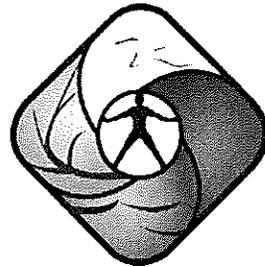


Government of Puerto Rico
Office of the Governor
Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board



Clean Air Act Section
110(a)(2)
Infrastructure SIP: New
Ozone and PM_{2.5}
Air Quality Standards

Air Quality Area
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Acronyms

AQS: Air Quality System

CAA: Clean Air Act

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NSR: New Source Review

PR: Puerto Rico

PRWRA: Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority

PREQB: Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board

PRPPEA: Puerto Rico Public Policy Environmental Act

PSD: Prevention of Significant Deterioration

RCAP: Regulation for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution

SIP: State Implementation Plan

SLAMS: State and Local Air Monitoring Stations

SPM: Special Purpose Monitoring

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Puerto Rico Public Policy Environmental Act (Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970 as revoked by Law 416 of September 22, 2004, as amended) et. Seq., established an administrative agency known as the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board of the Government of Puerto Rico, herein after referred as the PREQB. The before mentioned Act, empowered the PREQB to establish the public policy on the conservation of the environment and natural resources and approve environmental regulations for the Government of Puerto Rico. The PREQB has very broad power which range from the establishment of a state-wide environmental policy through its rule making powers to functional operations which encompass, among other duties, the actual implementation of the Puerto Rico Public Policy Environmental Act (PRPPEA), the issuance of cease and desist orders, and the power to hold quasi-judicial hearings.

The PRPPEA confers to the PREQB all the legal authority to carry out the infrastructure implementation plan required by the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended. The legal authority granted by the PRPPEA is currently and immediately available to the PREQB which is directly responsible for developing and carrying out said infrastructure implementation plan.

In its guidelines for infrastructure implementation plans, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified elements of needed legal authority. The elements are set forth here, followed in each case by references to local statutory sections that are believed to confer this authority in Article 9.

1. Authority to *adopt emissions standards and limitations and any other necessary for attainment and maintenance of national (ambient air quality) standards*
2. Authority to *enforce applicable laws, regulations, and standards, and seek injunctive relief*
3. Authority to *abate pollutants emissions on an emergency basis to prevent substantial endangerment to the health of persons*

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4. Authority to *prevent constructions, modifications, or operation of any stationary and any location where emissions from such source will prevent the attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS)*
5. Authority to *obtain information necessary to determine whether air pollution sources are in compliance with applicable law, regulations, and standards, including authority to require recordkeeping and to make inspections and conduct test of air pollution sources.*
6. Authority to *require owners or operators of stationary sources to install, maintain, and use emissions devices and to make periodic reports to the state on the nature and amounts of emissions from such stationary sources; also authority for the State to make such data available to the public as reported and as correlated with applicable emissions standards or limitations.*

The PREQB has promulgated rules implementing statutory authority to meet the requirements of both the CAA and PRPPEA. These regulations are compiled on the Regulation for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (RCAP) of July 26, 1995, as amended.

The RCAP was developed to preserve the natural quality of the air, and to prevent, eliminate and control atmospheric pollution: to establish standards and requirements for the prevention, elimination, and control of atmospheric pollution.

For convenient reference a copy of the full official text of Law 416 is attached as a support document.

Introduction and Background

Section 110 (a) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to submit an implementation plan to the USEPA Administrator that provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of national ambient air quality standards. Section 110(a)(2) lists the elements that are to comprise the implementation plan. Several of the elements in §110(a)(2) specifically address the need for states to demonstrate the ability to implement, maintain, and enforce the air quality standards. These elements are sometimes compiled and submitted separately in what is referred to as an “infrastructure” SIP. This document is the infrastructure SIP for the new 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} air quality standards.

The elements of §110(a)(2) are listed below.

- I. Enforceable Emission Limitations and Other Control Measures (110(a)(2)(A))
- II. Air Quality Monitoring, Compilation, Data Analysis, and Reporting (110(a)(2)(B))
- III. Enforcement and Stationary Source Permitting (110(a)(2)(C))
- IV. Interstate Transport (110(a)(2)(D))
- V. Resources, Conflict of Interest, and Emergency Backstop (110(a)(2)(E))
- VI. Stationary Source Emissions Monitoring and Reporting (110(a)(2)(F))
- VII. Emergency Powers and Contingency Plans (110(a)(2)(G))
- VIII. SIP Revision for Revised Air Quality Standards or New Attainment Methods (110(a)(2)(H))
- IX. SIP Revisions for New Nonattainment Areas (110(a)(2)(I))
- X. Consultation and Public Notification (110(a)(2)(J))
- XI. Air Quality Modeling and Reporting (110(a)(2)(K))
- XII. Major Stationary Source Permitting Fees (110(a)(2)(L))
- XIII. Consultation with Local Entities (110(a)(2)(M))

This submittal continues to affirm the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) commitment to comply with §110(a)(2) requirements and is incorporated by reference into this submittal. The following discussions respond to the new elements required by the 1990 CAA Amendments and commitments required by the adoption of new ozone and PM_{2.5} air quality standards.

1. Enforceable Emission Limitations and Other Control Measures (110(a)(2)(A))

Include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emissions rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB has promulgated rules to implement and enforce the NAAQS and other air quality standards. These rules include programs for permits and fees.

The following parts of the Regulation for the RCAP contain rules relevant for these federal requirements:

- Part I:** General provisions
- Part II:** Approval and permits
- Part IV:** Prohibitions
- Part V:** Fees
- Part VI:** Operations Permits Rules for Title V Sources

2. Air Quality Monitoring, Compilation, Data Analysis, and Reporting (110(a)(2)(B))

States are to establish and operate devices, methods, systems, and procedures to monitor, compile, and analyze ambient air quality data and to provide the data to USEPA.

Puerto Rico

PR has an extensive air quality monitoring network operated by PREQB that collects air quality data that are compiled, analyzed, and reported to USEPA. PREQB's website contains up-to-date information about air quality monitoring, including a description of the network and information about monitoring of ozone and PM_{2.5}.

PREQB commits to continue to operate an air quality monitoring network that complies with USEPA requirements and to provide quarterly reports of compiled and analyzed air quality monitoring data to USEPA.

PREQB prepare an annual ambient monitoring network plan and periodic network assessment in accordance with 40 CFR sections 58.10. The purpose of the annual ambient monitoring network plan is two-fold. First, the plan confirms that the network continues to meet the State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) criteria established by federal

regulations, and that the information in the state and federal monitoring records properly classify each monitoring station. Second, the plan serves as a directory of existing State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), Special Purpose Monitoring (SPM), and the meteorological parameters performed at each location.

The latest approved annual ambient monitoring network plan submitted to EPA was 2010 *Annual Ambient Monitoring Network Plan*. PREQB also submitted *2011 Annual Ambient Monitoring Network Plan* on June 28, 2011, and is actually under EPA review for approval.

Puerto Rico's authority to monitor ambient air quality is found in Law 416 for September 22, 2004, as amended, Article 9(A) Section (4), et seq.

Agreement between EPA and the PREQB establish the obligation to operate an ambient monitoring network that complies with applicable federal regulation(s). No specific statutory or regulatory authority is necessary to authorize data analysis or the submission of such data to EPA. Federal grant requirements establish the obligation to provide data to EPA.

PREQB has and will continue to submit data to EPA's Air Quality System (AQS).

3. Enforcement and Stationary Source Permitting (110(a)(2)(C))

States are to implement a program for the enforcement of control measures associated with the "*attainment SIP*" and a permit program for stationary sources.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB has established rules governing the enforcement of control measures, including attainment plans and permitting programs that regulate construction and modification of stationary sources. EPA Region 2 is actually the permitting authority for PR PSD Program. The sources affected by PSD Program are subject to the Federal Implementation Plan PSD requirements in 40 CFR sections 52.21.

The following parts of the RCAP contain rules relevant for these federal requirements:

Part I: General Provisions

- Rule 103: Source Monitoring, Record Keeping, Reporting, Sampling and Testing Methods
- Rule 105: Malfunction
- Rule 106: Test Method
- Rule 107: Air Pollution Emergencies

- Rule 108: Air Pollution Control Equipments
- Rule 109: Notice of Violation
- Rule 111: Applications, Hearings, Public Notice
- Rule 112: Compliance Determination / Certification
- Rule 115: Punishment
- Rule 119: Derogation
- Rule 120: Separability Clause

Part II: Approval and Permits

- Rule 201: Location Approval
- Rule 202: Air Quality Impact Analysis
- Rule 203: Permit to Construct a Source
- Rule 204: Permit to Operate a Source
- Rule 205: Compliance Plan for Existing Emission Sources
- Rule 207: Continuing Responsibility for Compliance
- Rule 208: Agricultural Burning Authorized

Part IV: Prohibitions

Part V: Fees

- Rule 501: Permit Fees
- Rule 502: Excess Emissions Fees
- Rule 503: Test Fees
- Rule 504: Modification

Part VI: Operations Permits Rules for Title V Sources

4. Interstate Transport (110(a)(2)(D))

- a. Contain adequate provisions prohibiting any source or other type of emissions activity from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will:
 - Contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other State with respect to any such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard.
- b. Contain adequate provisions prohibiting any source or other type of emissions activity from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will:

- Interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable implementation plan for any other State under part C to prevent significant deterioration of air quality or to protect visibility

Puerto Rico

The PREQB hereby certifies that our emissions do not contribute to PM_{2.5} or Ozone nonattainment in another state or interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS in another state. Puerto Rico is not located within the continental United States. There are no adjacent or nearby states or territories which have PM_{2.5} or Ozone nonattainment areas.

Nevertheless PR RCAP states:

In the performance of its duties, the Air Quality Area shall have and may exercise the power to:

“Establish, revise, or modify emission limitations, emission control standards, or control measures for stationary sources or facilities in areas of the state where such sources or facilities significantly contribute to nonattainment of an ambient air quality standard of significantly contribute to a significant deterioration of air quality in the state, an area of the state, or another state; provided, however, that no requirement under this paragraph shall be less stringent than the requirements for such source or facility under this article and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this article;”

EPA Region 2 is responsible for the PSD and NSR permitting program that contains requirements for sources of air pollutants in Puerto Rico to obtain an approved permit before beginning constructions of a facility and before modifying an existing facility.

5. Resources, Conflict of Interest, and Emergency Backstop 110(a)(2)(E)

States are to provide assurances that (i) adequate personnel, funding, and legal authority will be available to carry out the SIP; and (ii) the State has responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation of plan provisions to be carried out by local districts.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB relies on the complete statutory and regulatory authority as referenced throughout this document

- i. PREQB have adequate personnel, funding, and authority under State law to carry out the implementation plan. Adequate funding is evaluated to be accomplished

through the CAA section 105 grant processes. Also, the local governments have their own responsibilities and privileges regarding the protection of air quality as established by the Puerto Rico legislature.

- ii. PREQB is the only agency responsible for the adequate implementation of the plan.

6. Stationary Source Emissions Monitoring and Reporting 110(a)(2)(F)

Require, as may be prescribed by EPA: (i) installation, maintenance, and replacement of equipment, and implementation of other necessary steps, by owners or operators of stationary sources to monitor emissions; and (ii) periodic reports on the nature and amounts of emissions and emissions-related data; and (iii) correlation of such reports by the State agency with any emission limitations or standards established pursuant to CAA, which reports shall be available at reasonable times for public inspection.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB requires monitoring for air pollutants as part of its construction permit program. Certain emission sources are required to submit annual emission inventories and periodic reporting of emissions, which provides data that is used in air quality modeling to help PR prepare SIP revisions. Emissions data are available at reasonable times for public inspection. The following parts of the RCAP contain rules relevant for these federal requirements:

Part I: General Provisions

- Rule 103: Source Monitoring, record keeping, reporting, sampling and testing Methods
- Rule 104: Emission data Available for Public Participation
- Rule 106: Test Methods
- Rule 108: Air Pollution Control Equipment
- Rule 109: Notice of Violation
- Rule 111: Applications, Hearings, Public Notice
- Rule 112: Compliance Determination / Certification

Part II: Approval and Permits

- Rule 201: Location Approval
- Rule 202: Air Limits Impact Analysis
- Rule 203: Permit to Construct a Source

7. Emergency Powers and Contingency Plans (110(a)(2)(G))

States are to provide for authority comparable to that in Section 303, which provides legal authority to the USEPA to halt the emission of air pollutants causing or contributing to injury to public or welfare. USEPA is authorized to either bring a lawsuit in federal court or, if such civil action cannot assure prompt protection of public health or welfare, to issue such orders as may be necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment.

The requirement for states to provide for adequate contingency plans to implement such authority is intended to establish emergency episode plans for responding to elevated pollutant levels in urban areas. Emergency episode plans are required in areas that record pollutant concentrations in excess of threshold levels specified in 40 CFR 51.150. USEPA is proposing to amend this regulation to address new ozone and PM_{2.5} standards.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB may issue emergency order to the persons causing or contributing to the atmospheric pollution to reduce their emissions in order to eliminate sources condition or to immediately discontinue the emissions of pollutants. The PREQB also has the authority to provide through regulation adequate contingency measures in non-attainment and limited maintenance areas to establish plans for responding to elevated pollutant levels in such areas.

PREQB commits to submit any necessary revisions to its Air Pollution Emergency Plan upon adoption of amended guidance by USEPA.

In addition, the PREQB also maintains air pollution information in a form readily available to the public on the PREQB website (<http://www.jca.gobierno.pr>). Local weather forecasts regularly warn the public about poor air quality days, including particulate matter alerts.

The following parts of RCAP contain rules relevant for this federal requirement: Part I, Rule 107: Air Pollution Emergencies

8. SIP Revision for Revised Air Quality Standards or New Attainment Methods (110(a)(2)(H))

States have to provide for revision of SIP from time to time when air quality standards are revised or new attainment methods become available or when USEPA informs states that current SIPs are inadequate to attain standards or to comply with additional requirements under the Clean Air Act.

Puerto Rico

PREQB commits to submit SIP revisions whenever revised air quality standards are promulgated by EPA. The CAA Section 105 Grant Work Plan prepared annually by PREQB includes specific commitments to implement and revise the SIPs when necessary.

PREQB is submitting a revised SIP that responds to revised and new air quality standards for both 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5}

9. SIP Revisions for New Nonattainment Areas (110(a)(2)(I))

In the case of a plan or plan revision for an area designated as non-attainment area, meet the applicable requirements of part D (relating to non-attainment areas).

States are to submit SIP revisions for newly designated non-attainment areas to meet the requirements of Part D – Plan Requirements for Non-attainment Areas under Clean Air Act Title I – Air Pollution Prevention and Control. Part D of the Clean Air Act specifies both general requirements for all SIPs and specific requirements for different criteria pollutants.

Puerto Rico

PREQB commits to submit SIP revisions whenever areas of the state are newly designated non-attainment for any federal ambient air quality standard. EPA Region 2 is responsible for the non-attainment new source review permitting program that contains requirements for sources of air pollutants in PR to obtain an approved permit before beginning constructions of a facility and before modifying an existing facility.

10. Consultation and Public Notification (110(a)(2)(J))

States are to: (i) meet applicable requirements of 121 (consultation). Section 121 requires that states provide a satisfactory process of consultation with general purpose local governments, designated organizations of elected officials of local governments, and any affected federal land manager in carrying out CAA requirements; and (ii) Meet applicable requirements of 127 (public notification). Section 127 requires the states to provide measures which will be effective to notify the public on a regular basis of instances or areas in which any air quality standard is exceeded during the preceding calendar year, to advise the public of the health hazards associated with such pollution, and to enhance public awareness of measures that can be taken to prevent such standards from being exceeded.

Puerto Rico

- PREQB, as part of a SIP revision process, consults with local and state agencies of concern and sign the necessary Memorandum of Understanding. The PREQB consults with other state agencies, local agencies, and non-governmental organizations, as well as with the environmental agencies of other states regarding air quality concerns.
- PREQB conduct public hearings and to solicit comments testimony from other agencies and the public when adopting local non-attainment plans for inclusion in the SIP. Additionally, according to the applicable provisions of Law Number 170 of August 12, 1988, as amended, Uniform Administrative Procedure Act requires notification and provision of comment opportunities to all parties affected by proposed regulations.
- PREQB inform daily particle levels and issues e-mails to the public, businesses and the media.
- Daily air quality status may be disseminated to the public in the PREQB web page.
- In addition, PREQB web page display past air quality information and dynamic graphs provide summaries of unhealthy air quality experienced throughout PR. This feature of the website allows the public to monitor long term air quality and see how one year compares to previous years.
- PREQB commits to maintain a public information and education program that satisfies the requirements of Section 127.

11. Air Quality Modeling and Reporting (110(a)(2)(K))

States are to (i) provide for performance of air quality modeling as EPA may prescribe for the purpose of predicting the effect on ambient air quality of any emissions of any air pollutant for which EPA has established a NAAQS; and (ii) provide for the submission, upon request, of data related to such air quality modeling to EPA

Puerto Rico

Inherent in the obligation to meet the NAAQS, PREQB is the authority for PR to perform modeling as required under the CAA to demonstrate attainment. Air quality modeling data is submitted as part of Puerto Rico's relevant SIP submissions and through federal grant commitments.

PREQB commits to continue to use air quality models in accordance with USEPA and the continued submittal of data and modeling results to USEPA.

PREQB has a specialized division in air dispersion models. It is composed of adequate personnel with all the training needed to perform the runs of the mathematical models recommended for each NAAQS. PREQB use the latest methodology and techniques, and documents all the information that its staff uses when conducting modeling or when evaluating the performance of air quality models used for this purpose.

PREQB have the technical and personnel resources to conduct air quality modeling in order to assess the effect on ambient air quality of relevant pollutant emissions; and can provide relevant data as part of the permitting and NAAQS implementation process.

12. Major Stationary Source Permitting Fees (110(a)(2)(L))

Require owner of a major stationary source to pay, as a condition of any permit required under CAA, a fee sufficient to cover: (i) reasonable cost of reviewing and acting upon any permit application, and (ii) if the owner receives a permit, the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of the permit (not including court costs or costs associated with enforcement), until fee requirement is superseded by EPA approval of a Title V fee program.

Puerto Rico

Part VI of the RCAP: Operations Permits Rules for Title V sources were approved by EPA on February 26, 1996 (61 FR 7073). The PREQB assesses annual fees that are sufficient to cover the Puerto Rico major source permit program costs. The Board shall ensure that any fee required by this chapter will be used solely for permit program costs. When a source applies for a modification, administrative change or minor modification to the Title V permit, the source will pay per tonnage. The Governing Board of PREQB issues several Resolutions (R-97-47-1; R-03-13-23; RI-06-02; R-06-17-8) that provides for the annual payment of actual emissions based on a fixed rate by tonnage.

The following parts of the RCAP contain rules relevant for these federal requirements:

Part VI: Operations Permits Rules for Title V Sources

- Rule 610: Fee Determination and Certification

13. Consultation with Local Entities (110(a)(2)(M))

Provide for consultation and participation by local political subdivisions affected by the plan.

Puerto Rico

The PREQB has several cooperative agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with various other local agencies and organizations. Consultation with a variety of different organizations is a regular part of the PREQB's process of developing SIP revisions.