3 (i) maintaining monitors at all or  
4 some sources under the program under  
5 paragraph (1); and

6 (ii) adding or moving monitors under  
7 the program under paragraph (1) to addi-  
8 tional sources, following the process for  
9 substitution of sources in subsection (g).

10 (C) SHORTENED PERIOD.—If the Adminis-  
11 trator determines that 6 years of monitoring, as  
12 required by subparagraph (A), is not necessary  
13 to protect public health or assure compliance at  
14 the source or the facility involved, the Adminis-  
15 trator may decrease or end the monitoring after  
16 at least 3 years of monitoring has occurred.

17 (D) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS AND TEST-  
18 ING.—In addition to fenceline monitoring under  
19 the program under this subsection, the Admin-  
20 istrator shall use the Administrator’s full au-  
21 thority to inspect and require emission testing  
22 at sources at or inside the facility involved to  
23 the extent necessary to identify and address the  
24 emissions crossing the fenceline.

25 (b) PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.—



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 that a source described  
20 in subparagraph (A)(i) no longer contrib-  
21 utes to high health risks or impacts, the  
22 Administrator shall—

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

1 (II) include instead an additional  
2 major source or area source described  
3 in subparagraph (A)(ii) to ensure that  
4 the list under subparagraph (A) in-  
5 cludes not less than 100 high-priority  
6 sources.

7 (ii) DESCRIPTION OF REASONS.—The  
8 Administrator shall publish in the Federal  
9 Register—

10 (I) any determination to make a  
11 substitution under clause (i); and

12 (II) an explanation of the reasons  
13 for any such determination dem-  
14 onstrating, based on monitoring data  
15 or other reliable information, that the  
16 substitution is likely to ensure that  
17 monitoring under this section occurs  
18 at the sources causing or contributing  
19 to the highest potential health risks or  
20 other impacts from hazardous air pol-  
21 lution.

22 (iii) REQUIREMENT.—The Adminis-  
23 trator may include an additional major  
24 source or area source under clause (i)(II)  
25 only if the Administrator determines that

1           the source is, or is likely to be, contrib-  
2           uting local health risks or impacts that are  
3           equivalent to, or greater than, those of the  
4           source for which the new source is being  
5           substituted.

6           (2) CRITERIA.—The Administrator may include  
7           a major source or area source described in clause (ii)  
8           of paragraph (1)(A) on the list described in that  
9           paragraph only if the source—

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

12                   (B) is—

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

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

17                                   (II) a chronic non-cancer hazard  
18                                   index that is greater than 1; or

19                           (ii) in a source category with—

20                                   (I) a cancer risk that is at least  
21                                   50-in-1,000,000 for the individual  
22                                   most exposed to emissions from the  
23                                   source category;

1 (II) a total organ-specific hazard  
2 index for chronic non-cancer risk that  
3 is greater than 1; or

4 (III) an acute risk hazard  
5 quotient that is greater than 1; and

6 (C)(i) is classified in 1 or more of North  
7 American Industry Classification System codes  
8 322, 324, 325, 326, 331, 332, 339, 424, and  
9 562;

10 (ii)(I) is required to prepare and imple-  
11 ment a risk management plan pursuant to sec-  
12 tion 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
13 7412(r)); and

14 (II) has had an accidental release required  
15 to be reported during the previous 5-year period  
16 pursuant to sections 68.42 and 68.195 of title  
17 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on  
18 the date of enactment of this Act); or

19 (iii) is determined by the Administrator to  
20 be a high priority source or facility for emis-  
21 sions measurement because the emissions of the  
22 source or facility are causing or contributing to,  
23 or have the potential to cause or contribute to,  
24 serious health risks or impacts.

1           (3) POLLUTANTS.—The pollutants described in  
2 this paragraph are—

3           (A) ethylene oxide, CAS 75218;

4           (B) chloroprene, CAS 126998;

5           (C) benzene, CAS 71432;

6           (D) 1,3-butadiene, CAS 106990;

7           (E) formaldehyde, CAS 50000;

8           (F) acetaldehyde, CAS 75070;

9           (G) lead compounds;

10          (H) arsenic compounds;

11          (I) cadmium compounds;

12          (J) nickel compounds;

13          (K) manganese compounds;

14          (L) any other hazardous air pollutant in-  
15 cluded in the list described in section 112(b) of  
16 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)) that the  
17 Administrator determines, after public notice  
18 and comment, the emissions of which—

19               (i) are, or may be contributing to, se-  
20 rious health risks; and

21               (ii) warrant emissions quantification  
22 and measurement; and

23          (M) any pollutant that is a precursor to at-  
24 mospheric photochemical production of any  
25 other pollutant on such list.



1 guidance from the National Academy  
2 of Sciences); and

3 (II) considers, to the greatest ex-  
4 tent practicable, with respect to the  
5 applicable source or facility—

6 (aa) cumulative risks and  
7 impacts;

8 (bb) increased vulnerability  
9 that results from socioeconomic  
10 disparities;

11 (cc) multiple source expo-  
12 sure; and

13 (dd) exposure in utero, in  
14 childhood, and through the age of  
15 85; and

16 (B) consider—

17 (i) the most recent emission tests  
18 available to the Administrator or received  
19 by the Environmental Protection Agency in  
20 public comment; and

21 (ii) any fenceline or ambient moni-  
22 toring data for which an Environmental  
23 Protection Agency-approved data quality  
24 check has been performed.

25 (d) METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-  
2           graph (3), in carrying out the program under sub-  
3           section (a), the Administrator shall, for each sta-  
4           tionary source on the list published under subsection  
5           (c)(1), employ an emissions measurement system to  
6           monitor the pollutants described in subsection (c)(3)  
7           emitted by the stationary source, including at  
8           least—

9                   (A) the most current Environmental Pro-  
10                  tection Agency-approved or promulgated emis-  
11                  sion test or monitoring method, including Meth-  
12                  ods 325A, 325B, and TO-15 or the most cur-  
13                  rent and best available version of such methods  
14                  approved or promulgated by the Environmental  
15                  Protection Agency; or

16                   (B) for each stationary source described in  
17                  paragraph (2), the best available method for  
18                  continuous, real-time measurement of air pol-  
19                  lutant concentrations.

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

22                   (A) not less than each of the 20 stationary  
23                  sources on the list published under subsection  
24                  (c)(1) that—

1 (i) emits the greatest volume of pol-  
2 lutants described in subsection (c)(3); or

3 (ii) causes the greatest health risk,  
4 based on the emissions of the pollutants  
5 described in subsection (c)(3) individually,  
6 as a group, or cumulatively, based on—

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

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

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

1 (dd) a new health risk assess-  
2 ment performed by the Administrator  
3 that—

4 (AA) follows the best avail-  
5 able science (including the most  
6 recent guidance from the Na-  
7 tional Academy of Sciences); and

8 (BB) considers, to the great-  
9 est extent practicable, with re-  
10 spect to the applicable source or  
11 facility, cumulative risks and im-  
12 pacts, increased vulnerability that  
13 results from socioeconomic dis-  
14 parities, multiple source expo-  
15 sure, and exposure in utero, in  
16 childhood, and through the age of  
17 85; and

18 (II) the most recent emission  
19 tests available to the Environmental  
20 Protection Agency or received in pub-  
21 lic comment, and any fence-line or am-  
22 bient monitoring data for which an  
23 Environmental Protection Agency-ap-  
24 proved data quality check has been  
25 performed; and

1 (B) any other stationary source on the list  
2 published under subsection (c)(1) that is regu-  
3 lated under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air  
4 Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)) and has had an ac-  
5 cidental release or incident that is required to  
6 be reported during the previous 5-year period  
7 under such section 112(r)(7) (42 U.S.C.  
8 7412(r)(7)); and

9 (C) any other stationary source on the list  
10 published under subsection (c)(1) for which ap-  
11 plication of the methods described in subpara-  
12 graph (A) alone will not be sufficient to monitor  
13 and report the pollutants described in sub-  
14 section (c)(3) that are emitted by that sta-  
15 tionary source.

16 (3) UPDATES.—

17 (A) APPROVED OR PROMULGATED METH-  
18 ODS.—The Administrator shall—

19 (i) not later than 270 days after the  
20 date of enactment of this Act, review and,  
21 after public notice and comment, update  
22 each approved or promulgated test method  
23 described in this section to add as many of  
24 the pollutants described in subsection  
25 (c)(3) as possible; and

1 (ii) otherwise strengthen the test  
2 methods described in clause (i) to support  
3 effective hazardous air pollutant measure-  
4 ment and the full implementation of this  
5 Act.

6 (B) NEW TEST METHODS.—

7 (i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18  
8 months after the date of enactment of this  
9 Act, the Administrator shall approve or  
10 promulgate, as applicable, any new test  
11 methods that are necessary to ensure effec-  
12 tive fenceline monitoring of all pollutants  
13 and sources described in this section, in-  
14 cluding—

15 (I) at least 1 method that rep-  
16 represents the best and most accurate  
17 form of continuous, real-time fenceline  
18 monitoring; and

19 (II) at least 1 method that rep-  
20 represents the best and most accurate  
21 form of multimetal monitoring.

22 (ii) UPDATES REQUIRED.—Not less  
23 frequently than once every 10 years, the  
24 Administrator shall review and, if nec-  
25 essary, after public notice and comment,

1                   strengthen or add new test methods that  
2                   meet the requirements under clause (i),  
3                   which shall be based on—

4                                 (I) the best available monitoring  
5                                 technologies; and

6                                 (II) the advice of staff of the En-  
7                                 vironmental Protection Agency re-  
8                                 sponsible for enforcement of this Act  
9                                 and other monitoring experts.

10           (e) MONITOR PLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE.—

11                   (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall,  
12                   after public notice and comment, place and main-  
13                   tain, or ensure placement and regular maintenance  
14                   of, all monitors required under this section to ensure  
15                   effective and reliable emissions measurement pursu-  
16                   ant to this section.

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

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

24                                 (B) a maintenance check is requested by a  
25                                 member of the public.



1 (B) to implement emissions measurements  
2 of any additional stationary sources as deter-  
3 mined under subsection (g).

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

8 (1) after public notice and comment, make a  
9 determination of whether to add or remove sources  
10 to the list published under subsection (e)(1)—

11 (A) to ensure compliance of such sta-  
12 tionary sources with existing emission stand-  
13 ards under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42  
14 U.S.C. 7412);

15 (B) to prevent and detect accidental re-  
16 leases;

17 (C) to protect the health of the commu-  
18 nities most exposed to the emissions of haz-  
19 ardous air pollutants from such stationary  
20 sources to the greatest extent possible; or

21 (D) to ensure the 100 highest-priority  
22 sources or facilities, based on the best available  
23 science and the most current data on health  
24 risks and impacts, have emissions measurement

1 systems in place for pollutants required to be  
2 monitored under this section; and

3 (2) publish a determination under paragraph  
4 (1) in the Federal Register.

5 (h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
6 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
7 \$146,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2023 and  
8 2024.

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

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

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

24 (2) for facilities in the source category that are  
25 required to submit risk management plans under

1 section 112(r)(7) of that Act (42 U.S.C.  
2 7412(r)(7)), require each facility to implement—

3 (A) continuous, real-time monitoring to  
4 provide for effective emergency response and  
5 provide information to prevent future releases;  
6 and

7 (B) emissions measurement, including  
8 fenceline monitoring, to provide for effective  
9 emergency response and provide information to  
10 prevent future releases;

11 (3) subject to subsection (e), establish a correc-  
12 tive action level at the fenceline for at least the top  
13 3 hazardous air pollutants that drive the cancer,  
14 chronic non-cancer, or acute risk for the source cat-  
15 egory;

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

18 (A) a root cause analysis;

19 (B) full remedial action to resolve the ex-  
20 ceedance and protect the most exposed or most  
21 vulnerable individuals potentially affected by  
22 the exceedance; and

23 (C) a public report that a violation of the  
24 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) has oc-  
25 curred; and

1           (5) treat any requirement imposed by the regu-  
2           lations under this section as a requirement under  
3           section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412)  
4           that is enforceable under section 113 of such Act  
5           (42 U.S.C. 7413).

6           (b) SOURCE CATEGORIES.—The source categories de-  
7           scribed in this subsection shall include—

8           (1) each category or subcategory of major  
9           sources or area sources that—

10           (A) contains—

11           (i) at least 1 of the stationary sources  
12           of hazardous air pollutants that are on the  
13           list published under section 3(c);

14           (ii) major sources or area sources  
15           identified in the most recent National  
16           Emissions Inventory of the Environmental  
17           Protection Agency as emitting a pollutant  
18           described in section 3(c)(3);

19           (iii) petroleum, chemical, petro-  
20           chemical, or plastics manufacturing  
21           sources, marine vessel loading operations,  
22           or other sources that are classified in 1 or  
23           more of North American Industry Classi-  
24           fication System codes 322, 324, 325, 326,  
25           331, 332, 339, 424, and 562; or

- 1 (iv) any other major source of fugitive  
2 hazardous air pollutant emissions for  
3 which the Environmental Protection Agen-  
4 cy is subject to a court-ordered or statu-  
5 tory deadline, engaged in a reconsideration  
6 proceeding, or subject to a court remand  
7 (or is likely within the 2-year period begin-  
8 ning on the date of enactment of this Act  
9 to become subject to such an obligation or  
10 action) to review and determine whether to  
11 revise the emissions standards that apply  
12 to that major source; or
- 13 (B) contains any stationary source that—
- 14 (i) is regulated under section  
15 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
16 7412(r)(7)); and
- 17 (ii) has had an accidental release or  
18 incident that is required to be reported  
19 during the previous 5-year period under  
20 such section 112(r) (42 U.S.C. 7412(r))  
21 and the regulations thereunder; and
- 22 (2) any other source category for which the Ad-  
23 ministrator determines that requiring fenceline mon-  
24 itoring would benefit public health or welfare.

1 (c) DETERMINATION OF BEST AVAILABLE FORM OF  
2 MONITORING.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in con-  
4 sultation with the Office of Air and Radiation, the  
5 Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance,  
6 the Office of Environmental Justice, and the Office  
7 of Research and Development, shall, for purposes of  
8 the regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection  
9 (a)—

10 (A) determine the best available form of  
11 emissions measurement, including continuous  
12 emissions monitoring and fenceline monitoring;  
13 and

14 (B) ensure the methods required under the  
15 regulations are at least as stringent as the most  
16 current Environmental Protection Agency-ap-  
17 proved or promulgated emission test or moni-  
18 toring method, including Methods 325A, 325B,  
19 and TO-15 (or the most current and best avail-  
20 able version of such methods approved or pro-  
21 mulgated by the Environmental Protection  
22 Agency).

23 (2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph  
24 (1)(B), the Administrator shall ensure that 1 or  
25 more of the methods described in or promulgated

1 under section 3 or subsection (d) (including  
2 multimetal monitoring) is included in the regulations  
3 promulgated pursuant to subsection (a) if that  
4 method is the best available method for 1 or more  
5 of the pollutants for which monitoring is required  
6 under this section.

7 (d) METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—For all stationary sources in  
9 the source categories described in subsection (b), as  
10 the best available fence-line monitoring method for  
11 those source categories, the Administrator may, in  
12 the regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection  
13 (a)—

14 (A) require application, implementation, or  
15 employment of optical remote sensing tech-  
16 nology to provide real-time measurements of air  
17 pollutant concentrations along an open-path; or

18 (B) provide an explanation of why applica-  
19 tion, implementation, or employment of 1 or  
20 more of the technologies described in subpara-  
21 graph (A) is not necessary—

22 (i) to ensure compliance with the  
23 emission standards established under the  
24 regulations promulgated pursuant to sub-  
25 section (d), (f), or (r) of section 112 of the

1 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), as appli-  
2 cable; or

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

6 (2) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COM-  
7 PLEXES.—

8 (A) DEFINITION OF MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR  
9 FACILITY COMPLEX.—In this paragraph, the  
10 term “multiple-source or facility complex”  
11 means 1 or more stationary sources co-located  
12 at the same site.

13 (B) MULTIPLE-SOURCE OR FACILITY COM-  
14 PLEX MONITORING.—In the regulations promul-  
15 gated pursuant to subsection (a), the Adminis-  
16 trator shall ensure that the best available form  
17 of monitoring for a multiple-source or facility  
18 complex that contains not less than 2 stationary  
19 sources in 1 or more of North American Indus-  
20 try Classification System codes 324, 325, and  
21 326, or a related chemical or petrochemical sec-  
22 tor, may be at least a combination of—

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

24 and

25 (ii) Method 325A and Method 325B.

1           (C) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out sub-  
2           paragraph (B), the Administrator may consider  
3           whether any other multiple-source or facility  
4           complexes should be required to employ the  
5           combined monitoring methods described in that  
6           subparagraph.

7           (e) PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH.—In promulgating  
8           the corrective action level for each of the hazardous air  
9           pollutants described in subsection (a)(3), the Adminis-  
10          trator shall—

11           (1) consider the best available science;

12           (2) take a precautionary approach to ensure  
13           that the owner or operator of the source or facility  
14           reduces the emissions of the source or facility to pre-  
15           vent harm if the measured concentration at the  
16           fenceline would, or is likely to—

17           (A) increase harm to public health or safe-  
18           ty (including through an increased health risk);

19           or

20           (B) reach a level that may result in short-  
21           term, long-term, or chronic human exposure to  
22           air pollution (including any fetal exposure that  
23           begins in utero) that increases the risk of—

1 (i) health harms resulting from odors,  
2 irritation, sensitizing effects, or any com-  
3 bination of those harms;

4 (ii) disease (including cancer and  
5 other illnesses); or

6 (iii) death; and

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

11 (f) MAINTENANCE AND PUBLIC REPORTING.—

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

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

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

20 (ii) submit regular reports to the Ad-  
21 ministrator that—

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

1 (II) describe the status of that  
2 measurement equipment; and

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

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

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

16 (2) VIOLATION.—In the regulations promul-  
17 gated under subsection (a), the Administrator  
18 shall—

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

23 (i) all exceedances of any corrective  
24 action level; and

1 (ii) all corrective action planned and  
2 taken; and

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

7 (3) PUBLIC REPORTING.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator  
9 shall make available on the website of the Envi-  
10 ronmental Protection Agency, in an accessible  
11 format that includes multiple languages—

12 (i) all emissions measurement plans  
13 and reports required under this section;

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

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

22 (I) a health reference level of the  
23 Administrator;

24 (II) a health reference level ap-  
25 proved by the Administrator; or

1 (III) the applicable corrective ac-  
2 tion level under subsection (a)(3).

3 (B) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The  
4 Administrator shall provide notice and receive  
5 public comment on the format and accessibility  
6 of the information required under subparagraph  
7 (A).

8 (C) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator  
9 shall publicize the information required under  
10 subparagraph (A) in each community that con-  
11 tains a source regulated under this section  
12 through not less than 2 of the most widely  
13 viewed local media formats for members of that  
14 community that live nearest the regulated  
15 source.

16 (g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
17 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
18 \$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

19 **SEC. 5. NAAQS MONITORING NETWORK.**

20 (a) DEPLOYMENT OF N CORE MULTIPOLLUTANT  
21 MONITORING STATIONS.—The Administrator shall re-  
22 quire the deployment of 80 additional NCore multipollut-  
23 ant monitoring stations.

24 (b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 3 years after the  
25 date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall en-

1 sure that all NCore multipollutant monitoring stations re-  
2 quired to be deployed under subsection (a) are—

3 (1) installed and integrated into the air quality  
4 monitoring system established pursuant to sections  
5 110(a)(2)(B) and 319 of the Clean Air Act (42  
6 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(B), 7619); and

7 (2) after installation, operated and maintained  
8 on a continuing basis.

9 (c) MONITORING RESULTS.—Monitoring results from  
10 NCore multipollutant stations deployed pursuant to sub-  
11 section (a) shall be used for—

12 (1) assessments of the compliance of areas with  
13 national ambient air quality standards;

14 (2) integrated science assessments in reviews of  
15 national ambient air quality standards promulgated  
16 under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
17 7409);

18 (3) evaluating disparities of pollution exposures  
19 within metropolitan areas; and

20 (4) such other purposes as the Administrator  
21 determines will promote the protection of public  
22 health from air pollution.

23 (d) LOCATIONS.—

24 (1) VULNERABLE POPULATIONS.—The Admin-  
25 istrator shall ensure that not less than 40 of the

1 NCore multipollutant monitoring stations required  
2 under subsection (a)—

3 (A) are not limited to metropolitan statis-  
4 tical areas with populations of 50,000 or great-  
5 er; and

6 (B) are sited in census tracts that each  
7 meet 1 or more of the following criteria, with  
8 the specific site selected consistent with Appen-  
9 dix D to part 58 of title 40, Code of Federal  
10 Regulations (as in effect on the date of enact-  
11 ment of this Act):

12 (i) The rates of childhood asthma,  
13 adult asthma, chronic obstructive pul-  
14 monary disease, heart disease, or cancer  
15 are at least 5 percent higher than the na-  
16 tional 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) Two or more major sources (as  
24 defined 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 pursuant to section  
11 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
12 7409).

13 (2) SITING DETERMINATIONS.—In determining  
14 and approving sites for NCore multipollutant moni-  
15 toring stations required under subsection (a), the  
16 Administrator shall—

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

22 (B) prioritize siting of the stations in cen-  
23 sus tracts or counties that the Administrator  
24 determines should be prioritized for siting based  
25 on—

1 (i) the potential for the levels of 1 or  
2 more air pollutants to be monitored by the  
3 stations to reach or exceed the level of the  
4 applicable national ambient air quality  
5 standard established pursuant to section  
6 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
7 7409);

8 (ii) the number of people who live,  
9 work, or recreate in the area or areas for  
10 which monitoring by the stations is reason-  
11 ably anticipated to be representative with  
12 respect to air quality and the proportion of  
13 those people who are at higher risk than  
14 the general population of adverse health ef-  
15 fects from the air pollutants monitored;

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

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

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

3 (i) provide public notice of proposed  
4 siting locations—

5 (I) in the Federal Register;

6 (II) by email to persons who have  
7 requested notice of proposed siting de-  
8 terminations;

9 (III) by news release; and

10 (IV) by posting on the public  
11 website of the Environmental Protec-  
12 tion Agency; and

13 (ii) provide an opportunity for public  
14 comment for not less than 30 days after  
15 the date of publication of the notice re-  
16 quired under clause (i) in the Federal Reg-  
17 ister.

18 (3) RELIANCE ON HYBRID METHODS.—In de-  
19 termining under paragraph (2)(B)(i) the potential  
20 for an air pollutant to reach or exceed the level of  
21 the applicable standard, the Administrator may rely  
22 on hybrid methods that combine information from  
23 multiple sources, including monitors, sensors, mod-  
24 eling, and satellites.

25 (e) ADDITIONAL AMBIENT MONITORS.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall de-  
2           ploy not fewer than 100 Federal reference method  
3           monitors or Federal equivalent method monitors for  
4           1 or more air pollutants for which national ambient  
5           air quality standards have been established pursuant  
6           to section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
7           7409) in areas—

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

10                   (B) within which the Administrator deter-  
11                   mines, after public notice and comment, that  
12                   adding those monitors is warranted—

13                           (i) to detect whether the area is in  
14                           nonattainment of the applicable national  
15                           ambient air quality standards; and

16                           (ii) to improve the publicly available  
17                           data on air quality for 1 or more of those  
18                           air pollutants (or precursors to those air  
19                           pollutants).

20           (2) SITING DETERMINATIONS.—In approving  
21           sites for new Federal reference method monitors or  
22           Federal equivalent method monitors required under  
23           this subsection, the Administrator shall prioritize  
24           siting of the stations in census tracts or counties in  
25           accordance with subsection (d)(2)(B).

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

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

11           (1) in coordination with the States, complete an  
12 assessment, which includes public input, on the sta-  
13 tus of all ambient air quality monitors that are part  
14 of Federal, State, or local networks and used for de-  
15 termining compliance with national ambient air  
16 quality standards; and

17           (2) submit to Congress and make available on  
18 the public website of the Environmental Protection  
19 Agency a report that includes—

20           (A) a list of all monitors identified under  
21 paragraph (1); and

22           (B) a schedule and plan to restore or re-  
23 place all monitors included in the list under  
24 subparagraph (A) to full operation not later  
25 than 16 months of the date of enactment of

1           this Act, except that the schedule and plan shall  
2           not apply to monitors—

3                   (i) that have been discontinued in ac-  
4                   cordance with section 58.14(c) of title 40,  
5                   Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect  
6                   on the date of enactment of this Act); and

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

9                   (II) for which a judicial challenge de-  
10                  scribed in subclause (I) has been fully re-  
11                  solved by a settlement or order that au-  
12                  thorizes discontinuation of such monitor.

13           (g) DESIGNATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the  
14           date on which data is received from a monitor sited pursu-  
15           ant to this section that demonstrates that an area that  
16           is designated pursuant to section 107(d)(1) of the Clean  
17           Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(1)) by the Administrator as  
18           in attainment or unclassifiable for an air pollutant is in  
19           violation of the applicable national ambient air quality  
20           standard, the Administrator shall redesignate pursuant to  
21           section 107(d)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7407(d)(3)) that  
22           area as in nonattainment for that pollutant unless the des-  
23           ignation is otherwise precluded under this Act.

24           (h) SATELLITE MONITORING.—

25                   (1) SATELLITE MONITORING DATA.—

1 (A) PROVISION OF SATELLITE DATA.—The  
2 Administrator may consult with the Adminis-  
3 trator of the National Aeronautics and Space  
4 Administration regarding data from the sat-  
5 ellites of the National Aeronautics and Space  
6 Administration for use in calculating design val-  
7 ues under any national ambient air quality  
8 standards for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

9 (B) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Ad-  
10 ministrator may promulgate regulations to  
11 specify procedures (including any modeling  
12 techniques) for using data described in subpara-  
13 graph (A) in combination with information from  
14 multiple sources, including monitors and mod-  
15 eling, to calculate the expected number of  
16 exceedances per year and the design values for  
17 PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> for purposes of determining  
18 compliance or noncompliance with the national  
19 ambient air quality standards for those pollut-  
20 ants.

21 (2) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RE-  
22 PORT.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may  
24 enter into an arrangement with the National  
25 Academy of Sciences under which the National

1 Academy of Sciences agrees to submit a report  
2 that describes the actions necessary, including  
3 new science and satellite assets to enable the  
4 contribution of satellite monitoring to the cal-  
5 culation of design values and nonattainment de-  
6 terminations under any national ambient air  
7 quality standards for ozone, oxides of nitrogen,  
8 and oxides of sulfur established pursuant to  
9 section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
10 7409).

11 (B) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

12 (i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than De-  
13 cember 31, 2023, the Administrator, in co-  
14 ordination with the Administrator of the  
15 National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-  
16 tration and the Administrator of the Na-  
17 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-  
18 tration, shall promulgate regulations that  
19 provide a plan for the use of satellite moni-  
20 toring data in calculating design values for  
21 the pollutants described in subparagraph  
22 (A).

23 (ii) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than  
24 January 1, 2027, the Administrator shall  
25 implement the plan required by clause (i)

1                   and provide for use of satellite data in cal-  
2                   culating design values for the pollutants  
3                   described in subparagraph (A).

4                   (3) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this sub-  
5                   section, the term “design value” means, for each  
6                   pollutant, the air quality statistic the Administrator  
7                   defines in part 50 (including appendices) of title 40,  
8                   Code of Federal Regulations, for comparison with  
9                   the relevant national ambient air quality standard  
10                  established under section 109 of the Clean Air Act  
11                  (42 U.S.C. 7409), regardless of whether the regula-  
12                  tion (including appendices) in part 50 of title 40,  
13                  Code of Federal Regulations, uses the term “design  
14                  value”.

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

20                         (1) the State provided, with respect to the State  
21                         monitoring plan—

22                                 (A) public notice;

23                                 (B) not less than 45 days for public com-  
24                                 ment; and

25                                 (C) an opportunity for public hearing; and

1 (2) the Administrator—

2 (A) proposes in the Federal Register to ap-  
3 prove or disapprove of the State monitoring  
4 plan;

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

8 (C) publishes in the Federal Register the  
9 final action on the proposal described in sub-  
10 paragraph (A).

11 (j) FUNDING.—

12 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—  
13 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out  
14 this section \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

15 (2) USES.—The Administrator—

16 (A) may use the amounts made available  
17 to carry out this section—

18 (i) to directly deploy new or replace-  
19 ment NCore multipollutant monitoring sta-  
20 tions required under subsection (a); or

21 (ii) to make grants under section 103  
22 or 105 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
23 7403, 7405) to State and local govern-  
24 ments for deployment and operation of the

1 NCore multipollutant monitoring stations  
2 required under subsection (a); and

3 (B) shall use not less than 5 percent, but  
4 not more than 10 percent, of the amounts made  
5 available to carry out this section to perform  
6 the maintenance and repairs necessary to re-  
7 store to operation NCore multipollutant moni-  
8 toring stations that are—

9 (i) as of the date of enactment of this  
10 Act, nonoperational; and

11 (ii) located in areas that are des-  
12 igned as in nonattainment of national  
13 ambient air quality standards under sec-  
14 tion 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
15 7409) for ozone or particulate matter.

16 **SEC. 6. SENSOR MONITORING.**

17 (a) DEPLOYMENT OF AIR QUALITY SENSORS.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after  
19 the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-  
20 trator—

21 (A) shall deploy, in accordance with the  
22 prioritization criteria described in section  
23 5(d)(2), not fewer than 1,000 air quality sen-  
24 sors, each of which shall cost not more than  
25 \$5,000;

1 (B) shall deploy such air quality sensors in  
2 clusters of not fewer than 5 in each of the cen-  
3 sus tracts or counties selected;

4 (C) before determining and approving sites  
5 for such air quality sensors, shall invite,  
6 through public notice and other means designed  
7 to reach communities disproportionately im-  
8 pacted by air pollution, proposals from or on  
9 behalf of residents of any community for the  
10 sites; and

11 (D) may contract with State and local air  
12 pollution control agencies to conduct sensor  
13 monitoring and report the results.

14 (2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph  
15 (1), the Administrator shall select sensors for de-  
16 ployment that—

17 (A) are available on the market at the time  
18 of purchase;

19 (B) the Administrator determines will pro-  
20 vide data of sufficient accuracy to provide a  
21 reasonable basis for determining whether the lo-  
22 cation in which the sensor is sited is or may be  
23 at risk of exceeding the applicable national am-  
24 bient air quality standard established pursuant

1 to section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.  
2 7409); and

3 (C) are the lowest cost available that meet  
4 the criteria of subparagraph (B).

5 (3) EXCEPTION TO COST LIMITATION.—Not-  
6 withstanding paragraph (1), if the Administrator de-  
7 termines in writing that a sensor model to measure  
8 a particular pollutant is not available on the market  
9 at a price at or below \$5,000 each, the Adminis-  
10 trator may spend an amount above \$5,000 to ac-  
11 quire such sensor model so long as the Adminis-  
12 trator complies with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of  
13 paragraph (2).

14 (b) POLLUTANTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each air quality sensor de-  
16 ployed pursuant to subsection (a) shall measure  
17 ozone, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, oxides of nitrogen, or sulfur dioxide.

18 (2) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall  
19 determine which pollutant or air pollutants an air  
20 quality sensor deployed pursuant to subsection (a)  
21 shall monitor based on the pollution sources affect-  
22 ing the area in which the sensor is to be deployed.

23 (c) DETERMINATION AND INSTALLATION.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months  
25 after the date on which an air quality sensor de-

1       ployed pursuant to subsection (a) has been moni-  
2       toring air quality data for 1 year, the Administrator  
3       shall determine whether data from the air quality  
4       sensors deployed in the applicable census tract or  
5       county shows air pollution levels over the 1-year pe-  
6       riod ending on the date of the determination that  
7       reached 98 percent of the level of the national ambi-  
8       ent air quality standard under section 109 of the  
9       Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409) for any air pollut-  
10      ant.

11           (2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator  
12      makes a determination under paragraph (1) that an  
13      air pollutant described in subsection (b)(1) met the  
14      threshold described in that paragraph, the Adminis-  
15      trator shall, not later 180 days after the date of the  
16      determination, ensure that Federal reference method  
17      monitors or Federal equivalent method monitors are  
18      installed and in operation within that census tract or  
19      county for each pollutant that met the threshold.

20           (3) EXCEPTIONS.—The Administrator shall  
21      waive the requirement of paragraph (2) if the Ad-  
22      ministrator finds, within the 180-day period de-  
23      scribed in such paragraph, and after providing no-  
24      tice and an opportunity for public comment, that  
25      based on clear and convincing evidence—

1 (A) the measurements from the sensor or  
2 sensors supporting the determination described  
3 in paragraph (2) were so inaccurate as to pro-  
4 vide no reasonable basis for finding that levels  
5 of the relevant pollutant reached 98 percent of  
6 the level of the national ambient air quality  
7 standard under section 109 of the Clean Air  
8 Act (42 U.S.C. 7409) for the relevant pollutant;  
9 or

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

18 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
19 of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than  
20 every 6 years thereafter, the Administrator shall report  
21 on additional areas of decision-making where data from  
22 low-cost air quality sensors may be relevant and useful.

23 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
24 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
25 \$6,000,000.

1 **SEC. 7. DATA REQUIREMENT.**

2       To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall in-  
3 tegrate the data collected through the programs estab-  
4 lished under this Act into the EJSCREEN mapping tool  
5 of the Environmental Protection Agency or a relevant,  
6 similar mapping and screening tool.