

**DRAFT**

**Section 309 STIP-2 Project**

**Model SIP Template for  
Section 309 of the Regional Haze Rule**

**March 11, 2003**



**WRAP Air Manager's Committee**  
[www.wrapair.org](http://www.wrapair.org)

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# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## A. Overview of the Section 309 STIP-2 Project

The STIP-2 Project was established to provide a model for preparing Section 309 State and Tribal Implementation Plans of the Regional Haze Rule (40 CFR 51.309). The Project addresses both state and tribal needs separately by drafting two templates. The template for states is referred to as the “Model SIP”, and is included in this document. The template for tribes is referred to as the “Model TIP” and is scheduled to be completed in May 2003. Both templates include general language and other elements that are necessary in obtaining U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval of regional haze implementation plans. The templates are intended to be “working” documents that will allow states and tribes to easily insert additional but appropriate language in their plans. The templates also list each of the 309 regulatory requirements, provide a general description of each requirement, and summarize the pertinent Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) policies and technical support documentation while discerning where this documentation should be inserted in an implementation plan.

As a result of recommendations developed by the Grand Canyon Transport Visibility Commission in 1996, nine western states within the transport region (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming) have the option to follow Section 51.308 or Section 51.309 of the Regional Haze Rule. For those states choosing to follow Section 51.309, they must submit to the EPA by December 31, 2003, a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for protecting 16 federal Class I areas<sup>1</sup> on the Colorado Plateau. Indian tribes within the same transport region<sup>2</sup> have the option of submitting a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP), but are not held to the same deadlines or other requirements for which states must comply.

Preparation of the 309 SIP and TIP will be a major undertaking by States and Tribes due to the large amount of technical support documentation that will be needed. Section 309 of the Regional Haze Rule contains specific requirements for stationary and mobile sources, fire, dust, and pollution prevention. Recognizing that States and Tribes have limited resources to effectively organize this information under a SIP or TIP, the Air Managers Committee of the WRAP saw a need for a model SIP and TIP that could be used for preparing 309 Implementation Plans. The Model SIP was patterned after the SIP/TIP Template developed by the WESTAR Regional Haze SIP Development Working Group in 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> The 16 federal Class I areas are as follows:  
Arches National Park, Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness, Bryce Canyon National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Capital Reef National Park, Flat Tops Wilderness, Grand Canyon National Park, Maroon Bells Wilderness, Mesa Verde National Park, Mt. Baldy Wilderness, Petrified Forest National Park, San Pedro Parks Wilderness, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Weminuche Wilderness, West Elk Wilderness, Zion National Park.

<sup>2</sup> There are currently 211 federal recognized tribes within the transport region.

1 The Model SIP contained in this document includes 12 chapters based on each requirement  
2 in Section 309. Each chapter contains four sections: (1) the actual rule language; (2) a  
3 description of the rule requirement and how states will meet the requirement, using WRAP  
4 work products; (3) the template language that states can use in their regional haze SIP; and  
5 (4) a summary all WRAP reports and documents prepared to help states meet the  
6 applicable rule requirement. At the end of the Model SIP are four appendices: (1) a  
7 master list of each appendix referenced in the template language, and a summary of what  
8 information is needed in each appendix; (2) the complete regulatory text for stationary  
9 source 309 requirements, not included in Chapter C; (3) a list of regional haze rule  
10 definitions that states may want to include in their SIPs; and (4) EPA's completeness  
11 criteria for SIPs and TIPs, from 40 CFR, Appendix V to Part 51.  
12

13 The Model SIP was developed by Brian Finneran with the Oregon Department of  
14 Environmental Quality. The Model TIP is currently being developed by Rosanne Sanchez  
15 with the New Mexico Environment Department. Assistance to both efforts is being  
16 provided by Tom Moore (WRAP Technical Coordinator) who assembled the Technical  
17 Support Document (TSD) for the WRAP, and a working group of state, tribal and EPA  
18 representatives, known as the STIP-2 Working Group<sup>3</sup>  
19

## 20 **B. Relation to the Model TIP**

21  
22 Since much of the Model SIP is intended to help states meet Section 309 requirements by  
23 the December 31, 2003 SIP submission deadline, a separate Model TIP was created for  
24 tribes. The Model TIP closely resembles the Model SIP, but contains additional  
25 background information on the Regional Haze Rule and other information to assist tribes in  
26 preparing regional haze TIPs.  
27

28 Implementation of the Regional Haze Rule is currently optional for tribes. Tribes may  
29 adopt TIPs that include all of the Section 308 or 309 provisions of the Regional Haze Rule  
30 (as required of states in their SIPs), or only those provisions that they believe applicable to  
31 their specific situation. This authority is provided for under the Tribal Clean Air Act  
32 Authority (40 CFR part 49), also known as the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR), which allows  
33 EPA to treat tribes in the same manner as states for purposes of implementing air quality  
34 programs under the Clean Air Act. The TAR allows tribes to implement programs as they  
35 are developed, rather than in accordance with statutory deadlines. This independence  
36 means that regional haze strategies selected by tribes are not dependent upon the strategies  
37 selected by the state or states in which the tribe is located.  
38

39 The Model TIP is scheduled to be completed in May 2003.  
40  
41

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<sup>3</sup> Members of the STIP Working Group: Theresa Pella, Rita Trujillo, Steve Arnold, Jan Miller, Tina Jenkins, John Cox, Lewis McLeod, Lisa Riener, Joe Kordzi, Laurie Ostrand, Wienke Tax, Steve Body, Bob Gruenig, Bill Grantham, Don Arkell, Bob Lebens, Lee Alter, Patrick Cummins

1           **C. Relation to the Regional Technical Support Document**  
2

3           The regional Technical Support Document (TSD) summarizes key information from  
4           WRAP technical forums and committees related to Section 309 of the Regional Haze Rule.  
5           This technical information is to be used by states and tribes for preparing SIPs and TIPs.  
6           Underlying the key information presented in the chapters of the TSD are the contractor  
7           reports prepared for the WRAP and technical memoranda. The analytical work described  
8           in the TSD evaluates the visibility improvement associated with regional strategies and  
9           programs, but does not describe specific state or tribal control strategies and regulatory  
10          programs. The Model SIP and TIP, and the TSD are to be used jointly by states and tribes  
11          in preparing regional haze implementation plans. As a result, throughout the Model SIP  
12          are important references to the technical information in the TSD needed to address each  
13          Regional Haze Rule requirement. The TSD was prepared by Tom Moore, the Technical  
14          Coordinator of the WRAP, and is available at [www.wrapair.org](http://www.wrapair.org), or on CD-ROM.

1 **II. BACKGROUND ON THE REGIONAL HAZE RULE**

2  
3  
4 **A. Introduction**

5  
6 Regional haze is air pollution that is transported long distances and reduces visibility in  
7 national parks and wilderness areas across the country. Over the years this haze has  
8 reduced the visual range from 145 kilometers (90 miles) to 24-50 kilometers (15-31 miles)  
9 in the East, and from 225 kilometers (140 miles) to 56-145 kilometers (35-90 miles) in the  
10 West. The pollutants that create this haze are sulfates, nitrates, organic carbon, elemental  
11 carbon, and soil dust. Human-caused haze sources include industry, motor vehicles,  
12 agricultural and forestry burning, and windblown dust from roads and farming practices.  
13

14 In 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued regulations to address  
15 regional haze in 156 national parks and wilderness areas across the country. These  
16 regulations were published in the Federal Register on July 1, 1999 (64 FR 35714). The goal  
17 of the Regional Haze Rule (RHR) is to eliminate human-caused visibility impairment in  
18 national parks and wilderness areas across the country. It contains strategies to improve  
19 visibility over the next 60 years, and requires states to adopt implementation plans.  
20

21 EPA’s RHR provides two paths to address regional haze. One is *40 CFR 51.308 (Section*  
22 *308)*, and requires most states to develop long-term strategies out to the year 2064. These  
23 strategies must be shown to make “reasonable progress” in improving visibility in Class I  
24 areas inside the state and in neighboring jurisdictions. The other is *40 CFR 51.309*  
25 *(Section 309)*, and is an option for nine states - Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,  
26 Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming - and the 211 Tribes located within  
27 those States to adopt regional haze strategies for the period from 2003 to 2018. These  
28 strategies are based on recommendations from the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport  
29 Commission, for protecting the 16 Class I areas in the Colorado Plateau area. Adopting  
30 these strategies constitutes reasonable progress until 2018. These same strategies can also  
31 be used by the nine western states and tribes to protect the other Class I areas within their  
32 own jurisdiction.  
33

34 *Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)* is one of the main provisions in the RHR. It  
35 applies to certain industrial sources built between 1962 and 1977. Section 308 requires  
36 states to identify BART-eligible sources, estimate the expected visibility improvements,  
37 and conduct a cost/benefit analysis to determine BART for each eligible source. Section  
38 309 provides an alternative method of satisfying the 308 BART requirement by setting  
39 voluntary SO2 emission reductions for BART sources, with a backup market trading  
40 program if the SO2 reduction milestones are not met. This alternative to BART in Section  
41 309 is referred to as the Annex. SO2 reductions in the Annex have been demonstrated to  
42 be “better than BART”.  
43

44 The early stages to the development of the RHR are described in the following sections  
45 beginning with the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, the Grand Canyon Visibility  
46 Transport Commission, and the Western Regional Air Partnership.

1 **B. 1977 Clean Air Act**

2  
3 In 1977, Congress amended the Clean Air Act to include provisions to protect the scenic  
4 vistas of the nation’s national parks and wilderness areas. In these amendments, Congress  
5 declared as a national visibility goal:

6  
7 The prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing impairment  
8 of visibility in mandatory class I Federal areas which impairment results from  
9 man-made air pollution.

10  
11 To address this goal, the EPA developed regulations to reduce the impact of large industrial  
12 sources on nearby Class I areas. It was recognized at the time that regional haze, which  
13 comes from a wide variety of sources that may be located far from a Class I area, was also  
14 a part of the visibility problem. However, monitoring networks and visibility models were  
15 not yet developed to the degree necessary to understand the causes of regional haze.

16  
17 **C. Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission**

18  
19 Amendments to the Clean Air Act in 1990 created the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport  
20 Commission (GCVTC). The Commission was given the charge to assess the currently  
21 available scientific information pertaining to adverse impacts on visibility from potential  
22 growth in the region, identify clean air corridors, and recommend long-range strategies for  
23 addressing regional haze. The GCVTC completed significant technical analyses and  
24 developed recommendations to improve visibility in the 16 mandatory federal Class I areas  
25 on the Colorado Plateau. The Commission found that visibility impairment on the  
26 Colorado Plateau was caused by a wide variety of sources and pollutants. A  
27 comprehensive strategy was needed to address all of the causes of regional haze. The  
28 GCVTC submitted these recommendations to EPA in a report dated June 1996 for  
29 consideration in rule development. These recommendations were:

30  
31 **Air Pollution Prevention.** Air pollution prevention and reduction of per capita pollution was a  
32 high priority for the Commission. The Commission recommended policies based on energy  
33 conservation, increased energy efficiency and promotion of the use of renewable resources for  
34 energy production.

35  
36 **Clean Air Corridors.** Clean air corridors are key sources of clear air at Class I areas, and the  
37 Commission recommended careful tracking of emissions growth that may affect air quality in these  
38 corridors.

39  
40 **Stationary Sources.** For stationary sources, the Commission recommended closely monitoring the  
41 impacts of current requirements under the Clean Air Act and ongoing source attribution studies.  
42 Regional targets for SO2 emissions from stationary sources should be set, starting in 2000. If these  
43 targets are exceeded, this will trigger a regulatory program, probably including a regional cap and  
44 market-based trading.

45  
46 **Areas In And Near Parks.** The Commission's research and modeling showed that a host of  
47 identified sources adjacent to parks and wilderness areas, including large urban areas, have  
48 significant visibility impacts. However, the Commission lacked sufficient data regarding the

1 visibility impacts of emissions from some areas in and near parks and wilderness areas. In general,  
2 the models used by the Commission were not readily applicable to such areas. Pending further  
3 studies of these areas, the Commission recommended that local, state, tribal, federal, and private  
4 parties cooperatively develop strategies, expand data collection, and improve modeling for reducing  
5 or preventing visibility impairment in areas within and adjacent to parks and wilderness areas.  
6

7 **Mobile Sources.** The Commission recognized that mobile source emissions are projected to  
8 decrease through about 2005 due to improved control technologies. The Commission recommended  
9 capping emissions at the lowest level achieved and establishing a regional emissions budget, and  
10 also endorsed national strategies aimed at further reducing tailpipe emissions, including the so-  
11 called 49-state low emission vehicle, or 49-state LEV.  
12

13 **Road Dust.** The Commission's technical assessment indicated that road dust is a large contributor  
14 to visibility impairment on the Colorado Plateau. As such, it requires urgent attention. However,  
15 due to considerable skepticism regarding the modeled contribution of road dust to visibility  
16 impairment, the Commission recommended further study in order to resolve the uncertainties  
17 regarding both near-field and distant effects of road dust, prior to taking remedial action. Since this  
18 emissions source is potentially such a significant contributor, the Commission felt that it deserved  
19 high priority attention and, if warranted, additional emissions management actions.  
20

21 **Emissions from Mexico.** Mexican sources are also shown to be significant contributors,  
22 particularly of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, data gaps and jurisdictional issues made this a difficult  
23 issue for the Commission to address directly. The Commission recommendations called for  
24 continued bi-national collaboration to work on this problem, as well as additional efforts to  
25 complete emissions inventories and increase monitoring capacities. These matters should receive  
26 high priority for regional and national action.  
27

28 **Fire.** The Commission recognized that fire plays a significant role in visibility on the Plateau. In  
29 fact, land managers propose aggressive prescribed fire programs aimed at correcting the buildup of  
30 biomass due to decades of fire suppression. Therefore, prescribed fire and wildfire levels are  
31 projected to increase significantly during the studied period. The Commission recommended the  
32 implementation of programs to minimize emissions and visibility impacts from prescribed fire, as  
33 well as to educate the public.  
34

35 **Future Regional Coordinating Entity.** Finally, the Commission believed there was a need for an  
36 entity like the Commission to oversee, promote, and support many of the recommendations in their  
37 report. To support that entity, the Commission developed a set of recommendations addressing the  
38 future administrative, technical and funding needs of the Commission or a new regional entity. The  
39 Commission strongly urged the EPA and Congress to provide funding for these vital functions and  
40 give them a priority reflective of the national importance of the Class I areas on the Colorado  
41 Plateau.  
42

## 43 **D. Western Regional Air Partnership**

44

45 The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) was established in 1997 as the successor  
46 organization of the GCVTC. The WRAP is charged with coordinating and overseeing the  
47 implementation of the Commission recommendations, as well as developing the technical  
48 and policy work that states and tribes in the West will need to implement the RHR. The  
49 WRAP is designed as a stakeholder-based organization. States, tribes, federal agencies,  
50 environmental groups, and industry representatives work in a cooperative process to

1 develop recommendations that meet the environmental goals in the most effective way.  
2 Since 2000, much of the work being conducted by the committees and forums of the  
3 WRAP have focused on identifying what information will be needed for Section 309 SIPs  
4 and TIPS.

### III. SECTION 309 REQUIREMENTS AND TEMPLATE LANGUAGE

#### A. Projection of Visibility Improvement

##### 1. Regulatory Language

**51.309(d)(2) Projection of visibility improvement.** For each of the 16 mandatory Class I areas located within the Transport Region State, the plan must include a projection of the improvement in visibility conditions (expressed in deciviews, and in any additional ambient visibility metrics deemed appropriate by the State) expected through the year 2018 for the most and least impaired days, based on implementation of all measures as required in the Commission report and the provisions of this section. The projection must be made in consultation with other Transport Region States with sources which may be reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment in the relevant Class I area. The projection may be based on a satisfactory regional analysis.

##### 2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement

The requirement for projection of visibility improvement is discussed on page 35751 of the Preamble to the RHR. This projection of visibility improvement is only for the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. States will need to list each of the 16 Class I areas and show the visibility improvement for each one. This requirement applies to all transport region states; those that have one or more of the 16 Class I areas within their borders, as well as those that have none. The projection of visibility improvement needs to show the improvement in visibility from 1996 (the baseline year) to 2018, for the best and worst 20% days. Coordination will be needed between transport region states to ensure the same projections of visibility improvement are reflected in the SIPs. The projections should be described in deciview. The technical analysis of visibility improvement can be found in the TSD, summarized below in Section 4. This analysis is based on regional modeling of the application of all 309 control strategies. States do not need to show their individual state contribution to the 16 Class I areas in their SIP, just the regional contribution.

##### 3. Template Language

###### A. Projection of visibility improvement.

*(a) Applicable Class I areas.* This projection of visibility improvement covers the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau, as defined in 40 CFR 51.309(b)(1).

*(b) Projected visibility improvement.* Pursuant to 51 CFR § 309(d)(2), Tables 1 and 2 below indicate the projected visibility improvement in deciviews for each of the 16 Class I areas, from the baseline year of 1996 through December 31, 2018. This projection was made for the 20% worst days and 20% best days, and is expressed in deciview (dV). The technical work was conducted by the WRAP Regional Modeling Center which evaluated the visibility improvements resulting from the application of the following Section 309 regional haze control strategies and programs: (1) SO<sub>2</sub> Annex milestones; (2) regional pollution prevention; (3) enhanced smoke management programs; (4) **describe any others**

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8

– see chapter 2 of the TSD. See Appendix A of this implementation plan for the complete description of the control strategies and technical/modeling analysis.

**Table 1. Projected Visibility Improvement at the 16 Colorado Plateau Class I Areas in 2018 on the Average 20% Worst Days, resulting from implementation of “All §309 Control Strategies”.**

Colorado Plateau Class I Area	State	Modeling Results			
		1996 - 20% Worst Days' Visibility (dV) (Base Case)	2018 - 20% Worst Days' Visibility (dV) (Base Case - all controls “on the books” as of 2002)	2018 - 20% Worst Days' Visibility (dV) (All §309 Control Strategies except Optimal Smoke Management)	2018 - 20% Worst Days' Visibility (dV) (All §309 Control Strategies including Optimal Smoke Management)
Grand Canyon National Park	AZ				
Mount Baldy Wilderness	AZ				
Petrified Forest National Park	AZ				
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness	AZ				
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP Wilderness	CO				
Flat Tops Wilderness	CO				
Maroon Bells Wilderness	CO				
Mesa Verde National Park	CO				
Weminuche Wilderness	CO				
West Elk Wilderness	CO				
San Pedro Parks Wilderness	NM				
Arches National Park	UT				
Bryce Canyon National Park	UT				
Canyonlands National Park	UT				
Capital Reef National Park	UT				
Zion National Park	UT				

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**Table 2. Projected Visibility Improvement at the 16 Colorado Plateau Class I Areas in 2018, on the Average 20% Best Visibility Days, resulting from implementation of “All §309 Control Strategies”.**

Colorado Plateau Class I Area	State	Modeling Results			
		1996 - 20% Best Days' Visibility (dV) (Base Case)	2018 - 20% Best Days' Visibility (dV) (Base Case - all controls “on the books” as of 2002)	2018 - 20% Best Days' Visibility (dV) (All §309 Control Strategies except Optimal Smoke Management)	2018 - 20% Best Days' Visibility (dV) (All §309 Control Strategies including Optimal Smoke Management)
Grand Canyon National Park	AZ				
Mount Baldy Wilderness	AZ				
Petrified Forest National Park	AZ				
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness	AZ				
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP Wilderness	CO				
Flat Tops Wilderness	CO				
Maroon Bells Wilderness	CO				
Mesa Verde National Park	CO				
Weminuche Wilderness	CO				
West Elk Wilderness	CO				
San Pedro Parks Wilderness	NM				
Arches National Park	UT				
Bryce Canyon National Park	UT				
Canyonlands National Park	UT				
Capital Reef National Park	UT				
Zion National Park	UT				

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**4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

Chapter 2 of the TSD describes the control strategies and programs modeled for improvement of visibility by 2018. Appendix B of the TSD describes the full suite of GCVTC control strategies evaluated.

1 **B. Clean Air Corridors**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(3) Treatment of Clean Air Corridors.** The plan must describe and provide for  
6 implementation of comprehensive emission tracking strategies for clean-air corridors to ensure that  
7 the visibility does not degrade on the least-impaired days at any of the 16 Class I areas. The  
8 strategy must include:

9  
10 (i) An identification of clean-air corridors. The EPA will evaluate the State's identification of such  
11 corridors based upon the reports of the Commission's Meteorology Subcommittee and any future  
12 updates by a successor organization;

13  
14 (ii) Within areas that are clean-air corridors, an identification of patterns of growth or specific sites of  
15 growth that could cause, or are causing, significant emissions increases that could have, or are  
16 having, visibility impairment at one or more of the 16 Class I areas.

17  
18 (iii) In areas outside of clean-air corridors, an identification of significant emissions growth that  
19 could begin, or is beginning, to impair the quality of air in the corridor and thereby lead to visibility  
20 degradation for the least impaired days in one or more of the 16 Class I areas.

21  
22 (iv) If impairment of air quality in Clean Air Corridors is identified pursuant to paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)  
23 and (iii) of this section, an analysis of the effects of increased emissions, including provisions for  
24 the identification of the need for additional emission reductions measures, and implementation of  
25 the additional measures where necessary.

26  
27 (v) A determination of whether other Clean Air Corridors exist for any of the 16 Class I areas. For  
28 any such Clean Air Corridors, an identification of the necessary measures to protect against future  
29 degradation of air quality in any of the 16 Class I areas.

30  
31 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

32  
33 The requirements for Clean Air Corridors (CACs) are discussed on page 35751 of the  
34 Preamble to the RHR. CACs are geographic areas located within transport region states  
35 that contribute to good visibility in the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. The  
36 GCVTC Meteorological Subcommittee studied these areas, and the Commission  
37 recommended that emissions there be tracked in order to protect the good visibility (least-  
38 impaired) days in the 16 Class I areas. If the tracking shows increases in emissions, then  
39 states are required to assess whether this increase could impact the clean air days, and  
40 implement emission reduction measures to protect the clean days if necessary.

41  
42 The clean air corridor as described in the Grand Canyon Commission Report covered a  
43 large portion of the West (nearly all of Nevada, and large portions of Oregon, Idaho, and  
44 Utah) which encompasses several Indian nations. In order to promote coordination  
45 among states, tribes, and EPA, it may be desirable to include a description of tribal lands  
46 located within the state's CAC, and to describe consultation efforts that have been  
47 undertaken to integrate emissions inventories and to develop consistent policies.

48  
49 The CAC requirements can be summarized as follows:  
50

- 1           1. Adopt a comprehensive emissions tracking program for tracking all visibility  
2           impairing pollutants within the CAC.
- 3
- 4           2. Identify the boundary of CAC.
- 5
- 6           3. Within the CAC, identify overall emissions growth or specific areas of emissions  
7           growth that could be significant enough to result in visibility impairment at one or  
8           more of the 16 Class I areas.
- 9
- 10          4. Outside the CAC, identify significant emissions growth that could impact air  
11          quality inside the corridor, and thereby lead to visibility impairment in any of the 16  
12          Class I areas.
- 13
- 14          5. If the above emission growth assessments inside and outside the CAC show  
15          visibility impairment in the CAC, conduct an analysis of the potential impact in the  
16          16 Class I areas, and determine if additional emission control measures are needed,  
17          and how these measures would be implemented.
- 18
- 19          6. Indicate if any other CACs exist, and if others are found identify necessary  
20          measures to protect against future degradation of visibility in the 16 Class I areas.
- 21

22          All transport region states and tribes, not just within the CAC, need to address the above  
23          CAC requirements. Most requirements apply to all the states, but there are some  
24          differences based on whether a state is within the CAC or not. For the comprehensive  
25          emissions tracking program, all states will need to describe the system that has been  
26          developed for this purpose by the WRAP. States within the CAC will need to indicate that  
27          emissions in their portion of the CAC will be tracked. All states will need to show the  
28          boundary of the CAC and describe the assessments of emissions growth inside and outside,  
29          using the WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors and the technical analysis in the  
30          TSD. Both the policy paper and technical analysis are summarized in Section 4 below.  
31          States that are within the CAC will also need to describe by county the portion of the CAC  
32          in their state. States outside the CAC will need to indicate that no CAC exists within their  
33          state. Finally, all states will need to summarize the finding in the WRAP CAC paper that  
34          no “other CACs” exist.

### 36          **3. Template Language**

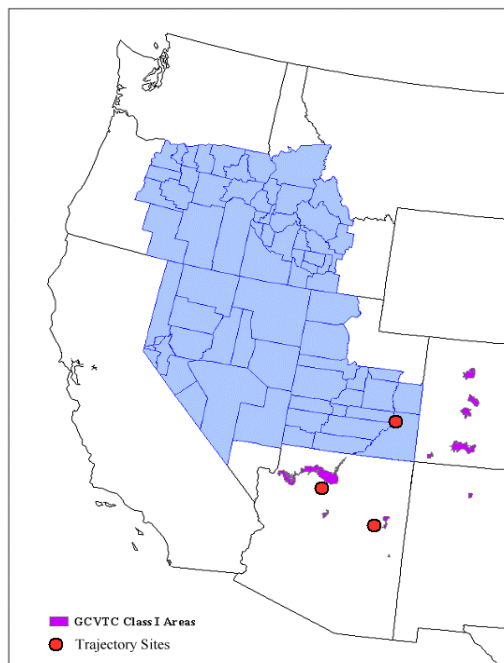
#### 37          B. Treatment of Clean Air Corridors

38          (a) *Comprehensive emissions tracking program.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(3), a  
39          comprehensive emissions tracking system has been established to track emissions within  
40          portions of Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, that have been identified as part of the Clean  
41          Air Corridor, as specified in (b) below, to ensure that visibility is not degraded on the least-  
42          impaired days in any of the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. This comprehensive  
43          emissions tracking system was developed by the WRAP to assist the above states in  
44          meeting this requirement. **[For Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah]** The State of [name]  
45          will provide the WRAP with annual emissions data from within the portion of the CAC in  
46          47

1 [state name] using this tracking system. **[For all transport states]** Appendix B-1 of this  
2 implementation plan describes the comprehensive emissions tracking system, and the  
3 process by which the WRAP will summarize annual emission trends in order to identify  
4 any significant emissions growth that could lead to visibility degradation in the 16 Class I  
5 areas. Included in this summary will be an assessment of whether any significant  
6 emissions growth has occurred within the Clean Air Corridor, in accordance with (c)  
7 below.

8  
9 (b) *Identification of Clean Air Corridors.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(3)(i), the State of  
10 [name] has identified a Clean Air Corridor, as indicated in the map provided below. This  
11 Clean Air Corridor was identified using studies conducted by the Meteorological  
12 Subcommittee of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission, and then updated by  
13 the WRAP based on an assessment described in the *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air*  
14 *Corridors*, and related technical analysis conducted by the WRAP. **[following applies to**  
15 **Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah only]** As the map below indicates, part of the Clean  
16 Air Corridor lies within the State of [name], and includes the following counties: **[list**  
17 **here]**. The comprehensive emissions tracking system described above in (a) shall track  
18 emissions within these counties. Appendix B-2 of this implementation plan summarizes  
19 the *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors* and technical work associated with this  
20 identification of the Clean Air Corridor.

21  
22 **Map of the Clean Air Corridor in the Transport Region**  
23



24  
25 (c) *Patterns of growth within the Clean Air Corridor.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(3)(ii),  
26 the State of [name] has determined, based on the *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air*  
27 *Corridors* and technical analysis conducted by the WRAP, that inside the Clean Air  
28 Corridor identified in (b) there is no significant emissions growth occurring at this time that  
29 is causing significant visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau.  
30

1 See Appendix B-2 of this implementation plan for further details of emissions growth  
2 assessment conducted by the WRAP. Future emissions growth will be tracked in  
3 accordance with the comprehensive emissions tracking system in (a) above. The WRAP  
4 will summarize annual emission trends within the corridor and make an assessment of  
5 whether any significant emissions growth has occurred within the corridor.  
6

7 (d) *Patterns of growth outside the Clean Air Corridor.* Pursuant to 40 CFR  
8 51.309(d)(3)(iii), the State of [name] has determined, based on the *WRAP Policy Paper on*  
9 *Clean Air Corridors* and technical analysis conducted by the WRAP, that outside the Clean  
10 Air Corridor identified in (b) there is no emissions growth occurring at this time that is  
11 impairing air quality within the Clean Air Corridor sufficient to cause any visibility  
12 impairment in any of the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. See Appendix B-2 of  
13 this implementation plan for further details of emissions growth assessment conducted by  
14 the WRAP. As part of the WRAP's annual summary of emission trends within the  
15 corridor, an assessment will be made of emission and monitoring data trends outside the  
16 Clean Air Corridor, in order to determine if significant emissions growth is occurring  
17 outside the corridor that could be impairing air quality within the corridor, and resulting in  
18 visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas. See Appendix B-2 for additional details on  
19 this assessment process.  
20

21 (e) *Actions if impairment inside or outside the Clean Air Corridor occurs.* The State of  
22 [name], in coordination with other transport region states and tribes, will review the  
23 WRAP's annual summary of emission trends within the Clear Air Corridor and whether  
24 any significant emissions growth was identified within the corridor in accordance with (c)  
25 above, or was identified outside the corridor, in accordance with (d) above. If significant  
26 emissions growth was identified, the State of [name] in coordination with other transport  
27 region states and tribes, will conduct or seek WRAP assistance in conducting an analysis of  
28 the effects of this emissions growth in terms of possible impact on air quality within the  
29 corridor and possible degradation of the least-impaired days in any of the 16 Class I areas  
30 of the Colorado Plateau. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(3)(iv), if this analysis finds that  
31 this growth is causing visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas, the State of [name] in  
32 coordination with other transport states and tribes will evaluate the need for additional  
33 emission reduction measures, and identify an implementation schedule for such measures,  
34 if needed. The implementation of any additional emission measures shall be coordinated  
35 with all appropriate transport region states and tribes, on a mutually agreed upon timetable,  
36 and reported to EPA in accordance with the periodic progress reports required under 40  
37 CFR 51.309(d)(10)(i).  
38

39 (f) *Other Clean Air Corridors.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(3)(v), the State of [name]  
40 has concluded that no other Clean Air Corridors can be identified at this time. This finding  
41 is based on the review of work conducted by the Meteorological Subcommittee of the  
42 Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission on Clean Air Corridors, as described in  
43 the *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors*. See Appendix B-2 of this  
44 implementation plan for further description of this finding. Although no formal update on  
45 this finding is required, the State of [name] recognizes that future modeling or monitoring  
46 data may indicate other possible Clean Air Corridors exist. The State of [name] will notify

1 EPA if there is evidence to support such a finding in the future, and take appropriate action  
2 pursuant to this requirement.  
3

#### 4 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

5  
6 See Chapter 3 of the TSD Development Plan for the technical work conducted in support  
7 of the *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors*.  
8

9 The *WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors* addresses all requirements related to  
10 identifying the boundary of the clean air corridor, projections of emissions growth inside  
11 and outside the boundary, and if other corridors exist. This paper was based on the work of  
12 the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission Meteorological Subcommittee, and  
13 updated with 1996 inventories used by WRAP. The paper found that there is only one  
14 clean air corridor, and concludes that patterns of growth in and adjacent to the corridor are  
15 not causing significant emissions increases, and consequently no adverse visibility impact  
16 on any of the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. The paper found that only 4%  
17 emissions growth was likely to occur, as compared to the GCVTC work that indicated it  
18 would take at least a 25% increase to result in perceptible visibility impact (0.7 deciview).  
19 Because no impairment of air quality in the corridor was identified, no further visibility  
20 analysis or additional emission reduction measures are needed now, but will be re-  
21 evaluated in 2008. The WRAP policy paper calls for a tracking system for emissions in  
22 and adjacent to the corridor and a report every five years comparing emissions with the  
23 1996 baseline.

1 **C. Stationary Sources**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(4) Implementation of stationary source reductions.** The first implementation plan  
6 submission must include:

7  
8 **NOTE: The following are proposed revisions to 51.309(d)(4) currently in the Federal**  
9 **Register (67 FR 30418) not yet approved as of the date of this draft.**

10  
11 (i) Sulfur dioxide milestones consistent with paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

12  
13 (ii) Monitoring and reporting of sulfur dioxide emissions. The plan submission must include  
14 provisions requiring the annual monitoring and reporting of actual stationary source sulfur dioxide  
15 emissions within the State. The monitoring and reporting data must be sufficient to determine  
16 whether a 13 percent reduction in actual emissions has occurred between the years 1990 and  
17 2000, and for determining annually whether the milestone for each year between 2003 and 2018 is  
18 exceeded, consistent with paragraph (h) (2) of this section. The plan submission must provide  
19 for reporting of these data by the State to the Administrator and to the regional planning  
20 organization consistent with paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

21  
22 (iii) Criteria and Procedures for a Market Trading Program. The plan must include the criteria and  
23 procedures for activating a market trading program within 5 years consistent with paragraph (h)(3)  
24 of this section if an applicable milestone is exceeded. The plan must also provide for  
25 implementation plan assessments of the program in the years 2008, 2013, and 2018.

26  
27 (iv) Provisions for market trading program compliance reporting consistent with paragraph (h)(3) of  
28 this section.

29  
30 (v) Provisions for stationary source NOX and PM. The plan submission must include a report which  
31 assesses emissions control strategies for stationary source NOX and PM, and the degree of  
32 visibility improvement that would result from such strategies. In the report, the State must evaluate  
33 and discuss the need to establish emission milestones for NOX and PM to avoid any net increase  
34 in these pollutants from stationary sources within the transport region, and to support potential  
35 future development and implementation of a multipollutant and possibly multisource market-based  
36 program. The plan submission must provide for an implementation plan revision, containing any  
37 necessary long-term strategies and BART requirements for stationary source PM and NOX  
38 (including enforceable limitations, compliance schedules, and other measures) by no later than  
39 December 31, 2008.

40  
41 **NOTE: The following is a portion of new rule section 51.309(h) (see Appendix B for**  
42 **complete citation) currently proposed in the Federal Register (67 FR 30418) not yet**  
43 **approved as of the date of this draft.**

44  
45 **51.309(h) Emissions Reduction Program for Major Industrial Sources of Sulfur Dioxide.**

46 The first implementation plan submission must include a stationary source emissions reduction  
47 program for major industrial sources of sulfur dioxide that meets the following requirements:

48  
49 (1) **Regional sulfur dioxide milestones.** The plan must include the milestones in Table 1, and  
50 provide for the adjustments in paragraphs 51.309(h)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Table 1  
51 follows:

52 (i) Adjustment for States and Tribes Which Choose Not to Participate in the Program, and for Tribes  
53 that choose to opt into the program after the 2003 deadline.

54 (ii) Adjustment for Future Operation of Copper Smelters.

- (iii) Adjustments for changes in emission monitoring or calculation methods.
- (iv) Adjustments for changes in flow rate measurement methods.
- (v) Adjustments for illegal emissions.
- (vi) Adjustment based upon program audits.
- (vii) Adjustment for individual sources opting into the program.

**(2) Requirements for monitoring, record keeping and reporting of actual annual emissions of sulfur dioxide.**

- (i) Sources included in the program.
- (ii) Documentation of emissions calculation methods.
- (iii) Record keeping.
- (iv) Completion and submission of emissions reports.
- (v) Exceptions reports.
- (vi) Reporting of emissions for the Mohave Generating Station for the years 2003 through 2006.
- (vii) Special provision for the year 2013.

**(3) Annual comparison of emissions to the milestone.**

- (i) The implementation plan must provide for a comparison each year of annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the region against the appropriate milestone. In making this comparison:
- (ii) Beginning with an initial public review draft report due December 31, 2004 that makes the comparison for the year 2003 milestone, the implementation plan must provide ...
- (iii) The implementation plan must provide for a final determination...
- (iv) Special considerations for year 2012 report.
- (v) Independent review.

**(4) Market trading program.**

- (i) Allowances.
- (ii) Compliance with allowances.
- (iii) Emissions quantification protocols.
- (iv) Monitoring and Record keeping.
- (v) Tracking system.
- (vi) Authorized account representative.
- (vii) Annual report.
- (viii) Allowance transfers.
- (ix) Emissions banking.
- (x) Penalties.
- (xi) Provisions for periodic evaluation of the trading program.

**(5) What other provisions are required for the program?** The implementation plan must provide for:

- (i) Permitting of affected sources.
- (ii) Integration with other programs.

## **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

The requirements for stationary sources are discussed on pages 35751-35752 in the Preamble to the RHR. Section 309 originally contained two sets of requirements for controlling emissions from stationary sources. A third set of requirements has been recently proposed. *Section 309(f)* required submitting an Annex to the GCVTC's report that contained SO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction milestones showing steady and continuous emissions reductions between 2003-2018 greater than would be achieved by applying BART (see Appendix B for the complete rule citation). The Annex was submitted to EPA in September 2000. *Section 309(d)(4)* required tracking emissions to ensure the SO<sub>2</sub>

1 milestones in the Annex were met, and implementing a backstop market trading program if  
2 the milestones were not met. A new *Section 309(h)* has been proposed as a supplement to  
3 the Annex, and contains requirements related to adjusting the SO<sub>2</sub> milestones, determining  
4 annual compliance with the milestones, and key trading program elements. A description  
5 of the requirements in Section 309(h) are discussed starting on page 30420 of the Preamble  
6 in *Revisions to the Regional Haze Rule*, 67 FR 30418, May 6, 2002. This proposed  
7 rulemaking also contains some minor revisions to Section 309(d)(4) and 309(f).  
8

9 The following summarizes Section 309(d)(4) and the new Section 309(h), and how the two  
10 are related:  
11

- 12 1. Section 309(d)(4)(i) requires SO<sub>2</sub> milestones in the SIP. Section 309(h)(1) contains the  
13 actual SO<sub>2</sub> milestones for each year from 2003 to 2018, and includes provisions for  
14 making adjustments to these milestones if necessary.
- 15 2. Section 309(d)(4)(ii) requires monitoring and reporting of actual stationary source SO<sub>2</sub>  
16 emissions in order to ensure the SO<sub>2</sub> milestones are met. The data must be sufficient to  
17 verify a 13 percent in actual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions between 1990 and 2000. The SIP must  
18 commit to reporting to the WRAP as well as to EPA. Section 309(h)(2) specifies that  
19 monitoring and reporting starts in 2003, and applies to all sources with actual SO<sub>2</sub>  
20 emissions over 100 tons per year. Section 309(h)(2) also contains provisions how to  
21 document emission calculations, record keeping, and other reporting requirements.
- 22 3. Section 309(d)(4)(iii) requires the SIP contain criteria and procedures for activating the  
23 trading program within 5 years if an annual milestone is exceeded, and provide  
24 assessments in 2008, 2013, and 2018. Section 309(h)(3) describes the mechanism for  
25 comparing emissions to the milestones using annual emission reports, and that a  
26 regional planning organization like the WRAP can be perform this function. It also  
27 includes requirements for public and independent review.
- 28 4. Section 309(d)(4)(iv) requires the SIP contain reporting provisions related to  
29 determining compliance with the market trading program, and references the reporting  
30 process identified in Section 309(h)(3).
- 31 5. Section 309(h)(4) identifies all the elements that need to be included in the market  
32 trading program (allowances, compliance with allowances, protocols for quantifying  
33 emissions, monitoring and record keeping, a tracking system, an authorized account  
34 representative, an annual report, allowance transfers, banking, penalties, and periodic  
35 program review).
- 36 6. Section 309(h)(5) identifies other provisions for the trading program (permitting of  
37 affected sources and integration into other programs).
- 38 7. Section 309(d)(4)(v) requires submittal of a report to EPA that evaluates the need for  
39 NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emission control strategies, the degree of visibility improvement that  
40 would result from such strategies, and whether milestones are needed to avoid any net  
41 increase in these pollutants.  
42

43 To assist states in meeting requirements 1-6 above, the WESTAR Model Rule/MOU  
44 Working Group has developed three documents to be used by states and tribes for  
45 incorporating into the implementation plan all elements related to tracking emissions to  
46 determine compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> milestones, and triggering/implementing the market

1 trading program if the milestones are not met. These three products are *Western Emissions*  
2 *Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model SIP/TIP*, *Western Emissions Budget (WEB)*  
3 *Trading Program Model Rule*, and *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Memorandum of*  
4 *Understanding*. Each of these documents is described below under Section 4. In  
5 addition, the WRAP's Market Trading Forum has been developing support documents  
6 related to specific elements in the market trading program, such as allocations, monitoring  
7 protocols, and critical mass (number of states needed to participate). To assist states in  
8 meeting requirement 7 above, the WRAP Market Trading Forum is also preparing a report  
9 assessing the need for NOx and PM emission control strategies.

### 11 **3. Template Language**

#### 13 C. Implementation of Stationary Source Reductions.

15 (a) *Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Milestones*. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(4)(i), the State of  
16 [name], shall participate with other 309 states and tribes in a stationary source emissions  
17 reduction program for major industrial sources of sulfur dioxide, consistent with the  
18 regional SO2 milestones in Table 1 of 40 CFR 51.309(h)(1), and any adjustments to the  
19 SO2 milestones, consistent with the tables and requirements in 40 CFR 51.309(h)(1). The  
20 State of [name] shall follow the SO2 milestones and the procedures for making any  
21 adjustments to the milestones that are identified in the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB)*  
22 *Trading Program Model SIP/TIP* document, developed by the WESTAR Model  
23 Rule/MOU Working Group, which is described in Appendix C-1 and attached to this  
24 implementation plan.

26 (b) *Monitoring and Reporting of SO2 emissions*. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(4)(ii), the  
27 State of [name] shall conduct monitoring and reporting of actual stationary source  
28 emissions over 100 tons per year of SO2, in order to determine compliance with the SO2  
29 milestones, consistent with 40 CFR 51.309(h)(2), for the period of 2003 to 2018. The  
30 monitoring and reporting shall be coordinated with other states and tribes that participate in  
31 Section 309, in accordance with the provisions identified in the *Western Emissions Budget*  
32 *(WEB) Trading Program Model SIP/TIP* document, described in Appendix C-1 and  
33 attached to this implementation plan. The State of [name] intends to work cooperatively  
34 with participating states and tribes to designate a tracking system administrator within the  
35 WRAP, who will perform tracking and accounting functions, including the preparation of  
36 an annual regional emission and milestone report. This report shall be used by states and  
37 tribes for demonstrating compliance with the SO2 emission milestones. Results from  
38 monitoring and reporting for the years 1990 to 2000, as described in Appendix C-1, show a  
39 13 percent reduction in actual emissions has occurred, as required in 40 CFR  
40 51.304(d)(4)(ii).

42 (c) *Criteria and Procedures for the Market Trading Program*. Pursuant to 40 CFR  
43 51.309(d)(4)(iii), the State of [name] has included in this implementation plan the criteria  
44 and procedures needed for activating a market trading program within 5 years if the  
45 exceedance of any annual SO2 milestone. The procedural and review requirements  
46 associated with making the annual milestone determination shall be consistent with the

1 requirements in 40 CFR 51.309(h)(3). The State of [name] has designated the WRAP with  
2 the task of making this annual determination, in accordance with 40 CFR 51.309(h)(3)(ii).  
3 The State of [name] shall in the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program*  
4 *Model SIP/TIP* document, as described in Appendix C-1 and attached to this  
5 implementation plan.

6  
7 *(d) Provisions for Market Trading Program Compliance Reporting.* Pursuant to 40 CFR  
8 51.309(d)(4)(iv), if the market trading program is triggered, the State of [name] shall  
9 ensure that compliance reporting is consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR  
10 51.309(h)(3). The compliance reporting conducted by the State of [name] shall be in  
11 accordance with the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model SIP/TIP*  
12 document, described in Appendix C-1 and attached to this implementation plan.

13  
14 *(e) Implementation of a Market Trading Program.* If the annual milestone determination  
15 required under (c) above shows that a milestone has been exceeded, the State of [name]  
16 shall activate and implement a market trading program, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(h)(4).  
17 This trading program shall also be consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR 51.309(h)(5).  
18 Implementation of the trading program shall be in accordance with the provisions of the  
19 *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model SIP/TIP* document, as  
20 described in Appendix C-1 and attached to this implementation plan. The State of [name]  
21 shall also adopt regulatory provisions that will subject all 100 ton and greater SO<sub>2</sub> sources  
22 in the state to the requirements of this trading program. The provisions of this trading  
23 program will be in accordance with the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading*  
24 *Program Model Rule* document, as described in Appendix C-2 and attached to this  
25 implementation plan. Sources subject to this trading program shall submit to the State a  
26 Compliance Certification report that shows that source operated in compliance with the  
27 SO<sub>2</sub> allocation limitation.

28  
29 *(f) Assessment of need for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM milestones.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(4)(v),  
30 the State of [name] has evaluated the need for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emission control strategies, the  
31 degree of visibility improvement expected, and whether such milestones are needed to  
32 avoid any net increase in these pollutants. This evaluation was made by the WRAP  
33 Market Trading Forum for all transport region states. **Summarize the findings of the**  
34 **WRAP report here.** A complete description of this report is provided in Appendix C-3 of  
35 this implementation plan. **If the findings of the WRAP report recommend NO<sub>x</sub> and PM**  
36 **control strategies, describe what action your state will take related to the 2008 SIP**  
37 **revision.**

#### 38 39 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

40  
41 See Chapter 4 of the TSD Development Plan for the following technical reports and  
42 analysis related to *Stationary Sources*: (1) a summary of the modeling results comparing  
43 BART with the uncertainty to the SO<sub>2</sub> Annex milestones; (2) summary of the NO<sub>x</sub> and PM  
44 sensitivity modeling results; and (3) summary of the method for tracking and reporting  
45 stationary source emissions covered in the backstop trading program, through the WRAP  
46 emissions data system.

1 The following documents were developed by the WESTAR Model Rule/MOU Working  
2 Group:

3  
4 1. The *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model SIP/TIP* document  
5 provides states and tribes with the regulatory language that goes into their implementation  
6 plans which describes how SO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be tracked, compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub>  
7 milestone determined, and the overall framework for the backstop cap-and-trade program.  
8 It commits the state or tribe to monitor emissions and participate in annual regional  
9 assessments to compare the emissions levels against regional milestones. If and when a  
10 milestone is exceeded, the Model SIP/TIP describes the process states and tribes will  
11 undertake to participate in a regional trading program. This includes allocating tradeable  
12 allowances to sources subject to the trading program, and, through the assistance of a  
13 regional Tracking System Administrator, implement a trading regime to allow emissions  
14 trading among subject sources across state/tribal boundaries.

15  
16 2. The *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model Rule* document  
17 provides the rule that applies to stationary sources if the trading program is triggered,  
18 which state and tribes must adopt and put into their implementation plans. It provides the  
19 regulatory structure for >100 ton SO<sub>2</sub> sources subject to the trading program, and identifies  
20 applicability, allowance allocation and trading procedures, recordkeeping, and other  
21 elements of the trading program. It directs subject sources to register with a regional  
22 Tracking System Administrator, operating under state and tribal authority.

23  
24 3. The *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Memorandum of*  
25 *Understanding (MOU)* is a statement of the state and tribal understanding of the conditions  
26 for participating in the annual milestone assessment and participation in a backstop trading  
27 program if a milestone is exceeded. The MOU is not enforceable but instead serves as an  
28 additional supporting document for EPA that the states and tribes are working together  
29 toward a common regional goal.

30  
31 4. The WRAP report *Investigation of NO<sub>x</sub> and PM Control Strategies from Stationary*  
32 *Sources in the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Region [may not be the final title]*  
33 identifies the need for control strategies for stationary sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and PM, and the  
34 degree of visibility improvement that would result, and whether milestones similar to the  
35 SO<sub>2</sub> milestone should be adopted. It uses current air quality modeling capabilities to  
36 estimate the visibility impact of across-the-board increases and decreases in stationary  
37 source NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions. It also includes an assessment of current and forthcoming  
38 pollution control technologies and practices, their costs, and their control efficiencies. This  
39 part of the report provides a more “bottom-up” perspective of how future control strategies  
40 might look. The report also includes a conceptual model of regional haze in the West and  
41 how stationary sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and PM “fit in”. This model, based on the most recent  
42 peer-reviewed scientific literature, provides a unifying theme to the report and frames the  
43 issue more broadly than the other parts, thereby providing a reference for future analyses  
44 that must address NO<sub>x</sub> and PM BART requirements for the SIP revision due in 2008.

1 **D. Mobile Sources**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(5) Mobile sources.** The plan submission must provide for:

6  
7 **PLACEHOLDER: REQUIREMENTS 1-4 BELOW MAY BE REVISED BY EPA**

8  
9 (i) Statewide inventories of current annual emissions and projected future annual emissions of  
10 VOC, NOX, SO2, elemental carbon, organic carbon, and fine particles from mobile sources for the  
11 years 2003 to 2018. The future year inventories must include projections for the year 2005, or an  
12 alternative year that is determined by the State to represent the year during which mobile source  
13 emissions will be at their lowest levels within the State.

14  
15 (ii) A determination whether mobile source emissions in any areas of the State contribute  
16 significantly to visibility impairment in any of the 16 Class I Areas, based on the statewide inventory  
17 of current and projected mobile source emissions.

18  
19 (iii) For States with areas in which mobile source emissions are found to contribute significantly to  
20 visibility impairment in any of the 16 Class I areas:

21  
22 (A) The establishment and documentation of a mobile source emissions budget for any such area,  
23 including provisions requiring the State to restrict the annual VOC, NOX, SO2, elemental and  
24 organic carbon, and/or fine particle mobile source emissions to their projected lowest levels, to  
25 implement measures to achieve the budget or cap, and to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

26  
27 (B) An emission tracking system providing for reporting of annual mobile source emissions from the  
28 State in the periodic implementation plan revisions required by paragraph (d)(10) of this section.  
29 The emission tracking system must be sufficient to determine the States' contribution toward the  
30 Commission's objective of reducing emissions from mobile sources by 2005 or an alternate year  
31 that is determined by the State to represent the year during which mobile source emissions will be  
32 at their lowest levels within the State, and to ensure that mobile source emissions do not increase  
33 thereafter.

34  
35 (iv) Interim reports to EPA and the public in years 2003, 2008, 2013, and 2018 on the  
36 implementation status of the regional and local strategies recommended by the Commission Report  
37 to address mobile source emissions.

38  
39 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

40  
41 The requirements for mobile sources are discussed on page 35752 in the Preamble to the  
42 RHR. The RHR requires states to address the contribution of mobile sources to visibility  
43 impairment in the Colorado Plateau 16 Class I areas. These requirements for mobile  
44 sources are as follows:

45  
46 **PLACEHOLDER – THIS DESCRIPTION POSSIBLY SUBJECT TO CHANGE – SEE**  
47 **NOTE BELOW**

- 48  
49 1. States must provide current and projected future annual emissions inventories for  
50 VOC, NOX, SO2, elemental carbon, organic carbon, and fine particles, covering  
51 2003 to 2018. The future year projections must identify 2005 or an alternate year  
52 that is projected to have the lowest mobile source emissions within the state.

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2. A determination must be made if mobile source emissions from any area of the state is contributing significantly to regional haze in the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau.
3. If mobile sources are found to contribute significantly, then the State must do the following:
  - a. Establish a mobile source emissions budget for the area causing the impact. This emissions budget must be documented, and must restrict annual VOC, NOX, SO<sub>2</sub>, elemental and organic carbon, and/or fine particle emissions to their projected lowest levels. A provision must be included that shows how compliance with the emissions budget will be achieved.
  - b. Establish a mobile source emission tracking system for reporting annual emissions in periodic SIP revisions. The tracking system must be able to show that mobile source emissions will be held to the lowest level identified by the state.
4. Section 309 SIPs must provide an update on the implementation of any regional and local mobile source strategies implemented within the state, related to the GCVTC 1996 recommendations on mobile sources. Progress reports in 2008, 2013, and 2018 must also include such updates.

**NOTE:** The WRAP is presently proposing to EPA to drop the requirements in 309(d)(5)(ii) and (iii) related to determining if mobile sources are significant contributors, and replace it with a requirement to track emissions instead. This would include modifying 309(d)(5)(i) to require a showing of continuous emission reductions from 2003-2018. This proposal to EPA is based on that fact Section 309(d)(5) was based on modeling done in 1994-1995 by the GCVTC, which showed mobile source emissions reaching a low point in 2005, then increasing across the region. The WRAP has determined, using updated mobile source emissions models (both on-road and off-road) and new federal engine and fuel standards, that total mobile source emissions will continue to steadily decline through 2018. (This is described in Chapter 5 of the TSD.) Given the outdated requirement for a mobile source emissions budget for urban areas, WRAP is working with EPA to clarify that the emissions data management system (EDMS) to be developed by December 2003 will satisfy the requirements of 51.309(d)(5). Under the EDMS states must track on-road and off-road mobile source emissions and include the status of such in future SIP periodic reports. In addition, WRAP is coordinating a regional effort to evaluate and encourage demonstration projects and retrofit programs to reduce on-road and off-road emissions during the phase-in periods of the federal standards.

The requirement in 309(d)(5)(iv) would remain. This is for states to provide updates on the implementation of regional and local mobile source emissions strategies, per the GCVTC recommendations, if this information is available. This applies to the 2003 SIP, and future

1 progress reports in 2008, 2013, and 2018. These recommendations can be found on pages  
2 41-45 of the GCVTC's 1996 *Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas*

3  
4 **3. Template Language**

5  
6 **PLACEHOLDER – TEMPLATE SECTIONS (a) and (b), and (d) thru (f) POSSIBLY**  
7 **SUBJECT TO CHANGE. SECTION (c) REMAINS THE SAME.**

8  
9 *(a) Actual and projected statewide inventory for mobile source emissions.* Pursuant to  
10 requirements in 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(i), a statewide inventory of baseline and future year  
11 mobile source emissions has been compiled for the years 2003 to 2018. Table [ ] below  
12 summarizes these emissions, and indicates the year mobile source emissions are projected  
13 to be at their lowest level within the state.

14  
15 Table [ ]: Statewide Mobile Source Emissions

16

Year	VOC	NOx	SO <sub>2</sub>	EC	OC	PM
1996						
2003						
2008						
2013						
2018						
2005 or "lowest year"						

17  
18 *(b) Contribution to Visibility Impairment Finding.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(ii),  
19 the State of [name] has determined, with assistance from the WRAP, that mobile sources  
20 within [state name] <do> <do not> contribute significantly to visibility impairment within  
21 the <any of the> Colorado Plateau 16 Class I areas. This finding of <no> visibility  
22 impairment from mobile sources is described in Appendix D-1 of this implementation plan.

23  
24 *(c) Interim Implementation Status Reports.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(iv), the State  
25 of [name] will submit periodic progress reports in 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2018 on the status  
26 of implementation of adopted regional and local strategies recommended by the  
27 Commission Report to address mobile source emissions.

28  
29 Appendix D-2 of this state implementation plan contains the 2003 interim report for the  
30 State of [name].

31  
32 **If there is a finding of impairment per (b), then add (d) thru (f) below:**

33  
34 *(d) Mobile Source Emissions Budget.* Based on the finding in (b) above, the State of  
35 [name] has established a mobile source emissions budget for the \_\_\_\_\_ area of  
36 the state causing the visibility impairment in the Colorado Plateau, as described in

Appendix D-1. The calculation of this emissions budget is described in Appendix D-3 of this implementation plan. . Table [ ] below summarizes the emissions budget for \_\_\_\_\_ area. **Add more tables if there is more than one area causing the visibility impairment.** Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(iii)(A), this emissions budget restricts the pollutants listed to the lowest projected levels, or the year 20??.

Table [ ]: Mobile Source Emissions Budget  
Tons per Year

Year	VOC	NOx	SO <sub>2</sub>	EC	OC	PM
20??						

(e) *Compliance with Emissions Budget.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(iii)(A), the State of [name] will rely on a combination of national, state, and local measures to ensure compliance with the mobile source emissions budget. These measures are discussed in Appendix D-3.

(f) *Mobile Source Emissions Tracking System.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(5)(iii)(B), an emissions tracking system has been established for reporting annual mobile source emission trends, in order to ensure that these emissions will be reduced their projected lowest levels as identified in Table [ ] and will remain at that level or lower into the future. This tracking system was developed by and will be maintained by the WRAP, and is described in Appendix D-3.

[Incorporate a description of the emissions tracking system here.]

#### 4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents

##### D. Mobile sources.

See Chapter 5 of the TSD for the following technical reports and analysis related to *Mobile Sources*: (1) projected mobile source emission trends from 1996 to 2018, and modeling results; (2) present technical analysis addressing significance determination (related to outcome of proposal to EPA to drop significance determination requirement).

See (date) WRAP letter to EPA entitled *Significance of Mobile Source Emissions for the Purpose of Section 309 of the Regional Haze*. This letter recommends to EPA to eliminate the requirements in 309(d)(5)(ii) and (iii) related to determining if mobile sources are a significant contributor, and instead modify 309(d)(5)(i) to require a showing of continuous emission reductions from 2003-2018.

See the GCVTC's *Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas*, pages 41-45, for the list of regional and local mobile source emissions strategies identified by the GCVTC, that states need to address under 309(d)(5)(iv) in terms of providing updates on their implementation.

1 **E. Fire Programs**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(6) Programs related to fire.** The plan must provide for:

6  
7 (i) Documentation that all Federal, State, and private prescribed fire programs within the State  
8 evaluate and address the degree visibility impairment from smoke in their planning and application.  
9 In addition the plan must include smoke management programs that include all necessary  
10 components including, but not limited to, actions to minimize emissions, evaluation of smoke  
11 dispersion, alternatives to fire, public notification, air quality monitoring, surveillance and  
12 enforcement, and program evaluation.

13  
14 (ii) A statewide inventory and emissions tracking system (spatial and temporal) of VOC, NOX,  
15 elemental and organic carbon, and fine particle emissions from fire. In reporting and tracking  
16 emissions from fire from within the State, States may use information from regional data-gathering  
17 and tracking initiatives.

18  
19 (iii) Identification and removal wherever feasible of any administrative barriers to the use of  
20 alternatives to burning in Federal, State, and private prescribed fire programs within the State.

21  
22 (iv) Enhanced smoke management programs for fire that consider visibility effects, not only health  
23 and nuisance objectives, and that are based on the criteria of efficiency, economics, law, emission  
24 reduction opportunities, land management objectives, and reduction of visibility impact.

25  
26 (v) Establishment of annual emission goals for fire, excluding wildfire, that will minimize emission  
27 increases from fire to the maximum extent feasible and that are established in cooperation with  
28 States, tribes, Federal land management agencies, and private entities.

29  
30 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

31  
32 These requirements for fire sources are discussed on page 35753 in the Preamble to the  
33 RHR. The rule defines fire as "wildfire, wildland fire (including prescribed natural fire),  
34 prescribed fire, and agricultural burning conducted and occurring on Federal, State, and  
35 private wildlands and farmlands." While most of the requirements for fire below apply to  
36 "all fire", some only address "prescribed fire", and are so noted. These requirements are as  
37 follows:

38  
39 1. Document that all federal, state and private *prescribed fire* programs in your state have  
40 a mechanism in place for addressing the degree of visibility impairment in the 16 Class  
41 I areas caused by prescribed burning in your state. Must also ensure that your  
42 *prescribed fire* smoke management programs have at least the following seven  
43 elements: actions to minimize emissions, evaluation of smoke dispersion, alternatives  
44 to fire, public notification, air quality monitoring, surveillance and enforcement, and  
45 program evaluation.

46  
47 2. Adopt a statewide inventory and emissions tracking system for the five major pollutant  
48 types emitted from *all fire sources*.

- 1 3. Identify administrative barriers to the use of non-burning alternatives in all *prescribed*  
2 *fire* programs in the State, and describe how removing such barriers might be feasible.  
3
- 4 4. Adopt an Enhanced Smoke Management Program for *all fire sources* in the State.  
5
- 6 5. Establish annual emission goals for all fire sources except wildfire that will minimize  
7 emission increases.  
8

9 The WRAP Fire Emission Joint Forum has developed numerous policies and guidance  
10 documents that states and tribes can use to address each of the above requirements. These  
11 are described below in Section 4, along with the technical work related to fire that is  
12 summarized in the TSD.  
13

14 To address the requirements related to reviewing the prescribed fire programs in your state,  
15 here's the type of assessment that is needed:  
16

17 (1) do the programs currently have provisions which address preventing visibility impacts  
18 in the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau? If not, determine if such provisions are  
19 needed (for instance, a transport region state like Oregon is a long distance from Colorado  
20 Plateau, and adding such provisions may be unnecessary);  
21

22 (2) do the programs have the 7 basic elements listed in the rule? Since these are considered  
23 the "minimum" components to a smoke management program, all of these elements need  
24 to be included; and  
25

26 (3) do these programs contain all 9 elements, as identified in the Enhanced Smoke  
27 Management Program Policy? While states need to adopt an ESMP, there is flexibility as  
28 to the level of ESMP needed. See the ESMP Policy description in Section 4 below.  
29

30 It should be noted that there are two places under 309(d)(6) where states may choose to  
31 address their own Class I areas in the 2003 SIP, rather than waiting until the 2008 SIP.  
32 Under 309(d)(6)(i), states must document that all smoke management programs address  
33 "the degree of visibility impairment from smoke" (suggesting all Class I areas). Also  
34 under the Enhanced Smoke Management Program requirement in 309(d)(6) (iv), it says  
35 states must "consider visibility effects" (suggesting all Class I areas). In both cases, these  
36 requirements apply only to the 16 Class I areas. However, state may want to consider  
37 doing their own Class I areas at the same time.  
38

39 In terms of the other requirements for emissions tracking, alternatives to burning, and  
40 annual emissions goals, the description of the policies below in Section 4 indicates how  
41 states go about meeting each of these requirements.  
42

### 43 **3. Template Language**

#### 44 E. Programs Related to Fire.

45  
46

1 (a) *Definition of “fire”*. 40 CFR 51.309(b)(4) of the regional haze rule defines fire as  
2 “wildfire, wildland fire (including prescribed natural fire), prescribed fire, and agricultural  
3 burning conducted and occurring on Federal, State, and private wildlands and farmlands.”  
4 Except where “prescribed fire” is noted, the term “fire” shall apply to the sources identified  
5 herein. **PLACEHOLDER – Reference to the WRAP Fire Classification Policy here**  
6

7 (b) *Prescribed Fire Program Evaluation*. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6)(i), the State of  
8 [name] has evaluated all Federal, State, and private prescribed fire programs in the state,  
9 based on the potential to contribute to visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas of the  
10 Colorado Plateau, and how visibility protection from smoke is addressed in planning and  
11 operation. The State of [name] relied upon the WRAP report *Assessing Status of*  
12 *Incorporating Smoke Effects into Fire Planning and Operation* as a guide for making this  
13 evaluation. The State of [name] has also evaluated whether these prescribed fire programs  
14 contain the following elements: actions to minimize emissions; evaluation of smoke  
15 dispersion; alternatives to fire; public notification; air quality monitoring; surveillance and  
16 enforcement; and program evaluation. Appendix E-1 describes the results of these  
17 evaluations in detail.  
18

19 **Provide a summary here of (1) the results of the above evaluations, and (2) any**  
20 **smoke management improvements made or planned to be made to the prescribed**  
21 **fire programs in your state to meet this requirement.**  
22

23 As a result of these evaluations, the State of [name] is making the following changes to the  
24 smoke management programs listed below.  
25

26 (c) *Emissions Inventory and Tracking System*. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6)(ii), an  
27 emissions inventory and tracking system has been established for fire sources within the  
28 state of [name] for the following pollutants: VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, elemental and organic carbon,  
29 and fine particulate. The State of [name] will implement an emissions tracking system  
30 developed by the WRAP, and that follows the WRAP *Fire Tracking System Policy*, which  
31 identifies a process for gathering the essential post-burn activity information necessary to  
32 consistently calculate emissions and uniformly assess fire impact on regional haze. This  
33 policy serves the basis for creating a fire emissions inventory within the State of [name],  
34 using an emissions calculation mechanism developed by the WRAP. In addition, fire  
35 emission inventory updates will be provided in future progress reports, as part of the  
36 reasonable progress demonstration specified in 40 CFR 51.309(d)(10)(i). See Appendix E-  
37 2 of this implementation plan for further information on the emissions inventory and  
38 tracking system in [name of state].  
39

40 **Describe if there are any state, local, or tribal agencies that are doing tracking or**  
41 **emission inventory work (such as the state agricultural and forestry agencies).** The  
42 State of [name] will also rely upon emissions tracking conducted by the [name of state,  
43 local, or tribal agency].  
44

45 (d) *Use of non-burning alternatives*. The State of [name] has developed a strategy to  
46 identify and remove administrative barriers to the use of non-burning alternatives to  
47 prescribed fire on federal, state, and private lands, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6)(iii).

1 The State of [name] used two documents prepared by the WRAP for this effort: (1)  
2 *Nonburning Alternatives for Vegetation and Fuel Management*, and (2) *Burning*  
3 *Management Alternatives on Agricultural Lands in the Western United States*. The state  
4 has developed a process by which these documents can be applied to lands within the state  
5 where alternatives to burning may be feasible. A description of the strategy that will be  
6 employed by the State of [name] to promote the use of non-burning alternatives is provided  
7 in Appendix E-3 of this implementation plan.

8  
9 *(e) Enhanced Smoke Management Program.* Pursuant to CFR 51.309(d)(6)(iv), all smoke  
10 management programs that operate within the State of [name] shall be consistent with the  
11 *WRAP Enhanced Smoke Management Programs for Visibility Policy*. This policy calls for  
12 programs to be based on the criteria of efficiency, economics, law, emission reduction  
13 opportunities, land management objectives, and reduction of visibility impacts. Appendix  
14 E-4 contains an assessment of current smoke management programs in the state, and  
15 explains <how they meet> changes being proposed to meet> the Enhanced Smoke  
16 Management Program policy.

17  
18 **Describe here any changes being made to current smoke management programs to**  
19 **meet this requirement, following the criteria in the ESMP policy**

20  
21 *(f) Annual Emission Goals.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6)(v), efforts will be made  
22 within the State of [name] to minimize emission increases in fire, excluding wildfire, to the  
23 maximum extent feasible, through the use of annual emission goals, in accordance with the  
24 *WRAP Annual Emission Goals for Fire Policy*. This policy recognizes that Emission  
25 Reduction Techniques (ERTs) can be used to minimize emissions to meet the requirement  
26 for annual emission goals. The State of [name] intends to use this policy and quantify the  
27 ERTs that are being used within the state on a project-specific basis to reduce the total  
28 amount of emissions being generated from areas where prescribed fire is being used.  
29 Appendix E-5 of this implementation plan describes this process in more detail.

#### 30 31 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

32  
33 See Chapter 6 of the TSD Development Plan for the following technical reports and  
34 analysis related to *Fire*: (1) describes the method states should use to calculate fire  
35 emissions for tracking fire activity in your state; (2) describes the method for tracking fire  
36 emissions; and (3) provides a “conceptual” method for tracking Emission Reduction  
37 Techniques related to the Annual Emissions Goal Policy, described below.

38  
39 The following are summaries of the WRAP policies and guidance documents related to  
40 Section 309(d)(6) fire requirements:

#### 41 42 **PLACEHOLDER – Summary of the WRAP Fire Classification Policy here**

##### 43 44 **1. *Assessing Status of Incorporating Smoke Effects into Fire Planning and Operation.***

45 This document reviewed federal, state, local, tribal and private prescribed fire programs to  
46 see if they considered smoke effects in Class I areas from a programmatic, operational plan  
47 standpoint, as well whether non-burning alternatives were considered. States can use this

1 document as a guide for conducting the review of prescribed burning programs in their own  
2 state, as required under 309(d)(6)(i).

3  
4 2. *Policy on Fire Tracking Systems.* The FTS Policy is to assist states and tribes to address  
5 the emissions inventory and tracking requirements for fire in Section 309. This policy  
6 identifies the essential post-burn activity information necessary to consistently calculate  
7 emissions and uniformly assess fire impacts to regional haze. The fire tracking system  
8 described in the policy consists of seven components: (1) date of burn, (2) burn location,  
9 (3) area of burn, (4) fuel type, (5) pre-burn fuel loading, (6) type of burn, and 7)  
10 “anthropogenic” or “natural” classification. The FTS policy has been developed to provide  
11 a framework for tracking fire emissions that can be reasonably implemented by states and  
12 tribes. The FTS is intended to dovetail into the larger and more comprehensive emissions  
13 tracking and forecasting system developed by the WRAP for point, area, biogenic, and  
14 mobile sources. The WRAP will be developing further guidance for states/tribes on how to  
15 establish quality assurance methods and the format for submitting FTS information to the  
16 WRAP.

17  
18 3. *Nonburning Alternatives for Vegetation and Fuel Management.* This document is a  
19 comprehensive reference manual of alternatives to prescribed forestry burning that states  
20 can use for meeting the requirement for alternatives to prescribed burning. It evaluates  
21 non-burning vegetative management options, includes a “decision-tree” for considering  
22 treatment options, and identifies potential markets and funding sources for utilizing forest  
23 materials. It also describes how to develop a successful strategy for vegetation and fuel  
24 load management. This document is designed to provide landowners and land managers  
25 with a comprehensive list of viable options, and decision makers with the tools necessary  
26 to develop realistic non-burning strategies. States will need to reference this document in  
27 their SIP as the primary means by which they intend to meet the Section 309 requirement  
28 for alternatives to prescribed fire. They will need to also provide a description of how this  
29 document will be applied in their state, as indicated above in the template language.

30  
31 4. *Burning Management Alternatives on Agricultural Lands in the Western United States.*  
32 This document is also a comprehensive reference manual on alternatives to agricultural  
33 burning. It examines some of the different agricultural burning programs and practices that  
34 exist in the West, discusses the agronomic, economic, and environmental impacts, as well  
35 as the statutory and non-statutory barriers that limit the use of alternatives. It also provides  
36 a methodology for evaluating different alternatives, and identifies the critical elements for  
37 developing a successful non-burning alternatives program. Similar to the alternatives to  
38 prescribed fire document above, states will need to reference this document in their SIP as  
39 the primary means by which they intend to meet the Section 309 requirement for  
40 alternatives to agricultural burning. They will need to also provide a description of how  
41 this document will be applied in their state, as indicated above in the template language.

42  
43 5. *Enhanced Smoke Management Programs for Visibility.* The ESMP policy identifies the  
44 elements that states need to include in their smoke management programs to meet the  
45 requirement for an “enhanced” program under Section 309 (it can also be used for Section  
46 308 where fire is a major contributor to visibility impairment). It is intended to apply to

1 both prescribed fire and agricultural burning smoke management programs. The ESMP  
2 Policy adds basically two elements – “burn authorization” and “regional coordination” – to  
3 the seven “basic” elements required under 309(d)(6)(i): actions to minimize emissions,  
4 evaluation of smoke dispersion, alternatives to fire, public notification, air quality  
5 monitoring, surveillance and enforcement, and program evaluation. (It should be noted  
6 that one of the elements – the evaluation of smoke dispersion to reduce smoke impacts –  
7 only needs to apply to the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau, and will not need to  
8 address the other Class I areas within your state until the 2008 SIP). Since emissions from  
9 fire contribute differently to visibility impairment in Class I areas, the ESMP policy  
10 identifies options for determining the level of ESMP needed. States will need to review the  
11 magnitude of prescribed fire and agricultural burning in their state to determine the level of  
12 ESMP needed.  
13

14 *6. Annual Emission Goals for Fire.* The AEG policy provides states/tribes with a  
15 consistent and equitable approach for meeting the requirement in Section 309 to “minimize  
16 emission increases from fire to the maximum extent feasible”. This policy proposes the  
17 identification, use and tracking of emission reduction techniques (ERTs) to meet the annual  
18 emission goals requirement. It contains seven policy statements related to annual emission  
19 goals, including the following: (1) the minimum emission increase from fire can be  
20 accomplished through the optimal application of ERTs; (2) ERTs, such as biomass  
21 utilization prior to burning and increasing combustion efficiency, are proven methods of  
22 reducing fire emissions; and (3) ERTs are control strategies to reduce smoke emission,  
23 distinct from non-burning alternatives or smoke management techniques; and (4) the use of  
24 ERTs to meet the AEG requirement is subject to economic, safety, technical and  
25 environmental feasibility criteria, and land management objectives; and (5) states and tribes  
26 will need to develop a procedure for verifying the use of ERTs and for tracking the  
27 achievement of AEGs. The policy does not prevent a state or tribe from taking a different  
28 approach and establishing actual emission goals or limits to meet the rule requirement. The  
29 policy contains two options for how ERTs may be implemented, as well as an appendix  
30 with additional AEG and ERT guidance.

1 **F. Paved and Unpaved Road Dust**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d) (7) Area sources of dust emissions from paved and unpaved roads.** The plan must  
6 include an assessment of the impact of dust emissions from paved and unpaved roads on visibility  
7 conditions in the 16 Class I Areas. If such dust emissions are determined to be a significant  
8 contributor to visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas, the State must implement emissions  
9 management strategies to address the impact as necessary and appropriate.

10  
11 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

12  
13 The requirements for paved and unpaved road dust are discussed on page 35753 in the  
14 Preamble to the RHR. The RHR requires states to assess the impact of dust emissions on  
15 regional haze in the 16 Class I areas on the Colorado Plateau in the first implementation  
16 plan due December 2003, and to include a projection of visibility conditions through 2018  
17 for the least and most impaired days. If dust emissions are determined to be a significant  
18 contributor to visibility impairment, the state must implement emissions management  
19 strategies to address their impact. The road dust assessment is limited to the 16 areas on  
20 the Colorado Plateau. There are no specific regulatory provisions applicable to road dust,  
21 beyond those required in 2003.

22  
23 In work conducted by the GCVTC, road dust emissions were not shown to be a major  
24 contributor to regional haze based on monitoring data. However, concerns about increases  
25 in VMT suggested that road dust could be significant in the future. The WRAP has been  
26 studying this issue, and the technical work states and tribes will need to address the road  
27 dust requirements in Section 309 is in the TSD, as described below in Section 4. The focus  
28 of much of the work of the WRAP Dust Emissions Joint Forum has been to improve the  
29 methodology for estimating road dust emission inventories in order to apply to regional  
30 scale modeling. Results from WRAP modeling work have shown that road dust is not a  
31 significant contributor to visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas. States will need to  
32 summarize the results of this modeling in their SIPs. As a result of this finding, no road  
33 dust control strategies will need to be included in the 309 SIP. No further assessment of  
34 dust is required under the rule.

35  
36 **3. Template Language**

37  
38 F. Paved and Unpaved Road Dust.

39  
40 (a) *Impact of paved and unpaved road dust emissions.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(7),  
41 an assessment was made by the WRAP of the impact of dust emissions from paved and  
42 unpaved roads from transport region states on the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau.  
43 A complete description of this assessment is provided in Appendix F of this  
44 implementation plan.

45  
46 (b) *Contribution to Visibility Impairment Finding.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(7), the  
47 results of assessment on the impact of dust emissions described above, the State of [name]

1 has determined that dust emissions are not a significant contributor to visibility impairment  
2 within the Colorado Plateau 16 Class I areas. Based on these findings, no emission  
3 management strategies have been identified. A summary of this impact assessment is  
4 provided below. See also Appendix F for more information.

5  
6 **summarize the dust impact findings here, using the summary in the TSD**

7  
8 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

9  
10 See Chapter 7 of the TSD for the following technical reports and analysis related to the  
11 impact from *Paved and Unpaved Road Dust*: (1) a summary of 1996 and 2018 emission  
12 inventories for re-entrained road dust from paved and unpaved roads; (2) a description of  
13 the definition of significance for road dust in the 16 Class I areas; (3) road dust modeling  
14 results – regional versus localized impacts; and (4) discussion of finding of no significance.

15  
16 *Methodology for Estimating Fugitive Windblown and Mechanically Resuspended Road*  
17 *Dust Emissions Applicable for Regional Scale Air Quality Modeling.*

18  
19 **Summary to be provided**

20  
21 **Other dust report summaries may be added**

1 **G. Pollution Prevention**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(8) Pollution prevention.** The plan must provide for:

6  
7 (i) An initial summary of all pollution prevention programs currently in place, an inventory of all  
8 renewable energy generation capacity and production in use, or planned as of the year 2002  
9 (expressed in megawatts and megawatt-hours), the total energy generation capacity and  
10 production for the State, the percent of the total that is renewable energy, and the State's  
11 anticipated contribution toward the renewable energy goals for 2005 and 2015, as provided in  
12 paragraph (d)(8)(vi) of this section.

13  
14 (ii) Programs to provide incentives that reward efforts that go beyond compliance and/or achieve  
15 early compliance with air-pollution related requirements.

16  
17 (iii) Programs to preserve and expand energy conservation efforts.

18  
19 (iv) The identification of specific areas where renewable energy has the potential to supply power  
20 where it is now lacking and where renewable energy is most cost-effective.

21  
22 (v) Projections of the short- and long term emissions reductions, visibility improvements, cost  
23 savings, and secondary benefits associated with the renewable energy goals, energy efficiency and  
24 pollution prevention activities.

25  
26 (vi) A description of the programs relied on to achieve the State's contribution toward the  
27 Commission's goal that renewable energy will comprise 10 percent of the regional power needs by  
28 2005 and 20 percent by 2015, and a demonstration of the progress toward achievement of the  
29 renewable energy goals in the years 2003, 2008, 2013, and 2018. This description must include  
30 documentation of the potential for renewable energy resources, the percentage of renewable  
31 energy associated with new power generation projects implemented or planned, and the renewable  
32 energy generation capacity and production in use and planned in the State. To the extent that it is  
33 not feasible for a State to meet its contribution to the regional renewable energy goals, the State  
34 must identify in the progress reports the measures implemented to achieve its contribution and  
35 explain why meeting the State's contribution was not feasible.

36  
37 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

38  
39 The requirements for Pollution Prevention (P2) are discussed on page 35754 in the  
40 Preamble to the RHR. The RHR requires a detailed assessment of P2 programs and  
41 activities in each state, and an estimate of emission reductions and visibility improvements  
42 that could result from these programs and activities. This requirement is only for an  
43 assessment - it does not require a state to adopt any specific energy-related strategies or  
44 regulations for regional haze.

45  
46 The SIP must include the following:

- 47  
48 1. A summary of all P2 programs currently in place, including an inventory of all  
49 renewable energy generation capacity and production in use or planned as of 2002;  
50 2. The total energy generation capacity and production in the state, and the percentage that  
51 is renewable;

3. Any incentive programs that reward efforts that go beyond compliance and/or achieve early compliance with air-pollution related requirements;
4. Any programs that preserve and expand energy conservation efforts;
5. Any specific areas where there is the potential for renewable energy to supply power in a cost-effective manner;
6. Projections of the short- and long-term emissions reductions, visibility improvements, cost savings, and secondary benefits associated with “renewable energy goals, energy efficiency and pollution prevention activities”; and
7. A description of programs in the state is using to achieve the renewable energy goals of the GCVTC, that renewable energy comprises 10 percent of the regional power needs by 2005 and 20 percent by 2015, including a demonstration of progress towards these goals.

Much of the work related to pollution prevention has been conducted by the WRAP Air Pollution Prevention Forum (AP2). This work is described below in Section 4. However, there is also much work states will need to do for their 309 SIPs to satisfy the P2 requirements. This work involves mostly identifying and describing as best as possible the renewable energy and energy efficiency programs in your state, and other analysis, such as visibility improvements expected from these programs. States will need to contact their state energy department and possibly other energy agencies/organizations to assist in compiling this information. The AP2 Forum can provide states with assistance in this effort, as well as helping to summarize the information obtained, and how to incorporate it into the 309 SIP.

### 3. Template Language

#### G. Pollution Prevention.

(a) *Summary of P2 programs in the state.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(i), Table [ ] below summarizes all P2 programs currently in place in [name of state]. Table [ ] summarizes all renewable energy generation capacity and production in use or planned as of 2002. **put tables here along with source references**

(b) *Total energy generation capacity and production.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(i), Table [ ] below summarizes the total energy generation capacity and production in the State, the percent of the total that is renewable, and the anticipated contribution toward the renewable energy goals for 2005 and 2015 (see also section (g) below). **put table here along with source references**

(c) *Incentive programs.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(ii), Table [ ] below identifies incentive programs in the State of [name] that reward efforts to go beyond compliance and/or achieve early compliance with air pollution related requirements: **put table here along with source references**

(d) *Programs that preserve and expand energy conservation efforts.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(iii), Table [ ] below identifies programs in [name of state] that preserve and expand energy conservation efforts. **put table here along with source references**

1  
2 (e) *Potential for renewable energy.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(iv), the State of  
3 [name] has made an assessment of areas where there is the potential for renewable energy  
4 to supply power in a cost-effective manner. This assessment is described in Appendix G of  
5 this implementation plan.

6  
7 (f) *Projections of renewable energy goals, energy efficiency and pollution prevention*  
8 *activities.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(8)(v), the State of [name] has made projections of  
9 the short and long term emissions reductions, visibility improvements, cost savings, and  
10 secondary benefits associated with “renewable energy goals, energy efficiency and  
11 pollution prevention activities”. These projections are described in Appendix G of this  
12 implementation plan.

13  
14 (g) *Programs to achieve GCVTC renewable energy goal.* Pursuant to 40 CFR  
15 51.309(d)(8)(vi), Table [ ] below lists the programs relied upon by the State of [name] to  
16 demonstrate progress in achieving the renewable energy goal of the GCVTC that  
17 renewable energy comprise 10 percent of the regional power needs by 2005 and 20 percent  
18 by 2015. Appendix G of this implementation plan provides additional information on  
19 how these programs are meeting the 10/20 goals, and a discussion of a regional modeling  
20 analysis showing progress in meeting these goals.

21  
22 **Put table here of the state programs helping to achieve the 10/20 goal**

#### 23 24 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

25  
26 Chapter 8 of the TSD Development Plan contains a regional modeling analysis related to  
27 the GCVTC 10/20 goals.

28  
29 The WRAP *Policy on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency As Pollution Prevention*  
30 *Strategies For Regional Haze* summarizes three years of stakeholder and consensus-based  
31 recommendations from the AP2. The policy reaffirms the findings of the GCVTC – that  
32 energy efficiency measures and renewable energy goals could result in emissions  
33 reductions, improvements in visibility, energy costs savings, and secondary environmental  
34 and economic benefits. The WRAP policy provides a menu of individual policies and  
35 programs, various combinations of which would achieve the 10/20 renewable energy and  
36 energy efficiency goals, especially if implemented in a coordinated fashion among states  
37 and tribes. Specifically, ten recommendations are provided to promote renewable energy  
38 generation, and eight more are provided specifically for consideration by tribes. Similarly,  
39 seven recommendations are provided to promote energy efficiency, and eleven more are  
40 provided specifically for consideration by tribes. This policy will help states identify  
41 policies and programs within their state that are consistent with these recommendations,  
42 and that may be implemented or expanded to meet the 10/20 goals for regional renewable  
43 energy and energy efficiency.

44  
45 Other reports from the WRAP Air Pollution Prevention Forum:  
46  
47

1  
2  
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13

1. *Determining a State’s Contribution to the GCVTC Regional Renewable Energy Goals*

**summary to be provided**

2. *Recommendations of the Air Pollution Prevention Forum to Increase the Generation of Electricity from Renewable Resources.*

**summary to be provided**

3. *Economic Assessment of Implementing the 10/20 Goals and Energy Efficiency Recommendations.*

**summary to be provided**

## H. Additional Recommendations

### 1. Regulatory Language

**51.309(d)(9) Implementation of additional recommendations.** The plan must provide for implementation of all other recommendations in the Commission report that can be practicably included as enforceable emission limits, schedules of compliance, or other enforceable measures (including economic incentives) to make reasonable progress toward remedying existing and preventing future regional haze in the 16 Class I areas. The State must provide a report to EPA and the public in 2003, 2008, 2013, and 2018 on the progress toward developing and implementing policy or strategy options recommended in the Commission Report.

### 2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement

The requirements for implementation of additional recommendations are discussed on page 35755 in the Preamble to the RHR. This section of the RHR requires states to determine if any of the other GCVTC recommendations not originally included in Section 309 should still be addressed by states in their regional haze SIP. These other recommendations included some suggested technical and administrative actions that may not be viable or appropriate to each state, such as how to address regional haze impacts caused by international transport of emissions from Mexico and Canada.

It should be noted neither the regulatory language nor the preamble of the RHR identify these additional recommendations. It is assumed that EPA expects states to review the GCVTC's 1996 recommendations and identify those not incorporated into Section 309, and therefore assume these are "additional" recommendations that need to be addressed here. By not specifically identifying all of these recommendations, however, EPA has left it up to each state to decide which additional recommendations it needs to address in its SIP. Unless EPA provides an actual list at some point in the future, states will have considerable discretion as to the level of effort in evaluating additional GCVTC recommendations for the SIP.

The following is a list taken from the WESTAR report entitled *Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Templates*, as described below in Section 4. This is a list of all GCVTC recommendations. Recommendations followed by the statement "currently not under consideration by WRAP" are believed to be most (but not all) of the additional recommendations.

#### Stationary Source Recommendations:

- 1) Take credit for existing CAA requirements being implemented through 2000 (Modeling Forum) (*individual states may have additional measures to provide to WRAP for analysis*)
- 2) Establish regional targets for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions beginning in 2000 through 2040 with implementation of an emissions trading program if targets are exceeded (Market Trading Forum)

- 3) Explore emissions management options for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM, including the possibility of regional targets; potential for incorporation into trading program (WRAP will do for 2008 SIP)
- 4) Establish economic incentives to encourage low-emission industries to locate in transport region (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)
- 5) Include a percent of renewable energy in each new power generation project (Market Trading and AP2 Forums)
- 6) Develop emission fees programs (AP2 Forum) (*states may also have specific ones to provide to WRAP for analysis*)
- 7) Pursue funding mechanisms for implementation of control measures for specific facilities in Mexico (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)

Mobile Source Recommendations:

- 8) Establish baseline emissions budget at lowest year (expected to be 2005) for any area with a significant contribution (Emissions and Mobile Source Forums)
- 9) Establish emissions tracking system (Emissions Forum)
- 10) Support adoption of more effective 49-state low emissions vehicle (LEV) program in 2001 or federal Tier II standards in 2004 (Mobile Source and Modeling Forums to include federal Tier II standards in modeling)
- 11) Support promotion of future ultra-low and zero-emission vehicles (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)
- 12) Support adoption of more stringent federal on-road heavy-duty diesel vehicle NO<sub>x</sub> and PM standards compared to 1998 (Mobile Source and Modeling Forums to include EPA's October, 2000 rule in modeling) (*states that plan on incorporating CARB's NTE rule might be able to use for 309, section 1.4 – projection of improvement analysis*)
- 13) Encourage EPA to adopt additional engine emission standards for new off-road vehicles (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)
- 14) Encourage EPA to adopt more stringent sulfur gasoline and diesel fuel rules (Mobile Source and Modeling Forums to include EPA's October, 2000 low sulfur diesel rule in modeling)
- 15) Support of regional use of cleaner burning fuels, including RFG and diesel, natural gas, electric and hydrogen (Modeling Forum to use state-specific program information provided to it)
- 16) Encourage EPA to adopt fuel standards and control strategies for diesel locomotives, marine vessels/pleasure craft, airplanes and federal vehicles because states are preempted from establishing their own standards (Modeling Forum to verify what federal programs are using in analysis)
- 17) Support requirements for effective refueling vapor recovery systems analysis (*states that plan on incorporating CARB's enhanced vapor recovery rule might be able to use for 309, section 1.4 – projection of improvement analysis*)
- 18) Establish clean fuel demonstration zones throughout the transport region (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)

- 1 19) Complete regional analysis of economic pricing and incentive programs to reduce  
2 reliance on vehicle use and better internalize the true cost of using vehicles  
3 (WRAP did)
- 4 20) Develop emissions inspection program for on-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles  
5 (Mobile Source Forum) (*states may want to develop their own program*)
- 6 21) Develop funding and other incentive-based programs to promote transportation  
7 mitigation projects (ex: land use plans that include mass transit systems)  
8 (*currently not under consideration by WRAP*)
- 9 22) Encourage sustainable community and economic development (multi-modal  
10 transportation options, reduce/eliminate entry and rate regulations for transit  
11 industry to promote greater competition, establish information clearinghouse  
12 about sustainable communities, etc) (Mobile Source Forum submitting “Smart  
13 Growth” grant application to EPA, 3/26/01)
- 14 23) Establish mobile source emissions budgets for major urban areas that don’t have  
15 ones to ensure protection of NAAQS, PSD increments and visibility in downwind  
16 areas (Mobile Source Forum)
- 17 24) Establish retirement programs for high-emitting vehicles (*currently not under*  
18 *consideration by WRAP*)
- 19 25) Initiate public education programs for citizens regarding vehicle maintenance and  
20 air quality benefits (*states may also have specific ones to provide to WRAP for*  
21 *analysis*)

#### 22 Area Source Recommendations:

- 23 26) Institute “green pricing” labeling on products – include information about  
24 pollution potential, energy requirements and relative efficiency (initially on a  
25 voluntary basis, eventually with national standards) (*currently not under*  
26 *consideration by WRAP*)
- 27 27) Study near-field and distant effects of road dust (underway) – if impacts are  
28 validated, develop performance standards (WESTAR and Emissions and  
29 Research and Development Forums)
- 30 28) By 2000, EPA should require all federal, state, tribal and private prescribed fire  
31 programs to incorporate smoke effects on visibility (in Regional Haze rule)
- 32 29) Establish regional emissions tracking system for prescribed fire, wildfire and  
33 agricultural burning (Fire Forum)
- 34 30) Develop criteria and requirements for enhanced smoke management programs  
35 (Fire Forum)
- 36 31) Develop cooperative funding mechanisms between burners and regulatory  
37 agencies to implement better smoke management programs (Fire Forum)
- 38 32) Develop public education program regarding role of fire in air quality (i.e.  
39 prescribed burns vs. wildfires) (Fire Forum)
- 40 33) Establish annual emission goals for all fire programs (Fire Forum)
- 41 34) Identify and remove non-statutory administrative barriers to using alternatives to  
42 burning (Fire Forum)
- 43
- 44

- 1 35) Implement park and wilderness planning processes to include reduction of  
2 emissions from human-caused sources (Federal Land Managers, Sources In and  
3 Near Class I Areas and FEJF)  
4

5 Multi-sector possibilities:  
6

- 7 36) Identify and promote specific pollution prevention programs (AP2 Forum)  
8 37) Develop comprehensive emissions inventory for Mexican sources (done by  
9 Emissions Forum)  
10 38) Develop regional and local mechanisms to address transboundary air quality  
11 issues (*states may want to include information regarding specific binational*  
12 *groups they are members of*)  
13 39) Investigate potential NAFTA and other air quality funding possibilities (*currently*  
14 *not under consideration by WRAP*)  
15 40) Identify and promote specific renewable energy programs (AP2 Forum) (*states*  
16 *may also have specific ones to provide to WRAP for analysis*)  
17 41) Integrate P2 and renewable energy concepts in education programs at all levels –  
18 incorporate energy efficient technologies at schools (AP2 Forum) (*states may also*  
19 *have specific ones to provide to WRAP for analysis*)  
20

21 Section 51.309(d)(9) only requires states to evaluate if these other GCVTC  
22 recommendations are warranted in their particular State. It does not require adoption of  
23 these measures unless the state determines they are necessary and appropriate. Any  
24 measures adopted would need to be enforceable, in order to show reasonable progress like  
25 the other 309 required measures. States must report to EPA every 5 years, starting in 2003,  
26 what measures have been adopted and the status of implementation of those measures.  
27

28 **3. Template Language**  
29

30 H. Implementation of Additional Recommendations.  
31

32 (a) *Evaluation of additional Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission*  
33 *recommendations.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(9), the State of [name] has evaluated the  
34 “additional” recommendations of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission, to  
35 determine if any of these recommendations can be practicably included in this  
36 implementation plan. The State of [name] reviewed the Commissions’ 1996 report  
37 *Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas* to identify those recommendations that  
38 were not incorporated into Section 309 of the Regional Haze Rule. This evaluation is  
39 described in Appendix H of this implementation plan.  
40

41 (b) *Implementation of Additional Recommendations.* Based on the evaluation made by the  
42 State of [name], as described in Appendix H, <no additional recommendations were  
43 identified that the state believes can be practicably included in this implementation plan at  
44 this time. > **or** <the following additional measures have been identified as being practicable  
45 and have been included in this implementation plan: **describe any additional measures,**  
46 **and their implementation here**  
47

1       **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**  
2

3       See Chapter 9 of the TSD Development Plan for a description of additional GCVTC  
4       recommendations **[and other related analysis - to be completed]**.

5  
6       All of the GCVTC original recommendations are contained in the 1996 report  
7       *Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas*. However, in order to identify the  
8       “additional recommendations,” a thorough review of the report is needed to separate the  
9       recommendations incorporated into Section 309, and those that were not.

10  
11       The list of GCVTC original recommendations in Section 2 above was taken from the  
12       *Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Templates*, dated June 29, 2001, prepared by the  
13       WESTAR Regional Haze SIP Workgroup, under contract with the WRAP (see Chapter 2,  
14       starting on page 32). Included on this list are the “additional” recommendations not  
15       incorporated into Section 309. Most of these can be identified by the statement “not  
16       currently under consideration by WRAP” that follows the recommendation. There may be  
17       other additional recommendations not so identified.

1 **I. Periodic SIP Revision**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(d)(10) Periodic implementation plan revisions.** Each Transport Region State must  
6 submit to the Administrator periodic reports in the years 2008, 2013, and 2018. The progress  
7 reports must be in the form of implementation plan revisions that comply with the procedural  
8 requirements of § 51.102 and § 51.103.  
9

10 (i) The report will assess the area for reasonable progress as provided in this section for mandatory  
11 Class I Federal area(s) located within the State and for mandatory Class I Federal area(s) located  
12 outside the State which may be affected by emissions from within the State. This demonstration  
13 may be based on assessments conducted by the States and/or a regional planning body. The  
14 progress reports must contain at a minimum the following elements:  
15

16 (A) A description of the status of implementation of all measures included in the implementation  
17 plan for achieving reasonable progress goals for mandatory Class I Federal areas both within and  
18 outside the State.  
19

20 (B) A summary of the emissions reductions achieved throughout the State through implementation  
21 of the measures described in paragraph (d)(10)(i)(A) of this section.  
22

23 (C) For each mandatory Class I Federal area within the State, an assessment of the following: the  
24 current visibility conditions for the most impaired and least impaired days; the difference between  
25 current visibility conditions for the most impaired and least impaired days and baseline visibility  
26 conditions; the change in visibility impairment for the most impaired and least impaired days over  
27 the past 5 years.  
28

29 (D) An analysis tracking the change over the past 5 years in emissions of pollutants contributing to  
30 visibility impairment from all sources and activities within the State. Emissions changes should be  
31 identified by type of source or activity. The analysis must be based on the most recent updated  
32 emissions inventory, with estimates projected forward as necessary and appropriate, to account for  
33 emissions changes during the applicable 5-year period.  
34

35 (E) An assessment of any significant changes in anthropogenic emissions within or outside the  
36 State that have occurred over the past 5 years that have limited or impeded progress in reducing  
37 pollutant emissions and improving visibility.  
38

39 (F) An assessment of whether the current implementation plan elements and strategies are  
40 sufficient to enable the State, or other States with mandatory Federal Class I areas affected by  
41 emissions from the State, to meet all established reasonable progress goals.  
42

43 (G) A review of the State's visibility monitoring strategy and any modifications to the strategy as  
44 necessary.  
45

46 (ii) At the same time the State is required to submit any 5-year progress report to EPA in  
47 accordance with paragraph (d)(10)(i) of this section, the State must also take one of the following  
48 actions based upon the information presented in the progress report:  
49

50 (A) If the State determines that the existing implementation plan requires no further substantive  
51 revision at this time in order to achieve established goals for visibility improvement and emissions  
52 reductions, the State must provide to the Administrator a negative declaration that further revision  
53 of the existing implementation plan is not needed at this time.  
54

1 (B) If the State determines that the implementation plan is or may be inadequate to ensure  
2 reasonable progress due to emissions from sources in another State(s) which participated in a  
3 regional planning process, the State must provide notification to the Administrator and to the other  
4 State(s) which participated in the regional planning process with the States. The State must also  
5 collaborate with the other State(s) through the regional planning process for the purpose of  
6 developing additional strategies to address the plan's deficiencies.  
7

8 (C) Where the State determines that the implementation plan is or may be inadequate to ensure  
9 reasonable progress due to emissions from sources in another country, the State shall provide  
10 notification, along with available information, to the Administrator.  
11

12 (D) Where the State determines that the implementation plan is or may be inadequate to ensure  
13 reasonable progress due to emissions from within the State, the State shall develop additional  
14 strategies to address the plan deficiencies and revise the implementation plan no later than one  
15 year from the date that the progress report was due.  
16

## 17 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

18

19 The requirements for periodic SIP revisions are discussed on page 35755 in the Preamble  
20 to the RHR. The RHR requires states to submit progress reports in the form of SIP  
21 revisions in 2008, 2013 and 2018. The SIP revisions must comply with the procedural  
22 requirements of 40 CFR 51.102 for public hearings and 51.103 for submission of plans.  
23

24 Unless a state chooses to address "other" Class I areas (those within their own state) in  
25 their 2003 SIP, it will need to do so in 2008, in accordance with 51.309(g). The SIP  
26 revisions required under 309(d)(10) must therefore include assessments for Class I areas  
27 located within the state and for the Class I areas outside the state that are affected by  
28 emissions from the state.  
29

30 EPA views these SIP revisions as a periodic check on progress, rather than a thorough  
31 revision of regional strategies. The state should focus on significant shortcomings of the  
32 original SIP from in-states and out-of-state sources that were not fully accounted for or  
33 anticipated when SIP was initially developed.  
34

35 The progress reports must contain the following elements:  
36

- 37 • Status of implementation of all measures in the SIP.
- 38 • Summary of emissions reductions from all measures in the SIP.
- 39 • Assessment of visibility in each Class I area within the state for the most and least  
40 impaired days, including: current conditions, difference between current conditions  
41 and baseline conditions, change in visibility over the past five years.
- 42 • Analysis of emission reductions from visibility contributing pollutants over past  
43 five years (using most recent emissions inventory) - to include emission changes by  
44 source category or activity.
- 45 • Assessment of significant changes in anthropogenic emissions over last five years  
46 (within or outside the state) that could have negatively affected pollutant emission  
47 reductions and visibility improvement.
- 48 • Assessment of whether the SIP is sufficient for the state (or other states with Class I  
49 areas affected by emissions from your state) to meet reasonable progress goals.

- Assessment of whether the current visibility monitoring strategy is sufficient or if changes are needed.

If the assessment shows that the SIP requires no substantive revision, the state must submit a “negative declaration” statement saying that no further SIP revisions are necessary at this time.

If the assessment shows that the SIP is or may be inadequate, due to emissions from outside the state, the state must notify EPA and other regional planning states and work with them to develop additional strategies.

If the assessment shows that the SIP is or may be inadequate due to emissions from another country, the state must include appropriate notification to EPA in its SIP revision.

If the assessment shows that the SIP is or may be inadequate due to emissions from within the state, the SIP revision must be completed within one year from the due date of the progress report (i.e., 2009, 2014, 2019).

### **3. Template Language**

#### **I. Periodic implementation plan revisions.**

*(a) Periodic Progress Reports for demonstrating Reasonable Progress.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(10)(i), the State of [name] shall submit to EPA, as a SIP revision, periodic progress reports for the years 2008, 2013, and 2018 for the purpose of demonstrating reasonable progress in Class I areas within [name of state], and Class I areas outside [state name] that are affected by emissions from [state name]. This demonstration may be conducted by the WRAP, with assistance from [same name], and shall address the elements listed under 40 CFR 51.309(d)(10)(i)(A) through (G), as summarized below:

- (1) Implementation status of 2003 SIP measures;
- (2) Summary of emissions reductions;
- (3) Assessment of most/least impaired days;
- (4) Analysis of emission reductions by pollutant;
- (5) Significant changes in anthropogenic emissions;
- (6) Assessment of 2003 SIP sufficiency; and
- (7) Assessment of visibility monitoring strategy.

*(b) Actions to be taken concurrent with Periodic Progress Reports.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(10)(ii), the State of [name] shall take one of the following actions based upon information contained in each periodic progress report:

- (1) Provide a negative declaration statement to EPA saying that no implementation plan revision is needed if reasonable progress is being made, in accordance with section (a) above;

- 1 (2) If the state finds that the implementation plan is inadequate to ensure reasonable  
2 progress due to emissions from outside the state, [name of state] shall notify EPA  
3 and the other contributing state(s), and initiate efforts through a regional planning  
4 process to address the emissions in question. The State of [name] shall identify in  
5 the next progress report the outcome of this regional planning effort, including any  
6 additional strategies that were developed to address the plan's deficiencies;  
7  
8 (3) If the state finds that the implementation plan is inadequate to ensure reasonable  
9 progress due to emissions from another country, [name of state] shall notify EPA  
10 and provide information on the impairment being caused by these emissions; or  
11  
12 (4) If the state finds that the implementation plan is inadequate to ensure reasonable  
13 progress due to emissions from within [name of state], [state of name] shall develop  
14 additional strategies to address the plan deficiencies and revise the implementation  
15 plan no later than one year from the date that the progress report was due.  
16

17 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

18 None.  
19

## J. State Planning/Interstate Coordination & Tribal Implementation

### 1. Regulatory Language

**51.309(d)(11) State planning and interstate coordination.** In complying with the requirements of this section, States may include emission reductions strategies that are based on coordinated implementation with other States. Examples of these strategies include economic incentive programs and transboundary emissions trading programs. The implementation plan must include documentation of the technical and policy basis for the individual State apportionment (or the procedures for apportionment through out the trans-boundary region), the contribution addressed by the State's plan, how it coordinates with other State plans, and compliance with any other appropriate implementation plan approvability criteria. States may rely on the relevant technical, policy and other analyses developed by a regional entity (such as the Western Regional Air Partnership) in providing such documentation. Conversely, States may elect to develop their own programs without relying on work products from a regional entity.

**51.309(d)(12) Tribal implementation.** Consistent with 40 CFR Part 49, tribes within the Transport Region may implement the required visibility programs for the 16 Class I areas, in the same manner as States, regardless of whether such tribes have participated as members of a visibility transport commission.

### 2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement

The requirements for state planning and interstate coordination, and tribal implementation, are discussed on pages 35755-35756 in the Preamble to the RHR. Both sections allow states and tribes to use the work of regional planning bodies like the WRAP in their individual SIPs/TIPs.

Section 51.309(d)(11) allows states to participate in a regional planning efforts like the WRAP in developing their 309 SIPs. The interstate strategies that are developed need to document each states contribution to visibility impairment to the 16 Class I areas, how coordination between state plans will be accomplished, and how compliance will be determined. It also allows states to develop their own programs without relying on a regional entity like the WRAP.

Section 51.309(d)(12) clarifies that all tribes within transport region have the option to implement Section 309, not just those who were originally members of the GCVTC. The Tribal Authority Rule (40 CFR part 49) gives tribes in the transport region the option of implementing 51.308 or 51.309.

### 3. Template Language

#### J. State planning and interstate coordination.

(a) *Participation in Regional Planning and Coordination.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(11), the State of [name] has participated in regional planning and coordination with other states in developing its emission reduction strategies under 40 CFR 51.309, related to protecting the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. This participation was through the Western Regional Air Partnership. **Note: f any interstate strategies were**

1 **developed outside of the WRAP process, summarize here, and provide details in the**  
2 **appendix.** Appendix J-1 of this implementation plan describes the State of [name]  
3 participation in regional planning and interstate coordination.  
4

5 *(b) Tribal Implementation.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(d)(12), and in accordance  
6 with the Tribal Authority Rule, the following Tribe(s) whose lands are surrounded  
7 by the State of [name] has/have elected to develop a regional haze TIP to assure  
8 reasonable progress in the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau.  
9

10 *(c) Federal Implementation.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 49.11(a), the Administrator under  
11 sections 301(a) and 301(d)(4) shall promulgate without unreasonable delay such  
12 federal implementation provisions as are necessary or appropriate to protect air  
13 quality, consistent with the provisions of 304(a) and 301(d)(4), if a Tribe does not  
14 submit a TIP meeting the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, Appendix V, or  
15 does not receive EPA approval of a submitted TIP.  
16

17 Table [ ] below lists the participating Tribe(s) and identifies each emission  
18 management strategy in the TIP/FIP. Appendix J-2 of this implementation plan  
19 describes the participating Tribes and the emission management strategies in more  
20 detail.  
21

22 Table [ ]: Tribal Implementation in the State of [name] SIP  
23

Participating Tribe	Regional Haze Strategy adopted	CP Class I area(s) affected by strategy
1.		
2.		
3.		

24  
25 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**  
26

27 None.

1 **K. Geographic Enhancement**

2  
3 **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5 **51.309(f)(4) Geographic Enhancement.** In accordance with the provisions under paragraph (f)(1)  
6 of this section, the annex may include a geographic enhancement to the program provided for in  
7 paragraph (d)(4) of this section to address the requirement under § 51.302(c) related to Best  
8 Available Retrofit Technology for reasonably attributable impairment from the pollutants covered by  
9 the milestones or the backstop market trading program. The geographic enhancement program  
10 may include an appropriate level of reasonably attributable impairment which may require  
11 additional emission reductions over and above those achieved under the milestones defines in  
12 paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section.  
13

14 **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

15  
16 The requirements for geographic enhancement are discussed on page 35757 in the  
17 Preamble to the RHR. These requirements are related to Section 51.309(f)(1) which  
18 describe requirements for the Annex. The Annex allows states to submit a SIP, or tribes a  
19 TIP, which adopts an alternative measure to regional haze BART. Geographic  
20 enhancement is a voluntary approach that can be included in the Annex for addressing  
21 reasonably attributable (RA) BART for stationary sources, under the provisions of Section  
22 51.302(c). RA BART is different from regional haze BART, in that it addresses “hot  
23 spots” or situations where visibility impairment in a Class I area is reasonably attributable  
24 to a single source or small group of sources in relatively close proximity to the Class I area.  
25 The geographic enhancement approach would allow states or tribes to use the emission  
26 milestones and backstop trading program in the Annex to accommodate situations where  
27 RA BART needs to be addressed.  
28

29 **3. Template Language**

30  
31 K. Geographic Enhancement.

32  
33 *(a) Procedure for addressing Reasonably Attributable BART under the Regional Haze*  
34 *Rule.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(f)(4), the State of [name] shall rely upon the geographic  
35 enhancement provisions contained in the Annex for the purposes of addressing reasonably  
36 attributable impairment in any Class I area, and the need for Best Available Retrofit  
37 Technology, as specified in 40 CFR § 302(c). Appendix K of this implementation plan  
38 provides a summary of the geographic enhancement provisions in the Annex applicable to  
39 [name of state].  
40

41 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

42  
43 The WRAP Market Trading Forum has developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)  
44 between federal land managers and states to address reasonably attributable BART.  
45 **PLACEHOLDER – MOA still being developed, will provide further description when**  
46 **completed.**

1           **L. Reasonable Progress for Additional Class I Areas**

2  
3           **1. Regulatory Language**

4  
5           **51.309(g) Additional Class I areas.** The following submittals must be made by Transport Region  
6 States implementing the provisions of this section as the basis for demonstrating reasonable  
7 progress for additional Class I areas in the Transport Region States. If a Transport Region State  
8 submits an implementation plan which is approved by EPA as meeting the requirements of this  
9 section, it will be deemed to comply with the requirements for reasonable progress for the period  
10 from approval of the plan to 2018.

11  
12           (1) In the plan submitted for the 16 Class I areas no later than December 31, 2003, a declaration  
13 indicating whether other Class I areas will be addressed under § 51.308 or paragraphs (g)(2) and  
14 (3) of this section.

15  
16           (2) In a plan submitted no later than December 31, 2008, provide a demonstration of expected  
17 visibility conditions for the most impaired and least impaired days at the additional mandatory Class  
18 I Federal area(s) based on emissions projections from the long-term strategies in the  
19 implementation plan. This demonstration may be based on assessments conducted by the States  
20 and/or a regional planning body.

21  
22           (3) In a plan submitted no later than December 31, 2008, provide revisions to the plan submitted  
23 under paragraph (c) of this section, including provisions to establish reasonable progress goals and  
24 implement any additional measures necessary to demonstrate reasonable progress for the  
25 additional mandatory Federal Class I areas. These revisions must comply with the provisions of  
26 § 51.308(d)(1) through (4).

27  
28           (4) The following provisions apply for Transport Region States establishing reasonable progress  
29 goals and adopting any additional measures for Class I areas other than the 16 Class I areas under  
30 paragraphs (g)(2) and (3) of this section.

31  
32           (i) In developing long-term strategies pursuant to § 51.308(d)(3), the State may build upon the  
33 strategies implemented under paragraph (d) of this section, and take full credit for the visibility  
34 improvement achieved through these strategies.

35  
36           (ii) The requirement under § 51.308(e) related to Best Available Retrofit Technology for regional  
37 haze is deemed to be satisfied for pollutants addressed by the milestones and backstop trading  
38 program if, in establishing the emission reductions milestones under paragraph (f) of this section, it  
39 is shown that greater reasonable progress will be achieved for these Class I areas than would be  
40 achieved through the application of source-specific BART emission limitations under §  
41 51.308(e)(1).

42  
43           (iii) The Transport Region State may consider whether any strategies necessary to achieve the  
44 reasonable progress goals required by paragraph (g)(3) of this section are incompatible with the  
45 strategies implemented under paragraph (d) of this section to the extent the State adequately  
46 demonstrates that the incompatibility is related to the costs of the compliance, the time necessary  
47 for compliance, the energy and no air quality environmental impacts of compliance, or the  
48 remaining useful life of any existing source subject to such requirements.

49  
50           **2. General Discussion of Rule Requirement**

51  
52           The requirements for reasonable progress for additional Class I areas are discussed on page  
53 35758 in the Preamble to the RHR. Section 309 of the RHR requires that the first SIP due  
54 in December 2003 address the 16 Class I areas of the Colorado Plateau. Other Class I areas

1 within the nine transport region states do not need to be addressed until the 2008 SIP  
2 submittal. The only requirement in section 51.309(g) for states that follow this timetable is  
3 under (g)(1), which requires a declaration indicating if the other Class I areas in the state  
4 are going to be addressed under Section 308 or 309. The rest of section 51.309(g)  
5 describes the requirements for addressing other Class I areas in the 2008 SIP, for States that  
6 follow Section 309. This must be a modeling demonstration including an analysis  
7 sufficient to meet the requirements defined in 51.308(d)(1). The state may elect to use the  
8 control package adopted for the 16 Class I areas if it can demonstrate that BART or better  
9 reductions will be met through 2018. The state may elect to select alternative controls to  
10 complete the 309 package and adopt that package. States have the option to go beyond the  
11 16 Class I areas and address the other Class I areas in 2003, if they so choose, and combine  
12 into one SIP both the 16 Class I areas and other Class I areas.

### 14 **3. Template Language**

#### 16 L. Reasonable Progress for Additional Class I Areas.

18 *(a) Declaration for other Class I areas.* Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(g)(1), the State of  
19 [name] declares it will follow <Section 308> <Section 309(g)(2)> in developing an  
20 implementation plan for the \_\_\_ Class I areas in the State of [name], to be submitted by  
21 December 31, 2008. These Class I areas are as follows:

22 **list the Class I areas in to be addressed under Section 309 in 2008 SIP**

24 **NOTE: subsection (b) is optional, and only applicable to States that address  
25 “other” Class I areas in the 2003 SIP submittal. See Section 309(g) for all applicable  
26 requirements.**

28 *(b) Other Class I areas to be included in 2003 SIP submittal.* In addition to the 16 Class I  
29 areas on the Colorado Plateau, the State of [name] is including in the 2003 SIP submittal  
30 pursuant to 40 CFR 51.309(g)(4), reasonable progress goals and a demonstration these  
31 goals will be met for the following Class I areas located in [State]:

32 **list the Class I areas in to be addressed in 2003 SIP**

34 Appendix L of this implementation plan identifies the long-term strategies the State  
35 of [name] will use to show reasonable progress in the Class I areas listed above.  
36 This appendix also contains a demonstration of expected visibility conditions for  
37 the most impaired and least impaired days for each of these Class I areas, based on  
38 emission projections from long-term strategies.

### 41 **4. Applicable WRAP Reports and Documents**

42 None if additional Class I areas to be addressed in 2008 SIP.

43 If *additional Class I areas* is to be addressed, see Chapter 10 of the TSD Development Plan  
44 for the following technical reports and analysis: **list here**

1  
2  
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## IV. APPENDICES

### A. Master List of SIP Appendices

#### 1. Projection of Improvement

**Appendix A: Projection of Improvement in 16 Class I areas.** Summarize the results of the WRAP modeling results for the 20% worst and 20% best days in the 16 Class I areas, resulting from the application of 309 control strategies. See Chapter 2 of the TSD report.

#### 2. Clean Air Corridors

**Appendix B-1: Description of Comprehensive Emissions Tracking Program.**

Describe the system the WRAP Emissions Forum has developed for conducting comprehensive emissions tracking for the CAC. Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah will also need to describe more details on how the tracking program will be applied to the portion of the CAC in their own state. If any of these four CAC states do not follow 309, then this appendix needs to describe how the absence of a comprehensive emissions tracking in any one state will be addressed. See Chapter [ ] of the TSD for further information.

**Appendix B-2: Description of the Clean Air Corridor.** This appendix needs to describe the findings of the WRAP Policy Paper on Clean Air Corridors and the supporting technical work described in Chapter 3 of the TSD, in terms of how the boundary of the CAC was determined, how no significant emissions growth is expected both inside and outside the CAC, and how no other CACs could be identified by the WRAP.

#### 3. Stationary Sources

**Appendix C-1: Identification of SO2 Milestones and other SIP/TIP requirements related to Stationary Sources.**

This appendix needs to cover the requirements for stationary sources identified in Section C template language, paragraphs (a) through (d). This includes identifying the SO2 milestones for 2003-2018, documenting that a 13 percent reduction in actual SO2 emissions occurred for 1990-2000, and summarizing the provisions in the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program SIP/TIP* document related to monitoring and reporting of SO2 emissions, making the annual milestone determinations, elements of the market trading program, etc. Since this document contains the actual SIP/TIP language, the complete document should be attached to your SIP as an appendix..

**Appendix C-2: Requirements for stationary sources under the Backstop Market Trading Program.**

This appendix needs summarize the trading program requirements for stationary sources associated with the state rule that will be adopted, as described in Section C, paragraph (d). Describe in general the basic provisions in the *Western Emissions Budget (WEB) Trading Program Model Rule* document. Since your state will be adopting actual model rule language, the complete document should be attached to your SIP as an appendix.

1  
2 **Appendix C-3: NOx and PM Assessment Report.** The first part of this appendix needs  
3 to provide a detailed description of the WRAP report related to the assessment of control  
4 strategies for stationary sources of NOx and PM, and the degree of visibility improvement  
5 that would result. The second part of this appendix needs to describe your state's  
6 evaluation of this report, conclusion whether to adopt emission milestones for NOx and  
7 PM, and description of the control strategies if they are to be adopted for the next SIP  
8 submittal in 2008.

#### 9 10 **4. Mobile Sources**

11  
12 NOTE: PLACEHOLDER SECTION. APPENDIX D-1 AND D-3 MAY NOT BE  
13 NEEDED, DEPENDING ON OUTCOME OF WRAP PROPOSAL TO EPA ON MS  
14 SIGNIFICANCE. APPENDIX D-X WOULD REPLACE D-1 AND D-3.

15  
16 **Appendix D-1: Contribution to Visibility Impairment Finding.** See Chapter 5 of the  
17 TSD for this assessment.

18  
19 **Appendix D-2: 2003 Interim Progress Report.** This appendix needs to outline the  
20 regional and local mobile source strategies identified on pages 41-45 of the GCVTC 1996  
21 Report, and then describe the status of implementing these strategies, including whether  
22 any progress has been made in implementing them in your state.

23  
24 **Appendix D-3: Mobile Source Emissions Budget.** Summary of how the budget was  
25 calculated, how compliance will be determined, and description of the mobile source  
26 emissions tracking system.

27  
28 **Appendix D-X: Mobile Source Emission Trends.** This appendix identifies all of the  
29 new federal engine and fuel standards recently implemented in the country, describes how  
30 mobile source emission modeling is showing a continuous and steady decline in total  
31 mobile sources emissions through 2018.

#### 32 33 **5. Fire Programs**

34  
35 **Appendix E-1: Description of Prescribed Fire Programs in the state.** This appendix  
36 needs to identify all the prescribed fire programs in your state, and then describe the  
37 following: (1) an assessment of the degree to which they could (or could not) contribute to  
38 visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas; (2) if they could contribute, do they currently  
39 consider this in their planning and application; (3) do they contain the seven basic smoke  
40 management elements listed in the rule; and (4) describe any improvements your state is  
41 making to these programs to meet the rule, and if not, the reason why.

42  
43 **Appendix E-2: Emissions Inventory and Tracking System.** Describe how your state  
44 intends to implement an emission inventory and tracking system for fire sources for VOC,  
45 NOx, EC and OC, and PM fine, using the WRAP Fire Tracking System Policy. Describe

1 any changes you will be making in your state to improve your current system to be  
2 consistent with this policy.

3  
4 **Appendix E-3: Description of Strategy for Promoting Use of Non-burning**

5 **Alternatives.** Describe the strategy or process by which your state will promote the use of  
6 non-burning alternatives, related to agricultural and forestry burning. You will first need to  
7 summarize the current use of alternatives in your state, and then provide an assessment of  
8 the potential for overcoming the barriers to alternative use. Two documents prepared by  
9 the WRAP should be used in describing your strategy: the *Nonburning Alternatives for*  
10 *Vegetative and Fuel Management*, and the *Burning Management Alternatives on*  
11 *Agricultural Lands in the Western United States*. A description of how these documents  
12 will be evaluated where considering non-burning alternatives is one approach that state can  
13 take to address this rule requirement.

14  
15 **Appendix E-4: Evaluation of Enhanced Smoke Management Programs.** This  
16 appendix is similar to assessment in Appendix E-1 regarding the seven basic smoke  
17 management elements. First, describe if the current smoke management programs in your  
18 state, and the magnitude of burning controlled under these programs. Then describe  
19 whether these programs are consistent with the WRAP *Enhanced Smoke Management*  
20 *Program Policy*. This policy identifies options for determining the level of ESMP needed.  
21 Describe any changes made to your smoke management programs based on your  
22 evaluation of this policy.

23  
24 **Appendix E-5: Annual Emission Goals.** Describe how annual emission goals will be  
25 established for agricultural and forestry burning programs in your state using the WRAP  
26 *Annual Emission Goals Policy*. This description should include: (1) identifying the  
27 Emission Reduction Techniques currently being used to minimize fire emissions in these  
28 programs; (2) the procedure that will be used for tracking and verifying the use of ERTs;  
29 and (3) changes are being made to implement this procedure.

30  
31 **6. Paved and Unpaved Road Dust**

32  
33 **Appendix F: Dust Impact Assessment and Contribution to Impairment.** Summarize  
34 the discussion in Chapter 7 of the TSD on (1) paved and unpaved road dust emission  
35 inventories for 1996 and 2018, and (2) the results of the modeling that showed no  
36 significant contribution. Describe the significance level that was evaluated. If possible,  
37 emphasize any discussion that pertains to road dust emissions and modeling for your state,  
38 rather than transport region states in general.

39  
40 **7. Pollution Prevention**

41  
42 **Appendix G: Summary of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Programs in**  
43 **the State.** This appendix needs to describe the pollution prevention (P2) work the state has  
44 conducted to meet this rule requirement. The description of P2 work should include (1) the  
45 tables listed in Chapter G Template Section, paragraphs (a) thru (d) and (g), (2) the  
46 assessment of potential for renewable energy in paragraph (e), and (3) the projections of

1 renewable goals, efficiency and activities in paragraph (f), (4) a description of the programs  
2 in the state that are helping achieve the GCVTC 10/20 goals per paragraph (g), and (5) any  
3 tribal renewable programs that should be counted towards the 10/20 goals. Also include  
4 the summary of the modeling analysis in Chapter 8 of the TSD related to meeting the 10/20  
5 goals.  
6

## 7 **8. Additional Recommendations**

9 **Appendix H: Evaluation of Additional Recommendations from the GCVTC.** This  
10 appendix needs to identify the additional GCVTC recommendations not incorporated into  
11 Section 309, and describe if any are practicable or feasible in adopt into your regional  
12 haze SIP. The list of GCVTC recommendations identified in Chapter H can be used as a  
13 reference. It may also be necessary to review the Commissions' 1996 report  
14 *Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas*. This does not have to be an exhaustive  
15 evaluation in terms of reviewing each and every additional recommendation, and justifying  
16 why no new programs or measures are feasible. If there are some programs or measures  
17 that can be implemented, or if similar ones are already being implemented, these should be  
18 summarized. Also describe any future implementation that is anticipated.  
19

## 20 **9. Periodic Implementation Plan Revisions**

21 No appendices needed.  
22  
23

## 24 **10. State Planning/Interstate Coordination & Tribal Implementation**

25  
26 **Appendix J-1: SIP Strategies developed through Interstate Coordination.** Summarize  
27 briefly your states participation in the WRAP related to developing your 309 SIP to address  
28 visibility impairment in the 16 Class I areas. List the other states that also participated in  
29 this effort. If you developed any regional haze strategies for the 16 Class I areas outside of  
30 the WRAP process, you will need to provide a description. It will need to identify the  
31 participating state or states, individual state apportionment of emissions and visibility  
32 impairment in all affected Class I areas, the contribution to emissions being addressed by  
33 your state, and how compliance will be measured.  
34

35 **Appendix J-2: Participating Tribes and Emissions Management Strategies in the**  
36 **TIP.** Provide a description of the participating tribes, emission management strategies,  
37 and Class I areas affected by these strategies.  
38

## 39 **11. Geographic Enhancements**

40  
41 **Appendix K: Summary of Geographic Enhancement Provisions in the Annex.**  
42 Describe the MOA recently developed by the WRAP Market Trading Forum that has been  
43 submitted with the Annex to address reasonable attributable BART. A copy of this MOA,  
44 with a brief introduction, can be provided here.  
45

1           **12. Reasonable Progress for Additional Class I Areas**  
2

3           Appendix L: Long-term Strategies and Visibility Improvement Expected for Additional  
4           Class I areas. This appendix is optional and only applies to states that elect to address  
5           additional Class I areas beyond the original 16, as part of the 2003 SIP submittal.

6           Describe the 10-year long-term strategy to show reasonable progress, including a  
7           demonstration of expected visibility conditions for the most and least impaired days for  
8           each of the additional Class I areas.

**B. Complete citation of Stationary Source Requirements in Section 309(h) and 309(f).**

**1. Section 309(h).** The following is new regulatory language from the *Proposed Revisions to the Regional Haze Rule To Incorporate Sulfur Dioxide Milestones and Backstop Emissions Trading Program*, 67 FR 30418, May 6, 2002. These requirements supplement those for stationary sources, under Section 309(d)(4) “Implementation of stationary source reductions”. See Chapter III, page \_\_\_.

**51.309(h) Emissions Reduction Program for Major Industrial Sources of Sulfur Dioxide.**

The first implementation plan submission must include a stationary source emissions reduction program for major industrial sources of sulfur dioxide that meets the following requirements:

(1) **Regional sulfur dioxide milestones.** The plan must include the milestones in Table 1, and provide for the adjustments in paragraphs 51.309(h)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section. Table 1 follows:

TABLE 1.—SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS MILESTONES

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
For the year—	“ ” if BHP San Manuel and Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resume operation, the maximum regional sulfur dioxide milestone is—	“ ” if neither BHP San Manuel nor Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes operation, the minimum regional sulfur dioxide milestone is—	“ ” and the emission inventories for those years will determine whether emissions are greater than or less than the milestone—
2003	730,000 tons	682,000 tons	2003.
2004	730,000 tons	682,000 tons	Average of 2003 and 2004.
2005	730,000 tons	682,000 tons	Average of 2003, 2004 and 2005.
2006	730,000 tons	682,000 tons	Average of 2004, 2005 and 2006.
2007	730,000 tons	682,000 tons	Average of 2005, 2006, and 2007.
2008	718,333 tons	680,333 tons	Average of 2006, 2007, and 2008.
2009	716,667 tons	678,667 tons	Average of 2007, 2008 and 2009.
2010	715,000 tons	677,000 tons	Average of 2008, 2009 and 2010.
2011	715,000 tons	677,000 tons	Average of 2009, 2010, and 2011.
2012	715,000 tons	677,000 tons	Average of 2010, 2011, and 2012.
2013	695,000 tons	659,667 tons	Average of 2011, 2012, and 2013.
2014	675,000 tons	642,333 tons	Average of 2012, 2013, and 2014.
2015	655,000 tons	625,000 tons	Average of 2013, 2014, and 2015.
2016	655,000 tons	625,000 tons	Average of 2014, 2015, and 2016.
2017	655,000 tons	625,000 tons	Average of 2015, 2016, and 2017.
2018	510,000 tons	480,000 tons	Year 2018 only.
each year after 2018	no more than 510,000 tons	no more than 480,000 tons	Three-year average of the year and the two previous years, or any alternative provided in a future plan revisions under §51.309(f).

(i) Adjustment for States and Tribes Which Choose Not to Participate in the Program, and for Tribes that choose to opt into the program after the 2003 deadline. If a State or Tribe chooses not to submit an implementation plan under the option provided in §51.309, the amounts for that State or Tribe which are listed in Table 2 must be subtracted from the milestones that are included in the implementation plans for the remaining States and Tribes. For Tribes that opt into the program after 2003, the amounts in Table 2 of 4 will be automatically added to the milestones that are included in the implementation plans for the participating States and Tribes, beginning with the first year after the tribal implementation plan implementing §51.309 is approved by the Administrator. The amounts listed in Table 2 are for purposes of adjusting the milestones only, and they do not represent amounts that must be allocated under any future

1  
2

trading program. Table 2 follows:

**TABLE 2.—AMOUNTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE MILESTONES FOR STATES AND TRIBES WHICH DO NOT EXERCISE THE OPTION PROVIDED BY § 51.309**

State or Tribe	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Arizona	117,372	117,372	117,372	117,372	117,372	117,941	118,511	119,080
2. California	37,343	37,343	37,343	37,784	37,343	36,363	35,382	34,402
3. Colorado	98,897	98,897	98,897	98,897	98,897	99,443	97,991	97,537
4. Idaho	18,016	18,016	18,016	18,016	18,016	17,482	16,948	16,414
5. Nevada	20,187	20,187	20,187	20,187	20,187	20,282	20,379	20,474
6. New Mexico	84,624	84,624	84,624	84,624	84,624	84,143	83,663	83,182
7. Oregon	26,268	26,268	26,268	26,268	26,268	26,284	26,300	26,316
8. Utah	42,782	42,782	42,782	42,782	42,782	42,795	42,806	42,819
9. Wyoming	155,858	155,858	155,858	155,858	155,858	155,851	155,843	155,836
10. Navajo Nation	53,147	53,147	53,147	53,147	53,147	53,240	53,334	53,427
11. Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Reservation	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994
12. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation	1,129	1,129	1,129	1,129	1,129	1,131	1,133	1,135
13. Wind River Reservation	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384

State or Tribe	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Arizona	119,080	119,080	116,053	113,025	109,998	109,998	109,998	82,302
2. California	34,402	34,402	33,265	32,128	30,991	30,991	30,991	27,491
3. Colorado	97,537	97,537	94,456	91,375	88,294	88,294	88,294	57,675
4. Idaho	16,414	16,414	15,805	15,197	14,588	14,588	14,588	13,227
5. Nevada	20,474	20,474	20,466	20,457	20,449	20,449	20,449	20,232
6. New Mexico	83,182	83,182	81,662	80,162	78,682	78,682	78,682	70,000
7. Oregon	26,316	26,316	24,796	23,277	21,757	21,757	21,757	8,281
8. Utah	42,819	42,819	41,692	40,563	39,436	39,436	39,436	30,746
9. Wyoming	155,836	155,836	151,232	146,629	142,025	142,025	142,025	97,758
10. Navajo Nation	53,427	53,427	52,707	51,986	51,266	51,266	51,266	44,772
11. Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Reservation	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994	4,994
12. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135	1,135
13. Northern Arapaho and Shoshone Tribes of the Wind River Reservation	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384

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(ii) Adjustment for Future Operation of Copper Smelters.

(A) The plan must provide for adjustments to the milestones in the event that Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and/or BHP San Manuel resume operations or that other smelters increase their operations.

(B) The plan must provide for adjustments to the milestones according to Tables 3a and 3b except that if either the Hidalgo or San Manuel smelters resumes operation and is required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 52.21 or 40 CFR 51.166, the adjustment to the milestone must be based upon the levels allowed by the permit. In no instance may the adjustment to the milestone be greater than 22,000 tons for the Phelps Dodge Hidalgo, greater than 16,000 tons for BHP San Manuel, or more than 30,000 tons for the combination of the Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and BHP San Manuel smelters for the years 2013 through 2018. Tables 3a and 3b follow:

**TABLE 3A.—ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MILESTONES FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS OF COPPER SMELTERS**

Scenario	If this happens—	" " " and this happens—	" " " then you calculate the milestones by adding this amount to the value in column 3 of Table 1.—
1	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes operation, but BHP San Manuel does not.	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes production consistent with past operations and emissions.	A. Beginning with the year that production resumes, and for each year up to the year 2012, the milestone increases by: (1) 22,000 tons PLUS (2) Any amounts identified in Table 3b. B. For the years 2013 through 2018, the milestone increases by this amount or by 30,000 tons, whichever is less.

20

TABLE 3A.—ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MILESTONES FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS OF COPPER SMELTERS—Continued

Scenario	If this happens—	" " " and this happens—	" " " then you calculate the milestones by adding this amount to the value in column 3 of Table 1.—
2	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes operation, but GHP San Manuel does not.	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes operation in a substantially different manner such that emissions will be less than for past operations (an example would be running only one portion of the plant to produce sulfur acid only).	A. Beginning with the year that production resumes, and for each year up to the year 2012, the milestone increases by: (1) Expected emissions for Phelps Dodge Hidalgo (not to exceed 22,000 tons), PLUS (2) Any amounts identified in Table 3b. B. For the years 2013 through 2015, the milestone increases by this amount or by 30,000 tons, whichever is less.
3	GHP San Manuel GHP San Manuel operates, but Phelps Dodge Hidalgo does not.	GHP San Manuel resumes production consistent with past operations and emissions.	A. 16,000 tons PLUS B. Any amounts identified in Table 3b.
4	GHP San Manuel resumes operation, but Phelps Dodge Hidalgo does not.	GHP San Manuel resumes operation in a substantially different manner such that emissions be less than for past operations (an example would be running only one portion of the plant to produce sulfur acid only).	A. Expected emissions (not to exceed 16,000 tons) PLUS B. Any amounts identified in Table 3b.
5	Both Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and GHP San Manuel resume operations.	Both smelters resume production consistent with past operations and emissions.	A. Beginning with the year that production resumes, and for each year up to the year 2012, the milestone increases by 34,000 tons. B. For the years 2013 through 2015, the milestone increases by 30,000 tons.
6	Both Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and GHP San Manuel resumes operations.	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes production consistent with past operations and emissions, but GHP San Manuel operations in a substantially different manner such that emissions will be less than for past operations (an example would be running only one portion of the plant to produce sulfur acid only).	A. For the year that production resumes, and for each year up to the year 2012, the milestone increases by: (1) 22,000 PLUS (2) Expected emissions San Manuel (not to exceed 16,000 tons). B. For the years 2013 through 2015, the milestone increases by this same amount, or by 30,000 tons, whichever is less.
7	Both Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and GHP San Manuel resume operations.	GHP San Manuel resumes production consistent with past operations and emissions, but Phelps Dodge Hidalgo resumes operations in a substantially different manner such that emissions will be less than for past operations (an example to exceed would be running only one portion of the plant to produce sulfur acid only).	A. For the year that production resumes, and for each year up to the year 2012, the milestone increases by: (1) 16,000 PLUS (2) expected Hidalgo emissions (not 22,000 tons). B. For the years 2013 through 2015, the milestone increases by this same amount, or by 30,000 tons, whichever is less.
8	Both Phelps Dodge Hidalgo and GHP San Manuel do not resume operations.	-----	A. Any amounts identified in Table 3b.

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2

TABLE 3b. ADJUSTMENTS FOR CERTAIN COPPER SMELTERS WHICH OPERATE ABOVE BASELINE LEVELS.

Where it applies in table 3a, if the following smelter—	Complies with existing permits but has actual annual emissions that exceed the following baseline level—	" " " the milestone increases by the difference between actual emissions and the baseline level, OR the following amount, whichever is less.
Aarco Hayden	23,000 tons	3,000 tons.
GHP San Manuel	16,000 tons	1,500 tons.
Kennecott Salt Lake	1,000 tons	100 tons.
Phelps Dodge Chino	16,000 tons	3,000 tons.
Phelps Dodge Hidalgo	22,000 tons	4,000 tons.
Phelps Dodge Miami	4,000 tons	2,000 tons.

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(iii) Adjustments for changes in emission monitoring or calculation methods. The plan must provide for adjustments to the milestone to reflect changes in sulfur dioxide emission monitoring or measurement methods for a source that is included in the program, including changes identified under paragraph(h)(2)(iii)(D) of this section. Any such adjustment based upon changes to emissions monitoring or measurement methods must be made in the form of an implementation plan revision that complies with the procedural requirements of §51.102 and §51.103. The implementation plan revision must be submitted to the Administrator no later than the first due date for a periodic report under paragraph (d)(10) of this section following the change in emission monitoring or measurement method.

(iv) Adjustments for changes in flow rate measurement methods. The implementation plan must provide for adjustments to the milestones for sources using the methods contained in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Methods 2F, 2G, and 2H.

1 (v) Adjustments for illegal emissions. The implementation plan must provide for adjustments to the  
2 milestones if any source in the program decreases its sulfur dioxide emissions in order to comply  
3 with applicable regulations which were in effect prior to the calculation of the source's baseline  
4 sulfur dioxide emissions. The plan must provide that the milestone must be decreased by an  
5 appropriate amount based on a reforecasted calculation of the source's decreased sulfur dioxide  
6 emissions. Any such adjustment based upon illegal emissions must be made in the form of an  
7 implementation plan revision that complies with the procedural requirements of §§51.102 and  
8 51.103.

9  
10 (vi) Adjustment based upon program audits. The plan must provide for appropriate adjustments to  
11 the milestones based upon the results of program audits. Any such adjustment based upon audits  
12 must be made in the form of an implementation plan revision that complies with the procedural  
13 requirements of §§51.102 and 51.103. The implementation plan revision must be submitted to the  
14 Administrator no later than the first due date after the audit for a periodic report under (d)(10) of this  
15 section.

16  
17 (vii) Adjustment for individual sources opting into the program. The plan must provide for  
18 adjustments to the milestones for any source choosing to participate in the program even though  
19 they do not meet the 100 tons per year criterion for inclusion. Any such adjustments must be made  
20 in the form of an implementation plan revision that complies with the procedural requirements of  
21 §§51.102 and 51.103.

22  
23 **(2) Requirements for monitoring, record keeping and reporting of actual annual emissions of**  
24 **sulfur dioxide.**

25  
26 (i) Sources included in the program. The implementation plan must provide for annual emission  
27 monitoring and reporting, beginning with calendar year 2003, for all sources whose actual  
28 emissions of sulfur dioxide are 100 tons per year or more as of 2003, and all sources whose  
29 165 actual emissions are 100 tons or more per year in any subsequent year. States and Tribes may  
30 include other sources, if the implementation plan provides for the same procedures and monitoring  
31 as for other sources in a way that is federally enforceable.

32  
33 (ii) Documentation of emissions calculation methods. The implementation plan must provide  
34 documentation, consistent with EPA's applicable guidance on preparation of emissions  
35 inventories, of the specific methodology used to calculate emissions for each emitting unit during  
36 the base year. The implementation plan must also provide for documentation for each emission unit  
37 of any change to the specific methodology for each year after the base year.

38  
39 (iii) Record keeping. The implementation plan must provide for the retention of records for at least 5  
40 years from the establishment of the record. If a record will be the basis for an adjustment to the  
41 milestone as provided for in paragraph(h)(1) of this section, that record must be retained for at least  
42 5 years after the date of the SIP revision which reflects the adjustment.

43  
44 (iv) Completion and submission of emissions reports. The implementation plan must provide for  
45 collection of the emissions data, quality assurance, and public review and submission to the  
46 Administrator and to each State and Tribe which has submitted an implementation plan under this  
47 section by no later than September 30 of the following year. For sources for which changes in  
48 emission quantification methods require adjustments under paragraph (h)(1)(iii) of this section, the  
49 emissions reports must reflect the method in place before the change, for each year until the  
50 milestone has been adjusted. If each of the States which have submitted an implementation plan  
51 under this section have identified a regional planning organization to coordinate the annual  
52 comparison with the milestone, the implementation plan must provide for reporting of this  
53 information to the regional planning body.

54  
55 (v) Exceptions reports. The emissions report submitted by each State and Tribe under paragraph  
56 (h)(2)(ii) of this section must provide for exceptions reports containing the following:

- 1  
2 (A) identification of new or additional sulfur dioxide sources greater than 100 tons per year that  
3 were not contained in the previous year emissions report;  
4 (B) identification of sources shut down or removed from the previous year emissions report;  
5 (C) explanation for emissions variations at any covered source that exceeds plus or minus 20  
6 percent from the previous year emissions report;  
7 (D) identification and explanation of new emissions monitoring and reporting methods at any  
8 source. The use of any new methods requires an adjustment to the milestones according to  
9 paragraph (h)(1)(iii) of this section.

10  
11 (vi) Reporting of emissions for the Mohave Generating Station for the years 2003 through 2006. For  
12 the years 2003, 2004, 2005, and for any part of the year 2006 before installation and operation of  
13 sulfur dioxide controls at the Mohave Generating Station, emissions from the Mohave Generating  
14 Station will be calculated using a sulfur dioxide emission factor of 0.15 pounds per million BTU.

15  
16 (vii) Special provision for the year 2013. The implementation plan must provide that in the  
17 emissions report for calendar year 2012, which is due by September 30, 2013 under  
18 paragraph(h)(2)(ii) of this section, each State has the option of including calendar year 2018  
19 emission projections for each source, in addition to the actual emissions for each source for  
20 calendar year 2012.

21  
22 **(3) Annual comparison of emissions to the milestone.**

23  
24 (i) The implementation plan must provide for a comparison each year of annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for  
25 the region against the appropriate milestone. In making this comparison:

26  
27 (A) Each State or Tribe must make the comparison, using its annual emissions report and  
28 emissions reports from other States and Tribes reported under paragraph(h)(2)(ii) of this section, or  
29

30 (B) Where each State or Tribe has designated a regional planning organization for this purpose, the  
31 regional planning organization makes the comparison, using information provided by each State  
32 and Tribe.

33  
34 (ii) Beginning with an initial public review draft report due December 31, 2004 that makes the  
35 comparison for the year 2003 milestone, the implementation plan must provide the public with a  
36 public review draft comparison by no later than December 31 of each year. This public review  
37 draft must be issued by each State or Tribe or in a coordinated report by the regional planning  
38 body.

39  
40 (iii) The implementation plan must provide for a final determination by each State or Tribe, or by the  
41 regional planning organization designated by each State or Tribe, of whether or not the annual  
42 milestone is exceeded. The determination must take into account public comments on the  
43 draft report. This determination must be submitted to the Administrator by the end of March of the  
44 year following issuance of the initial public review draft report. The first final determination will be  
45 due to the Administrator on March 31, 2005.

46  
47 (iv) Special considerations for year 2012 report. If each State or Tribe has included calendar year  
48 2018 emission projections under paragraph (h)(2)(v) of this section, then the report for the year  
49 2012 milestone which is due by December 31, 2013 under paragraph(h)(3)(ii) of this section may  
50 also include a comparison of the regional year 2018 emissions projection with the milestone for  
51 calendar year 2018. If the report indicates that the year 2018 milestone will be exceeded, then each  
52 State or Tribe, or the regional planning organization may choose to implement the market trading  
53 program beginning in the year 2018.

54  
55 (v) Independent review. The implementation plan shall provide for reviews of the annual emissions  
56 reporting program by an independent third party. This independent review is not required if a

determination has been made under paragraph (h)(3)(iii) of this section to implement the market trading program. The independent review shall be completed by the end of 2006, and every 5 years thereafter, and shall include an analysis of:

- (A) the uncertainty of the reported emissions data;
- (B) whether the uncertainty of the reported emissions data is likely to have an adverse impact on the annual determination of emissions relative to the milestone; and,
- (C) whether there are any necessary improvements for the annual administrative process for collecting the emissions data, reporting the data, and obtaining public review of the data.

(4) **Market trading program.** The implementation plan must provide for implementation of a market trading program if the determination required by paragraph (h)(3)(iii) of this section indicates that a milestone has been exceeded. The implementation plan must provide for the option of implementation of a market trading program if a report under paragraph (h)(3)(iv) of this section indicates that projected emissions for the year 2018 will exceed the year 2018 milestone. The implementation plan must provide for a market trading program whose provisions are the same for each State or Tribe submitting an implementation plan under this section. The implementation plan must include the following market trading program provisions:

(i) Allowances. For each source in the program, the implementation plan must identify the specific allocation of allowances, on a tons per year basis, for each calendar year from 2009 to 2018. The total of the tons per year allowances across all participating States and Tribes may not exceed the amounts in Table 4 of this paragraph, less a 20,000 ton amount that must be set aside for use by Tribes. The implementation plan may include procedures for redistributing the allowances in future years, so long as the amounts in Table 4 of this paragraph, less a 20,000 ton amount, are not exceeded. The implementation plan must provide that any adjustment for a calendar year applied to the milestones under paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (v) of this section must also be applied to the amounts in Table 4. Table 4 follows:

TABLE 4.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES BY YEAR

For this year—	If the two smelters resume operations, the total number of allowances issued by States and Tribes may not exceed this amount—	If the two smelters do not resume operations, the total number of allowances issued by States and Tribes may not exceed this amount—
2009 .....	715,000	677,000
2010 .....	715,000	677,000
2011 .....	715,000	677,000
2012 .....	715,000	677,000
2013 .....	655,000	625,000
2014 .....	655,000	625,000
2015 .....	655,000	625,000
2016 .....	655,000	625,000
2017 .....	655,000	625,000
2018 .....	510,000	480,000

(ii) Compliance with allowances. The implementation plan provide that, beginning with the compliance period 6 years following the calendar year for which emissions exceeded the milestone and for each compliance period thereafter, each source owner must hold allowances for each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted.

(iii) Emissions quantification protocols. The implementation plan must include specific emissions quantification protocols for each source category included within the program, including the identification of sources subject to part 75 of this chapter. For sources subject to part 75 of this chapter, the implementation plan may rely on the emissions quantification protocol in part 75. For source categories with sources in more than one State submitting an implementation plan under this section, each State must use the same protocol. The protocols must provide consistent approaches for all sources within a given source category. The protocols must provide for reliability (repeated application obtains results equivalent to EPA approved test methods), and replicability

1 (different users obtain the same or equivalent results that are independently verifiable). The  
2 protocols must include procedures for addressing missing data, which provide for conservative  
3 calculations of emissions and provide sufficient incentives for sources to comply with the monitoring  
4 provisions.

5  
6 (iv) Monitoring and Record keeping. The implementation plan must include monitoring provisions  
7 which are consistent with the emissions quantification protocol. Monitoring required by these  
8 provisions must be timely, of sufficient frequency, and ensure the enforceability of the program.  
9 The implementation plan must also include requirements that source owners or operators keep  
10 records consistent with the emissions quantification protocols, and keep all records used to  
11 determine compliance for at least 5 years, unless a longer period is required by paragraph (h)(2)(iii)  
12 of this section. For source owners or operators which use banked allowances, all records relating to  
13 the banked allowance must be kept for at least 5 years after the banked allowances are used.  
14

15 (v) Tracking system. The implementation plan must provide for submitting data to a centralized  
16 system for the tracking of allowances and emissions. The implementation plan must provide that all  
17 necessary information regarding emissions, allowances, and transactions is publicly available in a  
18 secure, centralized database. The system must ensure that each allowance may be uniquely  
19 identified, allow for frequent updates, and include enforceable procedures for recording data.  
20

21 (vi) Authorized account representative. The implementation plan must include provisions requiring  
22 the owner or operator of each source in the program to identify an authorized account  
23 representative. The implementation plan must provide that all matters pertaining to the  
24 account, including, but not limited to, the deduction and transfer of allowances in the account, and  
25 certifications of the completeness and accuracy of emissions and allowances transactions required  
26 in the annual report under paragraph(h)(4)(vi) of this section shall be undertaken only by the  
27 authorized account representative.  
28

29 (vii) Annual report. The implementation plan must include provisions requiring the authorized  
30 account representative for each source in the program to demonstrate and report within a specified  
31 time period following the end of each calendar year that the source holds allowances for each ton  
32 per year of SO<sub>2</sub> emitted. The implementation plan shall require the authorized account  
33 representative to submit the report within 60 days of the end of each calendar year, unless an  
34 alternative deadline is specified consistent with emission monitoring and reporting procedures.  
35

36 (viii) Allowance transfers. The implementation plan must include provisions detailing the process for  
37 transferring allowances between parties.  
38

39 (ix) Emissions banking. The implementation plan may provide provisions for the banking of unused  
40 allowances. Any such provisions must state whether unused allowances may be kept for use in  
41 future years and describe any restrictions on the use of any such allowances. Allowances kept for  
42 use in future years may be used in calendar year 2018 only to the extent that the implementation  
43 plan ensures that such allowances would not interfere with the achievement of the year 2018  
44 amount in Table 4 in paragraph (C)(4)(i) of this section.  
45

46 (x) Penalties. The implementation plan must include specific enforcement penalties to be applied if  
47 emissions from a source in the program exceed the allowances held by the source. In establishing  
48 specific enforcement penalties, the State or Tribe must ensure that:  
49

- 50 (A) When emissions from a source in the program exceed the allowances held by the source, each  
51 day of the year is a separate violation; and  
52 (B) Each ton of excess emissions is a separate violation.  
53

54 (xi) Provisions for periodic evaluation of the trading program. The implementation plan must provide  
55 for an evaluation of the trading program no later than 3 years following the first full year of the  
56 trading program, and at least every 5 years thereafter. Any changes warranted by the evaluation

1 should be incorporated into the next periodic SIP or TIP revision required under paragraph (d)(10)  
2 of this section. The evaluation should be conducted by an independent third party and should  
3 include an analysis of:

4 (A) Whether the total actual emissions could exceed the values in §51.309(h)(4)(i), even though  
5 sources comply with their allowances;

6 (B) Whether the program achieved the overall emission milestone it was intended to reach, and a  
7 discussion of actions that have been necessary to reach the milestone;

8 (C) The effectiveness of the compliance, enforcement and penalty provisions;

9 (D) The administrative costs of the program to sources and to State and tribal regulators, including  
10 a discussion of whether States and Tribes have enough resources to implement the trading  
11 program;

12 (E) Whether the market trading program has likely led to decreased costs for reaching the  
13 milestone relative to a non-market based approach, including a discussion of the market price of  
14 allowances relative to control costs that might have otherwise been incurred;

15 (F) Whether the trading program resulted in any unexpected beneficial effects, or any unintended  
16 detrimental effects;

17 (G) Whether the actions taken to reduce sulfur dioxide have led to any unintended increases in  
18 other pollutants;

19 (H) Whether there are any changes needed in emissions monitoring and reporting protocols, or in  
20 the administrative procedures for program administration and tracking;

21 (I) The effectiveness of the provisions for interstate trading, and whether there are any procedural  
22 changes needed to make the interstate nature of the program more effective.

23  
24 **(5) *What other provisions are required for the program?***

25  
26 The implementation plan must provide for:

27  
28 (i) Permitting of affected sources. For sources subject to part 70 or part 71 of this chapter, the  
29 implementation plan requirements for emissions reporting and for the trading program under  
30 paragraph (h) of this section must be incorporated into the part 70 or part 71 permit. For sources not  
31 subject to part 70 or part 71, the requirements must be incorporated into a permit that is  
32 enforceable as a practical matter by the Administrator, and by citizens to the extent permitted under  
33 the CAA.

34  
35 (ii) Integration with other programs. In addition to the requirements of paragraph(h) of this section,  
36 the restrictions of State, tribal and local rules, and State, Tribal and Federal law remain in place. No  
37 provision of paragraph (h) of this section should be interpreted as exempting any source from  
38 compliance with any other provision of State, tribal or local law, the applicable and approved  
39 implementation plan, the tribal implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or implementing  
40 regulations under the CAA.

41  
42  
43 **1. Section 309(f).** The following is the rule language related to the Annex.

44  
45 **(f) *Annex to the Commission Report.***

46  
47 (1) A Transport Region State may choose to comply with the provisions of this section and by doing  
48 so shall satisfy the requirements of §51.308(b)-(e) only if the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport  
49 Commission (or a regional planning body formed to implement the Commission recommendations)  
50 submits a satisfactory annex to the Commission Report no later than October 1, 2000. To be  
51 satisfactory, the Annex must contain the following elements:

52  
53 (i) The annex must contain quantitative emissions milestones for stationary source sulfur dioxide  
54 emissions for the reporting years 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2018. The milestones must provide for  
55 steady and continuing emissions reductions for the 2003–2018 time period consistent with the

1 Commission's definition of reasonable progress, its goal of 50 to 70 percent reduction in sulfur  
2 dioxide emissions from 1990 actual emission levels by 2040, applicable requirements under the  
3 CAA, and the timing of implementation plan assessments of progress and identification of  
4 deficiencies which will be due in the years 2008, 2013, and 2018. The milestones must be shown to  
5 provide for greater reasonable progress than would be achieved by application of best available  
6 retrofit technology (BART) pursuant to § 51.308(e)(2) and would be approvable in lieu of BART.  
7

8 (ii) The annex must contain documentation of the market trading program or other programs to be  
9 implemented pursuant to paragraph (d)(4) of this section if current programs and voluntary  
10 measures are not sufficient to meet the required emission reduction milestones. This  
11 documentation must include model rules, memoranda of understanding, and other documentation  
12 describing in detail how emission reduction progress will be monitored, what conditions will require  
13 the market trading program to be activated, how allocations will be performed, and how the  
14 program will operate.  
15

16 (2) The Commission may elect, at the same time it submits the annex, to make recommendations  
17 intended to demonstrate reasonable progress for other mandatory Class I areas (beyond the  
18 original 16) within the Transport Region States, including the technical and policy justification for  
19 these additional mandatory Class I Federal areas in accordance with the provisions of §51.309(g).  
20

21 (3) The EPA will publish the annex upon receipt. If EPA finds that the annex meets the  
22 requirements of §51.309(f)(1) and assures reasonable progress, then, after public notice and  
23 comment, will amend the requirements of §51.309(d)(4) to incorporate the provisions of the annex  
24 within one year after EPA receives the annex. If EPA finds that the annex does not meet the  
25 requirements of §51.309(f)(1), or does not assure reasonable progress, or if EPA finds that the  
26 annex is not received, then each Transport Region State must submit an implementation plan for  
27 regional haze meeting all of the requirements of §51.308.  
28

29 (4) In accordance with the provisions under §51.309(f)(1), the annex may include a geographic  
30 enhancement to the program provided for in §51.309(d)(4) to address the requirement under  
31 §51.302(c) related to Best Available Retrofit Technology for reasonably attributable impairment  
32 from the pollutants covered by the milestones or the backstop market trading program. The  
33 geographic enhancement program may include an appropriate level of reasonably attributable  
34 impairment which may require additional emission reductions over and above those achieved under  
35 the milestones defines in §51.309(f)(1)(i).

1           **C. General Definitions in the Regional Haze Rule**

2  
3           The following are definitions from 40 CFR § 301 and 40 CFR § 309 that states may want  
4           to incorporate into their Section 309 regional haze implementation plans.

5  
6           **Applicable definitions in Section 51.301:**

- 7  
8           1. **BART-eligible source** means an existing stationary facility as defined in this section.
- 9  
10          2. **Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)** means an emission limitation based on  
11          the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of  
12          continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing  
13          stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case  
14          basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the  
15          energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control  
16          equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source,  
17          and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to  
18          result from the use of such technology.
- 19  
20          3. **Deciview** means a measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index  
21          derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness  
22          correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of  
23          conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated  
24          based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the  
25          atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol  
26          measurements):

27  
28                   Deciview haze index =  $10^{-1} n_e (b_{ext}/10 \text{ Mm}^{-1})$ .

29                   Where  $b_{ext}$  = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse  
30                   megameters ( $\text{Mm}^{-1}$ ).

- 31  
32          4. **Existing stationary facility** means any of the following stationary sources of air  
33          pollutants, including any reconstructed source, which was not in operation prior to  
34          August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977, and has the potential to emit  
35          250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant. In determining potential to emit, fugitive  
36          emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted.

37  
38                   Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units  
39                   per hour heat input,  
40                   Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers),  
41                   Kraft pulp mills,  
42                   Portland cement plants,  
43                   Primary zinc smelters,  
44                   Iron and steel mill plants,  
45                   Primary aluminum ore reduction plants,  
46                   Primary copper smelters,  
47                   Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day,  
48                   Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants,  
49                   Petroleum refineries,

1 Lime plants,  
2 Phosphate rock processing plants,  
3 Coke oven batteries,  
4 Sulfur recovery plants,  
5 Carbon black plants (furnace process),  
6 Primary lead smelters,  
7 Fuel conversion plants,  
8 Sintering plants,  
9 Secondary metal production facilities,  
10 Chemical process plants,  
11 Fossil-fuel boilers of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input,  
12 Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding 300,000  
13 barrels,  
14 Taconite ore processing facilities,  
15 Glass fiber processing plants, and  
16 Charcoal production facilities.

- 17
- 18 5. **Federal Class I area** means any Federal land that is classified or reclassified Class I.
- 19
- 20 6. **Federal Land Manager** means the Secretary of the department with authority over the  
21 Federal Class I area (or the Secretary's designee) or, with respect to Roosevelt-  
22 Campobello International Park, the Chairman of the Roosevelt-Campobello  
23 International Park Commission.
- 24
- 25 7. **Federally enforceable** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by  
26 the Administrator under the Clean Air Act including those requirements developed  
27 pursuant to parts 60 and 61 of this title, requirements within any applicable State  
28 Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to Sec. 52.21  
29 of this chapter or under regulations approved pursuant to part 51, 52, or 60 of this title.
- 30
- 31 8. **Implementation plan** means, for the purposes of this part, any State Implementation  
32 Plan, Federal Implementation Plan, or Tribal Implementation Plan.
- 33
- 34 9. **Indian tribe or tribe** means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or  
35 community, including any Alaska Native village, which is federally recognized as  
36 eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians  
37 because of their status as Indians.
- 38
- 39 10. **In existence** means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary  
40 preconstruction approvals or permits required by Federal, State, or local air pollution  
41 emissions and air quality laws or regulations and either has (1) begun, or caused to  
42 begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the facility or (2)  
43 entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled  
44 or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program  
45 of construction of the facility to be completed in a reasonable time.
- 46
- 47 11. **Least impaired days** means the average visibility impairment (measured in  
48 deciviews) for the twenty percent of monitored days in a calendar year with the lowest  
49 amount of visibility impairment.
- 50

- 1 12. **Major stationary source and major modification** mean major stationary source and  
2 major modification, respectively, as defined in Sec. 51.166.  
3  
4 13. **Mandatory Class I Federal Area** means any area identified in part 81, subpart D of  
5 this title.  
6  
7 14. **Most impaired days** means the average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews)  
8 for the twenty percent of monitored days in a calendar year with the highest amount of  
9 visibility impairment.  
10  
11 15. **Natural conditions** includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as  
12 measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.  
13  
14 16. **Potential to emit** means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a  
15 pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational  
16 limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant including air pollution control  
17 equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material  
18 combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation  
19 or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions  
20 do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.  
21  
22 17. **Reasonably attributable** means attributable by visual observation or any other  
23 technique the State deems appropriate.  
24  
25 18. **Reasonably attributable visibility impairment** means visibility impairment that is  
26 caused by the emission of air pollutants from one, or a small number of sources.  
27  
28 19. **Regional haze** means visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air  
29 pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area. Such sources  
30 include, but are not limited to, major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources,  
31 and area sources.  
32  
33 20. **State** means ``State" as defined in section 302(d) of the CAA.  
34  
35 21. **Stationary Source** means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or  
36 may emit any air pollutant.  
37  
38 22. **Visibility impairment** means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light  
39 extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under  
40 natural conditions.  
41

#### 42 **Definitions in Section 51.309:**

- 43  
44 1. **16 Class I areas** means the following mandatory Class I Federal areas on the  
45 Colorado Plateau: Grand Canyon National Park, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness,  
46 Petrified Forest National Park, Mount Baldy Wilderness, San Pedro Parks Wilderness,  
47 Mesa Verde National Park, Weminuche Wilderness, Black Canyon of the Gunnison  
48 Wilderness, West Elk Wilderness, Maroon Bells Wilderness, Flat Tops Wilderness,  
49 Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Capital Reef National Park, Bryce  
50 Canyon National Park, and Zion National Park.

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2. **Transport Region State** means one of the States that is included within the Transport Region addressed by the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming).
3. **Commission Report** means the report of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission entitled "Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas," dated June 10, 1996.
4. **Fire** means wildfire, wildland fire (including prescribed natural fire), prescribed fire, and agricultural burning conducted and occurring on Federal, State, and private wildlands and farmlands.
5. **Milestone** means the maximum level of annual regional sulfur dioxide emissions for a given year, assessed annually consistent with paragraph (h)(2) of this section beginning in the year 2003.
6. **Mobile Source Emission Budget** means the lowest level of VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, elemental and organic carbon, and fine particles which are projected to occur in any area within the transport region from which mobile source emissions are determined to contribute significantly to visibility impairment in any of the 16 Class I areas.
7. **Geographic enhancement** means a method, procedure, or process to allow a broad regional strategy, such as a milestone or backstop market trading program designed to achieve greater reasonable progress than BART for regional haze, to accommodate BART for reasonably attributable impairment.
8. **BHP San Manuel** means: (i) The copper smelter located in San Manuel, Arizona which operated during 1990, but whose operations were suspended during the year 2000, (ii) The same smelter in the event of a change of name or ownership.
9. **Phelps Dodge Hidalgo** means: (i) The copper smelter located in Hidalgo, New Mexico which operated during 1990, but whose operations were suspended during the year 2000, (ii) The same smelter in the event of a change of name or ownership.

1 **D. EPA Completeness Criteria for the Regional Haze SIP**

2  
3 **Appendix V to Part 51 -- Criteria for Determining the Completeness of Plan**  
4 **Submissions**

5  
6 **1.0. Purpose**

7  
8 This appendix V sets forth the minimum criteria for determining whether a State  
9 implementation plan submitted for consideration by EPA is an official submission for  
10 purposes of review under § 51.103.

11  
12 1.1 The EPA shall return to the submitting official any plan or revision thereof which fails  
13 to meet the criteria set forth in this appendix V, and request corrective action, identifying  
14 the component(s) absent or insufficient to perform a review of the submitted plan.

15  
16 1.2 The EPA shall inform the submitting official whether or not a plan submission meets  
17 the requirements of this appendix V within 60 days of EPA's receipt of the submittal, but  
18 no later than 6 months after the date by which the State was required to submit the plan or  
19 revision. If a completeness determination is not made by 6 months from receipt of a  
20 submittal, the submittal shall be deemed complete by operation of law on the date 6 months  
21 from receipt. A determination of completeness under this paragraph means that the  
22 submission is an official submission for purposes of § 51.103.

23  
24 **2.0. Criteria**

25  
26 The following shall be included in plan submissions for review by EPA:

27  
28 2.1. Administrative Materials

29  
30 (a) A formal letter of submittal from the Governor or his designee, requesting EPA  
31 approval of the plan or revision thereof (hereafter "the plan").

32  
33 (b) Evidence that the State has adopted the plan in the State code or body of regulations; or  
34 issued the permit, order, consent agreement (hereafter "document") in final form. That  
35 evidence shall include the date of adoption or final issuance as well as the effective date of  
36 the plan, if different from the adoption/issuance date.

37  
38 (c) Evidence that the State has the necessary legal authority under State law to adopt and  
39 implement the plan.

40  
41 (d) A copy of the actual regulation, or document submitted for approval and incorporation  
42 by reference into the plan, including indication of the changes made to the existing  
43 approved plan, where applicable. The submittal shall be a copy of the official State  
44 regulation /document signed, stamped, dated by the appropriate State official indicating  
45 that it is fully enforceable by the State. The effective date of the regulation/document shall,  
46 whenever possible, be indicated in the document itself.

1  
2 (e) Evidence that the State followed all of the procedural requirements of the State's laws  
3 and constitution in conducting and completing the adoption/issuance of the plan.  
4

5 (f) Evidence that public notice was given of the proposed change consistent with  
6 procedures approved by EPA, including the date of publication of such notice.  
7

8 (g) Certification that public hearings(s) were held in accordance with the information  
9 provided in the public notice and the State's laws and constitution, if applicable.  
10

11 (h) Compilation of public comments and the State's response thereto.  
12

## 13 2.2. Technical Support 14

15 (a) Identification of all regulated pollutants affected by the plan.  
16

17 (b) Identification of the locations of affected sources including the EPA  
18 attainment/nonattainment designation of the locations and the status of the attainment plan  
19 for the affected areas(s).  
20

21 (c) Quantification of the changes in plan allowable emissions from the affected sources;  
22 estimates of changes in current actual emissions from affected sources or, where  
23 appropriate, quantification of changes in actual emissions from affected sources through  
24 calculations of the differences between certain baseline levels and allowable emissions  
25 anticipated as a result of the revision.  
26

27 (d) The State's demonstration that the national ambient air quality standards, prevention of  
28 significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress demonstration, and  
29 visibility, as applicable, are protected if the plan is approved and implemented. For all  
30 requests to redesignate an area to attainment for a national primary ambient air quality  
31 standard, under section 107 of the Act, a revision must be submitted to provide for the  
32 maintenance of the national primary ambient air quality standards for at least 10 years as  
33 required by section 175A of the Act.  
34

35 (e) Modeling information required to support the proposed revision, including input data,  
36 output data, models used, justification of model selections, ambient monitoring data used,  
37 meteorological data used, justification for use of offsite data (where used), modes of  
38 models used, assumptions, and other information relevant to the determination of adequacy  
39 of the modeling analysis.  
40

41 (f) Evidence, where necessary, that emission limitations are based on continuous emission  
42 reduction technology.  
43

44 (g) Evidence that the plan contains emission limitations, work practice standards and  
45 recordkeeping/reporting requirements, where necessary, to ensure emission levels.  
46

1 (h) Compliance/enforcement strategies, including how compliance will be determined in  
2 practice.

3  
4 (i) Special economic and technological justifications required by any applicable EPA  
5 policies, or an explanation of why such justifications are not necessary.

6  
7 2.3. Exceptions

8  
9 2.3.1. The EPA, for the purposes of expediting the review of the plan, has adopted a  
10 procedure referred to as "parallel processing." Parallel processing allows a State to submit  
11 the plan prior to actual adoption by the State and provides an opportunity for the State to  
12 consider EPA comments prior to submission of a final plan for final review and action.  
13 Under these circumstances, the plan submitted will not be able to meet all of the  
14 requirements of paragraph 2.1 (all requirements of paragraph 2.2 will apply). As a result,  
15 the following exceptions apply to plans submitted explicitly for parallel processing:

16  
17 (a) The letter required by paragraph 2.1(a) shall request that EPA propose approval of the  
18 proposed plan by parallel processing.

19  
20 (b) In lieu of paragraph 2.1(b) the State shall submit a schedule for final adoption or  
21 issuance of the plan.

22  
23 (c) In lieu of paragraph 2.1(d) the plan shall include a copy of the proposed/draft regulation  
24 or document, including indication of the proposed changes to be made to the existing  
25 approved plan, where applicable.

26  
27 (d) The requirements of paragraphs 2.1(e)-2.1(h) shall not apply to plans submitted for  
28 parallel processing.

29  
30 2.3.2. The exceptions granted in paragraph 2.3.1 shall apply only to EPA's determination of  
31 proposed action and all requirements of paragraph 2.1 shall be met prior to publication of  
32 EPA's final determination of plan approvability.

33  
34 [55 FR 5830, Feb. 16, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 42219, Aug. 26, 1991; 56 FR 57288, Nov. 8, 1991]