

§ 51.121 Findings and requirements for submission of State implementation plan revisions relating to emissions of oxides of nitrogen.

(a)(1) The Administrator finds that the State implementation plan (SIP) for each jurisdiction listed in paragraph (c) of this section is substantially inadequate to comply with the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), because the SIP does not include adequate provisions to prohibit sources and other activities from emitting nitrogen oxides ("NO_x") in amounts that will contribute significantly to non-attainment in one or more other States with respect to the 1-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Each of the jurisdictions listed in paragraph (c) of this section must submit to EPA a SIP revision that cures the inadequacy.

(2) Under section 110(a)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(1), the Administrator determines that each jurisdiction listed in paragraph (c) of this section must submit a SIP revision to comply with the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), through the adoption of adequate provisions prohibiting sources and other activities from emitting NO_x in amounts that will contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, one or more other States with respect to the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

(b)(1) For each jurisdiction listed in paragraph (c) of this section, the SIP revision required under paragraph (a) of this section will contain adequate provisions, for purposes of complying with section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), only if the SIP revision:

(i) Contains control measures adequate to prohibit emissions of NO_x that would otherwise be projected, in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section, to cause the jurisdiction's overall NO_x emissions to be in excess of the budget for that jurisdiction described in paragraph (e) of this section (except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section),

(ii) Requires full implementation of all such control measures by no later than May 1, 2003, and

(iii) Meets the other requirements of this section. The SIP revision's compliance with the requirement of paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section shall be considered compliance with the jurisdiction's budget for purposes of this section.

(2) The requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section shall be deemed satisfied, for the portion of the budget covered by an interstate trading program, if the SIP revision:

(i) Contains provisions for an interstate trading program that EPA determines will, in conjunction with interstate trading programs for one or more other jurisdictions, prohibit NO_x emissions in excess of the sum of the portion of the budgets covered by the trading programs for those jurisdictions; and

(ii) Conforms to the following criteria:

(A) Emissions reductions used to demonstrate compliance with the revision must occur during the ozone season.

(B) Emissions reductions occurring prior to the year 2003 may be used by a source to demonstrate compliance with the SIP revision for the 2003 and 2004 ozone seasons, provided the SIP's provisions regarding such use comply with the requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(C) Emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances held by a source or other person following the 2003 ozone season or any ozone season thereafter that are not required to demonstrate compliance with the SIP for the relevant ozone season may be banked and used to demonstrate compliance with the SIP in a subsequent ozone season.

(D) Early reductions created according to the provisions in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section and used in the 2003 ozone season are not subject to the flow control provisions set forth in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(E) of this section.

(E) Starting with the 2004 ozone season, the SIP shall include provisions to limit the use of banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances

beyond a predetermined amount as calculated by one of the following approaches:

(j) Following the determination of compliance after each ozone season, if the total number of emissions reduction credits or banked allowances held by sources or other persons subject to the trading program exceeds 10 percent of the sum of the allowable ozone season NO_x emissions for all sources subject to the trading program, then all banked allowances used for compliance for the following ozone season shall be subject to the following:

(i) A ratio will be established according to the following formula: $(0.10) \times$ (the sum of the allowable ozone season NO_x emissions for all sources subject to the trading program) \div (the total number of banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances held by all sources or other persons subject to the trading program).

(ii) The ratio, determined using the formula specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(E)(1)(i) of this section, will be multiplied by the number of banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances held in each account at the time of compliance determination. The resulting product is the number of banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances in the account which can be used in the current year's ozone season at a rate of 1 credit or allowance for every 1 ton of emissions. The SIP shall specify that banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances in excess of the resulting product either may not be used for compliance, or may only be used for compliance at a rate no less than 2 credits or allowances for every 1 ton of emissions.

(2) At the time of compliance determination for each ozone season, if the total number of banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances held by a source subject to the trading program exceeds 10 percent of the source's allowable ozone season NO_x emissions, all banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances used for compliance in such ozone season by the source shall be subject to the following:

(j) The source may use an amount of banked emissions reduction credits or

emissions allowances not greater than 10 percent of the source's allowable ozone season NO_x emissions for compliance at a rate of 1 credit or allowance for every 1 ton of emissions.

(ii) The SIP shall specify that banked emissions reduction credits or emissions allowances in excess of 10 percent of the source's allowable ozone season NO_x emissions may not be used for compliance, or may only be used for compliance at a rate no less than 2 credits or allowances for every 1 ton of emissions.

(c) The following jurisdictions (hereinafter referred to as "States") are subject to the requirements of this section: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

(d)(1) The SIP submissions required under paragraph (a) of this section must be submitted to EPA by no later than September 30, 1999.

(2) The State makes an official submission of its SIP revision to EPA only when:

(i) The submission conforms to the requirements of appendix V to this part; and

(ii) The State delivers five copies of the plan to the appropriate Regional Office, with a letter giving notice of such action.

(e)(1) The NO_x budget for a State listed in paragraph (c) of this section is defined as the total amount of NO_x emissions from all sources in that State, as indicated in paragraph (e)(2) of this section with respect to that State, which the State must demonstrate that it will not exceed in the 2007 ozone season pursuant to paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

(2) The State-by-State amounts of the NO_x budget, expressed in tons per ozone season, are as follows:

State	Budget
Alabama	172,619
Connecticut	42,849
Delaware	22,861
District of Columbia	6,658
Georgia	188,572
Illinois	270,560
Indiana	229,965

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State	Budget
Kentucky	162,272
Maryland	81,898
Massachusetts	84,848
Michigan	229,702
Missouri	125,603
New Jersey	96,876
New York	240,288
North Carolina	165,022
Ohio	249,274
Pennsylvania	257,592
Rhode Island	9,378
South Carolina	123,105
Tennessee	198,045
Virginia	180,195
West Virginia	83,833
Wisconsin	135,771
Total	3,357,786

(3)(i) Notwithstanding the State's obligation to comply with the budgets set forth in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, a SIP revision may allow sources required by the revision to implement NO_x emission control measures by May 1, 2003 to demonstrate compliance in the 2003 and 2004 ozone seasons using credit issued from the State's compliance supplement pool, as set forth in paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this section.

(ii) A source may not use credit from the compliance supplement pool to demonstrate compliance after the 2004 ozone season.

(iii) The State-by-State amounts of the compliance supplement pool are as follows:

State	Compliance supplement pool (tons of NO _x)
Alabama	11,687
Connecticut	569
Delaware	168
District of Columbia	0
Georgia	11,440
Illinois	17,688
Indiana	19,915
Kentucky	13,520
Maryland	3,882
Massachusetts	404
Michigan	11,356
Missouri	11,199
New Jersey	1,550
New York	2,764
North Carolina	10,737
Ohio	22,301
Pennsylvania	15,763
Rhode Island	15
South Carolina	5,344
Tennessee	10,565
Virginia	5,504
West Virginia	16,709
Wisconsin	6,920
Total	200,000

(iv) The SIP revision may provide for the distribution of the compliance supplement pool to sources that are required to implement control measures using one or both of the following two mechanisms:

(A) The State may issue some or all of the compliance supplement pool to sources that implement emissions reductions during the ozone season beyond all applicable requirements in years prior to the year 2003 according to the following provisions:

(1) The State shall complete the issuance process by no later than May 1, 2003.

(2) The emissions reduction may not be required by the State's SIP or be otherwise required by the CAA.

(3) The emissions reduction must be verified by the source as actually having occurred during an ozone season between September 30, 1999 and May 1, 2003.

(4) The emissions reduction must be quantified according to procedures set forth in the SIP revision and approved by EPA. Emissions reductions implemented by sources serving electric generators with a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe, or boilers, combustion turbines or combined cycle units with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr, must be quantified according to the requirements in paragraph (i)(4) of this section.

(5) If the SIP revision contains approved provisions for an emissions trading program, sources that receive credit according to the requirements of this paragraph may trade the credit to other sources or persons according to the provisions in the trading program.

(B) The State may issue some or all of the compliance supplement pool to sources that demonstrate a need for an extension of the May 1, 2003 compliance deadline according to the following provisions:

(1) The State shall initiate the issuance process by the later date of September 30, 2002 or after the State issues credit according to the procedures in paragraph (e)(3)(iv)(A) of this section.

(2) The State shall complete the issuance process by no later than May 1, 2003.

(3) The State shall issue credit to a source only if the source demonstrates the following:

(j) For a source used to generate electricity, compliance with the SIP revision's applicable control measures by May 1, 2003, would create undue risk for the reliability of the electricity supply. This demonstration must include a showing that it would not be feasible to import electricity from other electricity generation systems during the installation of control technologies necessary to comply with the SIP revision.

(ii) For a source not used to generate electricity, compliance with the SIP revision's applicable control measures by May 1, 2003, would create undue risk for the source or its associated industry to a degree that is comparable to the risk described in paragraph (e)(3)(iv)(B)(3)(i) of this section.

(iii) For a source subject to an approved SIP revision that allows for early reduction credits in accordance with paragraph (e)(3)(iv)(A) of this section, it was not possible for the source to comply with applicable control measures by generating early reduction credits or acquiring early reduction credits from other sources.

(iv) For a source subject to an approved emissions trading program, it was not possible to comply with applicable control measures by acquiring sufficient credit from other sources or persons subject to the emissions trading program.

(4) The State shall ensure the public an opportunity, through a public hearing process, to comment on the appropriateness of allocating compliance supplement pool credits to a source under paragraph (e)(3)(iv)(B) of this section.

(4) If, no later than February 22, 1999, any member of the public requests revisions to the source-specific data and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and nonroad mobile growth rates, VMT distribution by vehicle class, average speed by roadway type, inspection and maintenance program parameters, and other input parameters used to establish the State budgets set forth in paragraph (e)(2) of this section or the 2007 baseline sub-inventory information set forth in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of

this section, then EPA will act on that request no later than April 23, 1999 provided:

(i) The request is submitted in electronic format;

(ii) Information is provided to corroborate and justify the need for the requested modification;

(iii) The request includes the following data information regarding any electricity-generating source at issue:

(A) Federal Information Placement System (FIPS) State Code;

(B) FIPS County Code;

(C) Plant name;

(D) Plant ID numbers (ORIS code preferred, State agency tracking number also or otherwise);

(E) Unit ID numbers (a unit is a boiler or other combustion device);

(F) Unit type;

(G) Primary fuel on a heat input basis;

(H) Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit;

(I) Nameplate capacity of the largest generator the unit serves;

(J) Ozone season heat inputs for the years 1995 and 1996;

(K) 1996 (or most recent) average NO_x rate for the ozone season;

(L) Latitude and longitude coordinates;

(M) Stack parameter information ;

(N) Operating parameter information;

(O) Identification of specific change to the inventory; and

(P) Reason for the change;

(iv) The request includes the following data information regarding any non-electricity generating point source at issue:

(A) FIPS State Code;

(B) FIPS County Code;

(C) Plant name;

(D) Facility primary standard industrial classification code (SIC);

(E) Plant ID numbers (NEDS, AIRS/AFS, and State agency tracking number also or otherwise);

(F) Unit ID numbers (a unit is a boiler or other combustion device);

(G) Primary source classification code (SCC);

(H) Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit;

(I) 1995 ozone season or typical ozone season daily NO_x emissions;

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(J) 1995 existing NO_x control efficiency;

(K) Latitude and longitude coordinates;

(L) Stack parameter information;

(M) Operating parameter information;

(N) Identification of specific change to the inventory; and

(O) Reason for the change;

(v) The request includes the following data information regarding any stationary area source or nonroad mobile source at issue:

(A) FIPS State Code;

(B) FIPS County Code;

(C) Primary source classification code (SCC);

(D) 1995 ozone season or typical ozone season daily NO_x emissions;

(E) 1995 existing NO_x control efficiency;

(F) Identification of specific change to the inventory; and

(G) Reason for the change;

(vi) The request includes the following data information regarding any highway mobile source at issue:

(A) FIPS State Code;

(B) FIPS County Code;

(C) Primary source classification code (SCC) or vehicle type;

(D) 1995 ozone season or typical ozone season daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT);

(E) 1995 existing NO_x control programs;

(F) identification of specific change to the inventory; and

(G) reason for the change.

(f) Each SIP revision must set forth control measures to meet the NO_x budget in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, which include the following:

(1) A description of enforcement methods including, but not limited to:

(i) Procedures for monitoring compliance with each of the selected control measures;

(ii) Procedures for handling violations; and

(iii) A designation of agency responsibility for enforcement of implementation.

(2) Should a State elect to impose control measures on fossil fuel-fired NO_x sources serving electric generators with a nameplate capacity greater

than 25 MWe or boilers, combustion turbines or combined cycle units with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr as a means of meeting its NO_x budget, then those measures must:

(i)(A) Impose a NO_x mass emissions cap on each source;

(B) Impose a NO_x emissions rate limit on each source and assume maximum operating capacity for every such source for purposes of estimating mass NO_x emissions; or

(C) Impose any other regulatory requirement which the State has demonstrated to EPA provides equivalent or greater assurance than options in paragraphs (f)(2)(i)(A) or (f)(2)(i)(B) of this section that the State will comply with its NO_x budget in the 2007 ozone season; and

(ii) Impose enforceable mechanisms, in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, to assure that collectively all such sources, including new or modified units, will not exceed in the 2007 ozone season the total NO_x emissions projected for such sources by the State pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the term "fossil fuel-fired" means, with regard to a NO_x source:

(i) The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year starting in 1995 or, if a NO_x source had no heat input starting in 1995, during the last year of operation of the NO_x source prior to 1995; or

(ii) The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year; provided that the NO_x source shall be "fossil fuel-fired" as of the date, during such year, on which the NO_x source begins combusting fossil fuel.

(g)(1) Each SIP revision must demonstrate that the control measures contained in it are adequate to provide for the timely compliance with the State's NO_x budget during the 2007 ozone season.

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(2) The demonstration must include the following:

(i) Each revision must contain a detailed baseline inventory of NO_x mass emissions from the following sources in the year 2007, absent the control measures specified in the SIP submission: electric generating units (EGU), non-electric generating units (non-EGU), area, nonroad and highway sources. The State must use the same baseline emissions inventory that EPA used in

calculating the State's NO_x budget, as set forth for the State in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section, except that EPA may direct the State to use different baseline inventory information if the State fails to certify that it has implemented all of the control measures assumed in developing the baseline inventory.

(ii) The revised NO_x emissions sub-inventories for each State, expressed in tons per ozone season, are as follows:

State	EGU	Non-EGU	Area	Nonroad	Highway	Total
Alabama	29,022	43,415	28,762	20,146	51,274	172,619
Connecticut	2,652	5,216	4,821	10,736	19,424	42,849
Delaware	5,250	2,473	1,129	5,651	8,358	22,861
District of Columbia	207	282	830	3,135	2,204	6,658
Georgia	30,402	29,716	13,212	26,467	88,775	188,572
Illinois	32,372	59,577	9,369	56,724	112,518	270,560
Indiana	47,731	47,363	29,070	26,494	79,307	229,965
Kentucky	36,503	25,669	31,807	15,025	53,268	162,272
Maryland	14,656	12,585	4,448	20,026	30,183	81,898
Massachusetts	15,146	10,298	11,048	20,166	28,190	84,848
Michigan	32,228	60,055	31,721	26,935	78,763	229,702
Missouri	24,216	21,602	7,341	20,829	51,615	125,603
New Jersey	10,250	15,464	12,431	23,565	35,166	96,876
New York	31,036	25,477	17,423	42,091	124,261	240,288
North Carolina	31,821	26,434	11,067	22,005	73,695	165,022
Ohio	48,990	40,194	21,860	43,380	94,850	249,274
Pennsylvania	47,469	70,132	17,842	30,571	91,578	257,592
Rhode Island	997	1,635	448	2,455	3,843	9,378
South Carolina	16,772	27,787	9,415	14,637	54,494	123,105
Tennessee	25,814	39,636	13,333	52,920	66,342	198,045
Virginia	17,187	35,216	27,738	27,859	72,195	180,195
West Virginia	26,859	20,238	5,459	10,433	20,844	83,833
Wisconsin	17,381	19,853	11,253	17,965	69,319	135,771
Total	544,961	640,317	321,827	540,215	1,310,466	3,357,786

Note to paragraph (g)(2)(ii): Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(iii) Each revision must contain a summary of NO_x mass emissions in 2007 projected to result from implementation of each of the control measures specified in the SIP submission and from all NO_x sources together following implementation of all such control measures, compared to the baseline 2007 NO_x emissions inventory for the State described in paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section. The State must provide EPA with a summary of the computations, assumptions, and judgments used to determine the degree of reduction in projected 2007 NO_x emissions that will be achieved from the implementation of the new control measures compared to the baseline emissions inventory.

(iv) Each revision must identify the sources of the data used in the projection of emissions.

(h) Each revision must comply with §51.116 of this part (regarding data availability).

(i) Each revision must provide for monitoring the status of compliance with any control measures adopted to meet the NO_x budget. Specifically, the revision must meet the following requirements:

(1) The revision must provide for legally enforceable procedures for requiring owners or operators of stationary sources to maintain records of and periodically report to the State:

(i) Information on the amount of NO_x emissions from the stationary sources; and

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(ii) Other information as may be necessary to enable the State to determine whether the sources are in compliance with applicable portions of the control measures;

(2) The revision must comply with § 51.212 of this part (regarding testing, inspection, enforcement, and complaints);

(3) If the revision contains any transportation control measures, then the revision must comply with § 51.213 of this part (regarding transportation control measures);

(4) If the revision contains measures to control fossil fuel-fired NO_x sources serving electric generators with a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe or boilers, combustion turbines or combined cycle units with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr, then the revision must require such sources to comply with the monitoring provisions of part 75, subpart H.

(5) For purposes of paragraph (i)(4) of this section, the term "fossil fuel-fired" means, with regard to a NO_x source:

(i) The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year starting in 1995 or, if a NO_x source had no heat input starting in 1995, during the last year of operation of the NO_x source prior to 1995; or

(ii) The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year, provided that the NO_x source shall be "fossil fuel-fired" as of the date, during such year, on which the NO_x source begins combusting fossil fuel.

(j) Each revision must show that the State has legal authority to carry out the revision, including authority to:

(1) Adopt emissions standards and limitations and any other measures necessary for attainment and maintenance of the State's NO_x budget specified in paragraph (e) of this section;

(2) Enforce applicable laws, regulations, and standards, and seek injunctive relief;

(3) Obtain information necessary to determine whether air pollution sources are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards, including authority to require record-keeping and to make inspections and conduct tests of air pollution sources;

(4) Require owners or operators of stationary sources to install, maintain, and use emissions monitoring 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 any applicable emissions standards or limitations.

(k)(1) The provisions of law or regulation which the State determines provide the authorities required under this section must be specifically identified, and copies of such laws or regulations must be submitted with the SIP revision.

(2) Legal authority adequate to fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (j)(3) and (4) of this section may be delegated to the State under section 114 of the CAA.

(l)(1) A revision may assign legal authority to local agencies in accordance with § 51.232 of this part.

(2) Each revision must comply with § 51.240 of this part (regarding general plan requirements).

(m) Each revision must comply with § 51.280 of this part (regarding resources).

(n) For purposes of the SIP revisions required by this section, EPA may make a finding as applicable under section 179(a)(1)-(4) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7509(a)(1)-(4), starting the sanctions process set forth in section 179(a) of the CAA. Any such finding will be deemed a finding under § 52.31(c) of this part and sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the order of sanctions and the terms for such sanctions established in § 52.31 of this part.

(o) Each revision must provide for State compliance with the reporting requirements set forth in § 51.122 of this part.

(p)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a State adopts regulations substantively identical to 40 CFR part 96 (the model NO_x budget

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trading program for SIPs), incorporates such part by reference into its regulations, or adopts regulations that differ substantively from such part only as set forth in paragraph (p)(2) of this section, then that portion of the State's SIP revision is automatically approved as satisfying the same portion of the State's NO_x emission reduction obligations as the State projects such regulations will satisfy, provided that:

(i) The State has the legal authority to take such action and to implement its responsibilities under such regulations, and

(ii) The SIP revision accurately reflects the NO_x emissions reductions to be expected from the State's implementation of such regulations.

(2) If a State adopts an emissions trading program that differs substantively from 40 CFR part 96 in only the following respects, then such portion of the State's SIP revision is approved as set forth in paragraph (p)(1) of this section:

(i) The State may expand the applicability provisions of the trading program to include units (as defined in 40 CFR 96.2) that are smaller than the size criteria thresholds set forth in 40 CFR 96.4(a);

(ii) The State may decline to adopt the exemption provisions set forth in 40 CFR 96.4(b);

(iii) The State may decline to adopt the opt-in provisions set forth in subpart I of 40 CFR part 96;

(iv) The State may decline to adopt the allocation provisions set forth in subpart E of 40 CFR part 96 and may instead adopt any methodology for allocating NO_x allowances to individual sources, provided that:

(A) The State's methodology does not allow the State to allocate NO_x allowances in excess of the total amount of NO_x emissions which the State has assigned to its trading program; and

(B) The State's methodology conforms with the timing requirements for submission of allocations to the Administrator set forth in 40 CFR 96.41; and

(v) The State may decline to adopt the early reduction credit provisions set forth in 40 CFR 96.55(c) and may instead adopt any methodology for

issuing credit from the State's compliance supplement pool that complies with paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(3) If a State adopts an emissions trading program that differs substantively from 40 CFR part 96 other than as set forth in paragraph (p)(2) of this section, then such portion of the State's SIP revision is not automatically approved as set forth in paragraph (p)(1) of this section but will be reviewed by the Administrator for approvability in accordance with the other provisions of this section.

[63 FR 57491, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 71225, Dec. 24, 1998; 64 FR 26305, May 14, 1999; 65 FR 11230, Mar. 2, 2000]

§51.122 Emissions reporting requirements for SIP revisions relating to budgets for NO_x emissions.

(a) For its transport SIP revision under §51.121 of this part, each State must submit to EPA NO_x emissions data as described in this section.

(b) Each revision must provide for periodic reporting by the State of NO_x emissions data to demonstrate whether the State's emissions are consistent with the projections contained in its approved SIP submission.

(1) *Annual reporting.* Each revision must provide for annual reporting of NO_x emissions data as follows:

(i) The State must report to EPA emissions data from all NO_x sources within the State for which the State specified control measures in its SIP submission under §51.121(g) of this part. This would include all sources for which the State has adopted measures that differ from the measures incorporated into the baseline inventory for the year 2007 that the State developed in accordance with §51.121(g) of this part.

(ii) If sources report NO_x emissions data to EPA annually pursuant to a trading program approved under §51.121(p) of this part or pursuant to the monitoring and reporting requirements of subpart H of 40 CFR part 75, then the State need not provide annual reporting to EPA for such sources.

(2) *Triennial reporting.* Each plan must provide for triennial (i.e., every third year) reporting of NO_x emissions data from all sources within the State.