

**State Implementation Plan Revision to Meet the
Ozone Infrastructure SIP Requirements of the
Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2).**

Clark County, Nevada

February 2013

Clark County Department of Air Quality
4701 W Russell Road, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89118

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms

AERR	Air Emissions Reporting Requirements
AQR	Clark County Air Quality Regulations
BCC	Clark County Board of County Commissioners
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DAQ	Clark County Department of Air Quality
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FR	Federal Register
GHG	Green House Gasses
I-SIP	Infrastructure State Implementation Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NRS	Nevada Revised Statutes
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
SNRPC	Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
RTC	Regional Transportation Commission
USC	United States Code

Abbreviations

O ₃	Ozone
ppb	Parts per billion
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter

Introduction and Background

Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(1) and (2) hereafter referred to as the “Infrastructure” State Implementation Plan (I-SIP) requirements, requires states and delegated local agencies to submit an implementation plan to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) demonstrating their ability and authority to implement, maintain, and enforce each National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

Section 110(a)(1) addresses the submittal requirements for I-SIPs which are due to EPA not later than 3 years after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. An I-SIP needs to be submitted regardless of whether or not a jurisdiction has any nonattainment areas.

This SIP revision submittal addresses Clark County’s authority to implement, maintain and enforce the 2008 Ozone NAAQS within the County’s jurisdiction.

Section 110(a)(2) lists the required elements that cover the I-SIP. These elements include: enforceable emission limitations, air quality modeling, enforcement programs, ambient air monitoring programs, and confirmation of adequate personnel, resources and legal authorities. The following elements are addressed in this I-SIP:

- Enforceable Emission Limitations and Other Control Measures (110(a)(2)(A))
- Air Quality Monitoring, Compilation, Data Analysis, and Reporting (110(a)(2)(B))
- Enforcement and Stationary Source Permitting (110(a)(2)(C))
- Resources, Conflict of Interest, and Emergency Backstop (110(a)(2)(E))
- Stationary Source Emissions Monitoring and Reporting (110(a)(2)(F))
- Emergency Powers and Contingency Plans (110(a)(2)(G))
- Revision For Revised Air Quality Standards or New Attainment Methods (110(a)(2)(H))
- Consultation and Public Notification (110(a)(2)(J))
- Air Quality Modeling and Reporting (110(a)(2)(K))
- Major Stationary Source Permitting Fees (110(a)(2)(L))
- Consultation with Local Entities (110(a)(2)(M))

In accordance with the EPA guidance memo¹ dated October 17, 2011, two elements identified in Section 110(a)(2) are not governed by the 3-year submission deadline of Section 110(a)(1). The elements pertain to part D, in Title I of the CAA, which addresses plan requirements for nonattainment areas. Therefore, the following Section 110(a)(2) elements are considered by EPA to be outside the scope of infrastructure SIP actions:

- (1) Section 110(a)(2)(C) to the extent it refers to permit programs (known as "nonattainment new source review") under part D; and
- (2) Section 110(a)(2)(I) in its entirety.

¹ Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements Required Under Section 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) for the 2008 Lead (Pb) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), October 17, 2011

Section 110(a)(2)(D) is exempt from the I-SIP due to the recent Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)² decision. EPA does not intend to make findings that states failed to address the good neighbor obligation in Element D.

² Memorandum from Gina McCarthy, November 19, 2012

CAA 110(a)(2)(A)-(M) Requirements for the Clark County Infrastructure State Implementation Plan for O₃

<p>Element (A)</p>	<p><u>Emission limits and other control measures:</u> Requires State Implementation Plans (SIP) to include enforceable emission limits and other control measures, means, or techniques, and schedules for compliance.</p>
<p>The Clark County Board of County Commissioners (BCC), in accordance with NRS Chapter 445B, has adopted the Clark County Air Quality Regulations (AQR) and has delegated enforcement authority to the Department of Air Quality (DAQ). Emission sources within Clark County are required to comply with all existing rules and regulations through federally enforceable state implementation plan regulations³.</p> <p>Clark County has a SIP Approved PSD program and most of the AQRs are SIP approved. Several AQR updates have been adopted by the BCC and submitted to EPA for incorporation in the SIP (submittal dates in parentheses). A complete index of all AQRs (SIP approved and local-only) is included in Attachment B.</p> <p>The following is a list of rules that have been revised and submitted for incorporation into the SIP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 0 - Definitions (revised as part of the Section 12.1 rulemaking and the Section 12.2 et al rulemaking); • Section 12.0 - Applicability, General Requirements, Transition Procedures (adopted 11-09, submitted 02-10); • Section 12.1 - Permit Requirements for Minor Sources (adopted 11-09, submitted 02-10); • Section 12.2 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas (PSD) (adopted 05-10, submitted 8-10); • Section 12.3 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas (adopted 05-10, submitted 8-10); • Section 12.4 - Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources (adopted 05-10, submitted 8-10); • Section 12.11 - General Permits for Minor Stationary Sources (adopted 11-09, submitted 02-10); • Section 25 - Affirmative Defense For Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, etc. (adopted 05-10, submitted 08-10). <p>In addition, the emissions limitations in the following SIP-approved rules in the Clark County portion of the Nevada SIP reduce ozone by limiting ozone precursors, including chlorine and VOC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 33 – Chlorine in Chemical Processes; • Section 50 – Storage of Petroleum Products; 	

³ Although not a SIP rule, DAQ administers the Part 70 (Title V) permit requirements through the implementation of Section 12.5 – Part 70 Operating Permit Requirements.

- Section 51 – Petroleum Product Loading into Tank Trucks and Trailers.

Several AQRs such as Section 12.9 – Annual Emissions Inventory Requirement, and Section 12.10 – Continuous Monitoring Requirements for Stationary Sources, are local-only rules.

Section 0 and Section 12.2 were revised in November, 2010 specifically for the purpose of meeting the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule requirements, submitted as a SIP revision on January 4, 2011.

Section 9 - Civil Penalties and Section 10 - Compliance Schedules are part of the DAQ enforcement programs. Clark County also enforces Hazardous Air Pollutants (Section 13) rules and New Source Performance Standards (Section 14).

Clark County will continue to implement the permitting and enforcement programs and enforce control measures with respect to the requirements in the CAA.

Element	Ambient air quality monitoring/data system:
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(B)	Requires SIPs to provide for establishment and operation of ambient air quality monitors, collection and analysis of ambient air quality data, and to make these data available to EPA upon request.
<p>Clark County operates an extensive air quality monitoring network, including nine permanent and two seasonal ozone monitors, in accordance with 40 CFR § 58. The quality control (QC) flow rate verifications and quality assurance (QA) flow rate audits meet EPA guidelines for all monitors in the network. An Annual Monitoring Network Plan is completed and submitted to EPA as required in 40 CFR § 58.10 (Attachment A). Monitoring data is submitted to EPA via the Air Quality System; monitoring data is also available on DAQ's website in near-real time.</p>	

Element (C)	<u>Program for enforcement of control measures:</u> Requires SIPs to include a program providing for enforcement of all SIP measures and the regulation of construction
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	of new and modified stationary sources as necessary to assure that the NAAQS are achieved, including a permit program as required in Parts C and D.
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AQR Section 4 - Control Officer, authorizes the Control Officer to enforce all AQRs including the following sections:

- Section 10 - Compliance Schedules;
- Section 12.1 - Permit Requirements for Minor Sources;
- Section 12.2 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas;
- Section 12.3 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas;
- Section 12.4 - Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources;
- Section 12.11 - General Permits for Minor Stationary Sources;
- Section 13 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants;
- Section 14 - New Source Performance Standards
- Section 25 - Affirmative Defense For Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions;
- Section 26 - Emission of Visible Air Contaminants;
- Section 27 - Particulate Matter from Process Weight Rate;
- Section 28 - Fuel Burning Equipment.

Section 12.2 was revised in November 2010 to include provisions for GHG, the SIP revision was submitted January 4, 2011.

Other sections from the AQRs are not part of the SIP; therefore they are local-only rules. They have been adopted by the BCC and are enforced by the Control Officer.

Element (D)	<u>Interstate transport provisions:</u> Requires SIPs to contain adequate provisions prohibiting emissions generated within the state from contributing significantly to nonattainment in, or interfering with maintenance by, any other state with respect to the NAAQS, or
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	from interfering with measures required to be included in the SIP of any other state to prevent significant deterioration or to protect visibility.
<p>Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator of the US EPA issued a memo on November 19, 2012 to EPA Air Division Directors, Regions 1-10, regarding states' and US EPA's obligations with respect to the requirements of (D)(i)(I). Ms. McCarthy notes:</p> <p>“I would also like to note that the recent CSAPR decision made certain holdings regarding the requirement for states to submit SIPs addressing the provisions of Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), the good neighbor provision that addresses upwind emissions linked to NAAQS attainment problems in downwind states. The decision states that a SIP cannot be deemed deficient for failing to meet the good neighbor obligation before the EPA quantifies that obligation. Although we have filed a petition for rehearing of the Court's decision, including this element of the decision, and although the mandate for that decision has not yet been issued, we intend to act in accordance with the decision during the pendency of the appeal. Therefore, at this time the EPA does not intend to make findings that states failed to submit SIPs to comply with section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). To the extent that states may inquire about their obligations to submit SIPs addressing this provision, we believe it would be appropriate to convey that at this time we do not intend to make such findings with respect to section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I).”</p> <p>Because US EPA has not informed Nevada of its contribution to any ozone NAAQS attainment problem in downwind states, DAQ concludes that it is not obligated to address this requirement at this time.</p>	

<p>Element (E)</p>	<p><u>Adequate resources:</u> Requires SIPs to provide necessary assurances for adequate personnel, funding, and authority under state law to carry out its SIP, to contain requirements addressing potential conflicts of interest, and to provide necessary assurances that the state retains responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation of the SIP where the state relies on a local or</p>
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regional government for implementation of any SIP provision.

NRS 445B.500 authorizes Clark County to implement and administer air quality management programs within the geographic boundaries of Clark County. These programs are managed through the DAQ, with a current air quality budget of approximately \$28.7 million, and 97 full-time equivalent staff positions. Primary sources of funding are:

- Permits and technical services fees collected from regulated emission sources;
- Federal grants;
- Fund distributions and grants from the Nevada Air Pollution Control Account per NRS 445B.830;
- RTC transportation tax revenue, as established by NRS 377A.090;
- Federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ) funds.

NRS 445B.520 gives the State Environmental Commission⁴ the authority to supersede the county program.

Clark County Code Chapter 2.42 – Ethical Standards - specifies conflict of interest requirements for Clark County public officers and officials, including members of the BCC and the Control Officer. These requirements specifically prohibit all local public officials from participating in governmental decisions in which they have a financial interest.

The following provisions of state law address the requirements of CAA Sections 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) and 128:

- NRS 281A.150 (“Public employee’ defined”)
- NRS 281A.160 (“Public officer’ defined”)
- NRS 281A.400 (“General requirements; exceptions”)
- NRS 281A.410 (“Limitations on representing or counseling private persons before public agencies; disclosure required by certain public officers.”)
- NRS 281A.420 (“Requirements regarding disclosure of conflicts of interest and abstention from voting because of certain types of conflicts; effect of abstention on quorum and voting requirements; exceptions”).

**Element
(F)**

Stationary source monitoring system:

Requires SIPs to establish a system to monitor emissions from stationary sources, to submit periodic emissions reports, to correlate the emissions reports with the corresponding SIP emission limits and standards, and to make emissions reports available to the public.

⁴ State Environmental Commission is defined in NRS 445B.200

The following AQR Sections provide the authority for the installation and maintenance of sampling and testing facilities to measure emissions of air contaminants, and for data collection:

- Section 12.1 - Permit Requirements for Minor Sources;
- Section 12.2 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas;
- Section 12.3 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas;
- Section 12.4 - Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources;
- Section 12.9 - Annual Emissions Inventory Requirement;
- Section 12.10 - Continuous Monitoring Requirements for Stationary Sources;
- Section 12.11 - General Permits for Minor Stationary Sources;
- Section 25 - Affirmative Defense For Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions.

Sections 12.9 and 12.10 have not been submitted as SIP rules; they are local-only rules

Emissions data is submitted according to the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR). Emissions data is available to the public, except when the data is deemed confidential in accordance with AQR Section 12.6 and NRS 445B.570.

Element (G)	<p><u>Emergency episodes:</u> Requires SIPs to provide for authority to address activities causing imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and to provide for adequate contingency plans to implement such authority.</p>
<p>In accordance with NRS 445B.500(1)(d), Clark County has the authority to provide by rules and regulations for alert, warning, and emergency standards and abatement procedures relative to air pollution episodes or emergencies constituting, or likely to constitute,</p>	

an imminent and substantial danger to people’s health pursuant to NRS 445B.560.

Clark County has adopted AQR Section 70 - Emergency Procedures of the AQRs, which addresses emergency procedures.

AQR Section 6 - Injunctive Relief, allows Clark County to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce compliance with—or restrain violations of—any provision of the AQRs.

Element (H)	<u>Future SIP revisions:</u> Requires SIPs to provide for SIP revisions in response to changes in the NAAQS, or availability of improved methods for attaining the NAAQS, and in response to an EPA finding that the SIP is substantially inadequate.
<p>Clark County must provide a method for revision of SIPs when air quality standards are revised, new attainment methods become available, or EPA informs states that current SIPs are inadequate for attaining standards or complying with additional CAA requirements.</p> <p>AQR Section 2 - Procedures for Adoption and Revision of Regulations and for Inclusion of those Regulations in the State Implementation Plan of the Clark County AQR set forth the general procedural requirements for adoption of regulations and other materials to be incorporated in the SIP. These procedures apply to submission of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any revision to the SIP described by 40 C.F.R. § 51.104(a); (b) Any individual compliance schedule under 40 C.F.R. § 51.260; (c) Any other SIP revision submitted to NDEP pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 51.104(d). 	

Element (J) CAA § 121	<u>Consultation with government officials, public notification, PSD and visibility protection:</u> Requires states to provide a process for consultation with local governments and Federal Land Managers carrying out NAAQS implementation requirements pursuant to section 121 relating to consultation.
<p>Clark County will continue including local governments and managers of affected federal lands in its consultation process as part of carrying out CAA requirements. AQR Section 2 – Procedures for adoption and revision of regulations and for inclusion of those regulations in the State Implementation Plan outlines the procedures for adoption and revision of regulations. The procedures</p>	

include provisions for notice to the public and governmental entities as well as public hearings before seeking to amend the SIP applicable to Clark County.

Element (J) CAA § 127	Requires States to notify the public if NAAQS are exceeded in an area and to enhance public awareness of measures that can be taken to prevent exceedances.
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AQR Section 70 - Emergency Procedures authorizes the Control Officer to declare an episode, an alert or an emergency if the operation of sources of air contaminants are causing or may cause imminent danger to human health.

Additionally, near-real time ambient air monitoring data for O₃ is posted on DAQ's website.

Element (J)	Requires States to meet applicable requirements of part C related to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility protection.
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Title I, Part C of the CAA requires states to provide measures relating to PSD and visibility protection. The following AQRs contain provisions for PSD areas and visibility protection, as well as provisions for public participation:

- Section 12.1 - Permit Requirements for Minor Sources;
- Section 12.2 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas;
- Section 12.3 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas;
- Section 12.4 - Authority to Construct Application Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources
- Section 12.11 - General Permits for Minor Stationary Sources;
- Section 25 - Affirmative Defense For Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions

Element (K)	<u>Air quality modeling/data:</u> Requires SIPs to provide for the performance of air quality modeling for predicting effects on air quality of emissions of any NAAQS pollutant and the submission of such data to EPA upon request.
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Clark County's air quality modeling work complies with EPA's final guidance on the use of models in attainment demonstrations for the NAAQS. Clark County uses the latest methods and techniques and documents modeling information and computer model performance evaluations.

Clark County will continue to use air quality models in accordance with approved EPA and DAQ modeling guidance and protocols and continue to submit data and modeling results to EPA as requested.

AQR Section 12.2 - Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas and AQR Section 12.4 - Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources, provide provisions to require air quality modeling.

Element (L)	<p><u>Permitting fees:</u> Requires SIPs to require each major stationary source to pay permitting fees to cover the cost of reviewing, acting upon, implementing and enforcing a permit until such fee requirement is superseded by EPA approval of a fee program under Title V of the CAA.</p>
<p>Permit and technical service fees are authorized under AQR Section 18 - Permit and Technical Service Fees. Section 18 includes fees for sources subject to the Title V (Part 70) permit requirements.</p> <p>Clark County will continue to implement and update major stationary source permit fee regulations to comply with the requirements of CAA Sections 501-507.</p>	

Element (M)	<p><u>Consultation/participation by affected local entities:</u> Requires SIPs to provide for consultation and participation in SIP development by local political subdivisions affected by the SIP.</p>
<p>Clark County consults with key stakeholder committees on policy decisions and technical issues. The Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consists of private sector stakeholders as well as local government representatives, and provides input on technical and policy decisions. The TAC has an opportunity to provide input on concerns, challenges, and progress in the development and implementation of air quality programs in Clark County, but also discusses and recommends solutions to conflicts,</p>	

challenges, or policy issues.

Additionally, NRS 445B.503 requires Clark County to consult with the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and the Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) before adopting or amending a plan, policy, or program, and conduct hearings to solicit public comment.

ATTACHMENT A

2012 Annual Monitoring Network Plan

DRAFT

Clark County Department of Air Quality



Annual Network Plan Report June 2012

Executive Summary

This annual plan reports the status of the Clark County air monitoring network, operated by the Department of Air Quality. Reporting standards are outlined in Title 40, Part 58 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 58).

The plan focuses on network changes in 2011, changes and improvements planned for 2012, efforts to improve data quality, and the ways in which network data is disseminated.

The 2011 network review identified potential deficiencies at two monitoring stations, along with options for correction. The shortcomings were associated with “obstacle distance,” and the “Siting Criteria Deficiencies” section contains an implementation schedule for corrective actions.

In addition to network plan requirements, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency finalized revisions to the ambient air monitoring requirements for lead on January 26, 2011; revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide on June 2, 2010; revised the NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide on January 22, 2010; and retained the carbon monoxide NAAQS on August 12, 2011. In addition, this plan discusses the requirement to operate a National Core Monitoring Network station and regulation changes that affect Clark County and its compliance status.

**CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM**

Issue:	Approval of Annual Monitoring Network Plan	Back-up:
Petitioner:	Lewis Wallenmeyer, Director, Air Quality	Clerk Ref. #
Recommendation:		
<p>That the Board of County Commissioners approve and adopt the Annual Monitoring Network Plan and authorize the director of the Department of Air Quality or his designee to submit the plan to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (For possible action)</p>		

FISCAL IMPACT:

Fund #: N/A	Fund Name: N/A
Fund Center: N/A	Funded Program/Grant: N/A
Description: N/A	Amount: N/A
Added Comments: N/A	

BACKGROUND:

As a requirement of 40 CFR 58.10 and in accordance with Clark County Code Section 9.08.040, the Board of County Commissioners must adopt an annual monitoring network plan and submit it to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The plan must be available for public inspection for at least 30 days before submittal. The Department of Air Quality (DAQ) provided notice of the public inspection period, which ran from May 3– June 2, 2012, on the DAQ web site, at the front counter of the DAQ Main Office, in the Las Vegas Review Journal, and in an e-mail distribution list. No comments were received.

The plan addresses the following objectives: ambient air quality monitoring methodology, network design, probe and path siting criteria, quality assurance requirements, periodic systems and national performance audits, and corrective action. It focuses on conditions that changed in 2011, planned changes and improvements in 2012 and beyond, information dissemination, and efforts to improve data quality. DAQ continually evaluates the monitoring network for effectiveness in the areas of user needs, monitor location, scale of representation, effects of air pollution control programs, monitoring objectives, maintenance of federal health standards, and evaluation of air pollution effects on public health.

Staff recommends the Board approve and adopt the plan and authorize its submission to EPA.

Respectfully submitted,

APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED



 LEWIS WALLENMEYER, DIRECTOR

Cleared for Agenda
 6/19/12 MD
 Agenda Item #
 19

ATTACHMENT B

DAQ SIP approved and local-only rules

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Highlighted Sections are currently in the SIP, have been submitted as revisions to the SIP, or are programs delegated by EPA to Clark County. All other sections are “local only” rules.

Section 0	Definitions
Section 2	Procedures for Adoption and Revision of Regulations and for Inclusion of those Regulations in the State Implementation Plan
Section 4	Control Officer
Section 5	Interference with Control Officer
Section 6	Injunctive Relief
Section 7	Hearing Board and Hearing Officer
Section 8	Persons Liable for Penalties – Punishment: Defense
Section 9	Civil Penalties
Section 10	Compliance Schedules
Section 12.0	Applicability, General Requirements and Transition Procedures
Section 12.1	Permit Requirements For Minor Sources
Section 12.2	Permit Requirements For Major Sources In Attainment Areas (Prevention Of Significant Deterioration)
Section 12.3	Permit Requirements For Major Sources In Nonattainment Areas
Section 12.4	Authority To Construct Application And Permit Requirements For Part 70 Sources
Section 12.5	Part 70 Operating Permit Requirements
Section 12.6	Confidentiality
Section 12.7	Emission Reduction Credits
Section 12.9	Annual Emissions Inventory Requirement
Section 12.10	Continuous Monitoring Requirements for Stationary Sources
Section 12.11	General Permits for Minor Stationary Sources
Section 12.12	Transfer of Permit
Section 12.13	Posting of Permit
Section 13	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
Section 14	New Source Performance Standards
Section 18	Permit and Technical Service Fees
Section 21	Acid Rain Permits
Section 22	Acid Rain Continuous Emission Monitoring
Section 25	Affirmative Defense for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown
Section 26	Emission of Visible Air Contaminants
Section 27	Particulate Matter from Process Weight Rate
Section 28	Fuel Burning Equipment
Section 32	Reduction of Animal Matter
Section 33	Chlorine in Chemical Processes
Section 40	Prohibitions of Nuisance Conditions
Section 41	Fugitive Dust
Section 42	Open Burning
Section 43	Odors in the Ambient Air
Section 44	Prohibitions on Planting, Selling, or Offering to Sell Fruitless Mulberry and European Olive Trees
Section 45	Idling of Diesel Powered Motor Vehicles
Section 50	Storage of Petroleum Products

Section 51	Petroleum Product Loading into Tanks, Trucks And Trailers
Section 53	Oxygenated Gasoline Program
Section 70	Emergency Procedures
Section 80	Circumvention
Section 81	Provisions of Regulations Severable
Section 90	Fugitive Dust From Open Areas and Vacant Lots
Section 91	Fugitive Dust From Unpaved Roads, Unpaved Alleys, and Unpaved Easement Roads
Section 92	Fugitive Dust From Unpaved Parking Lots; Material Handling and Storage Yards; and Vehicle and Equipment Storage Yards
Section 93	Fugitive Dust From Paved Roads and Street Sweeping Equipment
Section 94	Permitting and Dust Control for Construction Activities

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ATTACHMENT C

Public Participation

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A. 30-day Public Comment Period Notification

Newspaper notification

DAQ web pages notifications:

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B. Public Comment Report

Public Notice:

Public Comment Period:

Formal Comments Received:

Public Hearing:

Formal Comments Received:

DRAFT

C. Board of County Commissioners Meeting – Set the Public Hearing

D. Board of County Commissioners Meeting – Public Hearing

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