

Certification of Massachusetts Compliance with Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) State Implementation Plan Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard

December 3, 2012

Summary

This is the certification of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that the existing Massachusetts State Implementation Plan (SIP) adequately meets the basic (or “infrastructure”) requirements of 7401 U.S.C. §2110(a)(1) and (2), (Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)) with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead promulgated by EPA on October 15, 2008 (the 2008 Lead NAAQS) (73 FR 66964). The 2008 Lead NAAQS lowered the primary and secondary lead standards from 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) to 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Background

Pursuant to Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) of the CAA, each State is required to submit a plan to provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of a newly promulgated or revised NAAQS within 3 years after its promulgation. Section 110(a)(1) provides the procedural and timing requirements for SIPs. Section 110(a)(2) lists the basic elements that all SIPs must contain including emissions inventories, ambient air quality monitoring and data systems, programs for enforcement of control measures, and adequate resources to implement the plan. For the 2008 Lead NAAQS, states are required to certify by October 15, 2011, that the state SIP contains the basic (or “infrastructure”) elements that will allow the state to adequately provide for the implementation, maintenance and enforcement of the standard. If a State determines that its existing SIP is adequate, then the State's SIP submittal may be a certification that the existing SIP contains provisions addressing all requirements of the section 110(a)(2) infrastructure elements as applicable to the 2008 Lead NAAQS. EPA issued Guidance on SIP Elements Required Under Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for the 2008 Lead NAAQS on October 14, 2011.

Previous Infrastructure Certifications

MassDEP previously submitted the following infrastructure SIP certifications to EPA in connection with other new or revised NAAQS:

- In December 2007, MassDEP submitted a *Certification of State Implementation Plan Adequacy Regarding Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and (2)* (the Ozone Certification), certifying that it met the CAA Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) requirements for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. On March 27, 2008 (73 Federal Register 16205), EPA issued a finding that, for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the Massachusetts SIP is complete, with the exception of the PSD program. (See discussion regarding PSD in Table 1 under *Section 110(a)(2)(C) Program for enforcement of control measures and Section 110(a)(2)(D) Interstate transport.*)
- In April 2008, MassDEP submitted a *Certification of State Implementation Plan Adequacy Regarding Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for PM2.5* related to the 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS. On October 28, 2008 (73 Fed. Register 62902), EPA issued a finding that, for the 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS, the Massachusetts SIP is complete, with the exception of the PSD program.
- In September 2009, MassDEP submitted a *Certification of State Implementation Plan Adequacy Regarding Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for PM2.5 related to the 2006 PM2.5 24-hour NAAQS*.
- On October 16, 2012, EPA conditionally approved MassDEP's 1997 and 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS infrastructure certifications pending MassDEP's submission, by September 2013, of additional documentation to fulfill specific requirements of section 110(a)(2)(A) related to updating the Massachusetts Ambient Air Quality Standards and submission of the Massachusetts Conflict of Interest Law as part of the SIP.

Infrastructure SIP Elements

The infrastructure SIP elements required under Section 110(a)(2) and the related Massachusetts statutes and regulations that are already part of the Massachusetts SIP for one or more NAAQS are listed in Table I. This certification for the 2008 Lead NAAQS is based on the same statutory and legal authority and program elements documented in the Ozone Certification and PM 2.5 Certifications previously submitted to EPA. Additional references to regulations that refer specifically to lead have been added. Hard copies of the following documents were submitted as part of the December 2007 Ozone Certification and referenced in the April 2008 PM2.5 Certification and 2009 PM2.5 Certification and are incorporated by reference in this certification:

- *Section II, Legal Authority*, of the original 1972 Massachusetts SIP for ozone. This is a narrative description of MassDEP's legal authority to adopt rules and regulations to comply with the CAA.
- Legal opinions that address CAA requirements related to state legal authority to implement other federally mandated air pollution control programs; these include:
 - November 12, 1993 and August 2, 1995, Massachusetts Attorney General's legal opinions regarding Title V of the federal Clean Air Act and the Commonwealth's regulations at 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C: Operating Permit Program;

- November 18, 1998 Massachusetts Attorney General’s Supplemental Legal Opinion Regarding Section 129 of the Clean Air Act and the Commonwealth’s Regulation at 310 CMR 7.08(2), the Municipal Waste Combustor Regulations;
- July 9, 2007 MassDEP General Counsel’s legal opinion regarding the Commonwealth’s authority to adopt the Clean Air Mercury Rule State Plan and accompanying regulations, 310 CMR 7.29 and 310 CMR 7.02.

Certification

Pursuant to Section 110(a)(1), MassDEP has reviewed its existing SIP and the statutory authority and regulations referenced in Table 1, which are currently part of the Massachusetts SIP. MassDEP certifies and documents in this submittal, that the existing Massachusetts SIP contain provisions addressing all requirements of the Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure elements as applicable to the 2008 Lead NAAQS and adequately provides for the implementation, maintenance and enforcement of the 2008 Lead NAAQS.

Public Hearing

MassDEP published notice of issuance of the proposed SIP Certification for the 2008 Lead NAAQS on May 9, 2012 and held a public hearing on the proposed Certification on June 12, 2012. A hearing officer’s certification is included with this submission. The only comments submitted were from EPA. MassDEP’s responses to EPA’s comments are incorporated in the Final Certification as follows:

- Comment concerning updating of MassDEP regulations to be consistent with the revised NAAQS – see page 5.
- Submission of the Massachusetts Conflict of Interest Statute – see page 11.
- Incorporation of future revisions to the significant monitoring concentration for lead and the current “significance” threshold for lead increases. This was already addressed in the proposed Certification at page 8, as EPA’s comment notes.

Table 1
Massachusetts Statutory Authority and Regulations Meeting Clean Air Act
Section 110(a)(1) and (2) SIP requirements for 2008 Lead NAAQS*

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section	SIP requirement (Each such plan shall...)	Corresponding Massachusetts Statutes and Regulations
110(a)(2)(A) Emission limits and other control measures	... “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...”	<p>M.G.L. c 21A, s.8. <i>Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Organization of departments; powers, duties and functions.</i> Creates and sets forth the powers and duties of the Executive Office and of the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP).**</p> <p>M.G.L. c.111, s.142 A-N. These statutes, collectively referred to as the <i>Massachusetts Pollution Control Laws</i>, provide MassDEP with broad authority to prevent pollution or contamination of the atmosphere and to prescribe and establish regulations to prevent pollution or undue contamination of the atmosphere.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 21A, s. 18. <i>Permit applications and compliance assurance fees; timely action schedules; regulations.</i> Authorizes MassDEP to establish fees applicable to the regulatory programs it administers.</p> <p>MassDEP Regulations:</p> <p>310 CMR 4.00. Timely Action & Fee Schedule Regulations</p>

*CFR refers to the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations; M.G.L. refers to Massachusetts General Laws; CMR refers to the Code of Massachusetts Regulations.

**MassDEP was formerly known as the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering or DEQE, and prior to that as the Bureau of Air Quality Control in the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section	SIP requirement (Each such plan shall...)	Corresponding Massachusetts Statutes and Regulations
		<p>310 CMR 6.00. Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 310 CMR 6.04 sets a state lead standard of 1.5 ug/m³ consistent with the 1978 lead NAAQS. All MassDEP regulations that require compliance with an ambient air quality standard require compliance with the NAAQS.</p> <p>In comments submitted on proposed Certifications for the PM_{2.5} NAAQS, EPA questioned whether the Massachusetts constitution prohibits "prospective" or "rolling" incorporation by reference (IBR) and if so, whether any references to the "national ambient air quality standards" in MassDEP's regulations cannot be any more up-to-date than the national regulation in question. To address this issue MassDEP commits to propose revisions 310 CMR 7.00, Air Pollution Control, to include the following definition:</p> <p><i><u>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards means the ambient air quality standards for the criteria pollutants¹ adopted by the Administrator² pursuant to the Clean Air Act § 109 (42 U.S.C. §7410) and codified at 40 CFR Part 50 as in effect [date of promulgation].</u></i></p> <p>MassDEP intends to submit this regulatory revision to EPA for approval as part of the Massachusetts' SIP prior to September 2013.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.00 <i>et.seq.</i> Air Pollution Control. With a few exceptions for regulations that were not required to be included in the federally-enforceable SIPs, all of the regulations in this chapter were submitted to EPA in the 1971 PM /SO₂ SIP, the 1972 Ozone SIP, the 1984 Lead SIP and in multiple subsequent revisions to each of these SIPs. The SIPs and subsequent revisions have been approved by EPA in 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart W.</p>

¹ The term "criteria pollutants" is defined in 310 CMR 7.00.

² The term "Administrator" is defined in 310 CMR 7.00.

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		<p>The following regulations have general and specific applicability to sources of lead and to sources of particulate matter, which may contain lead:</p> <p>310 CMR 7.01 prohibits the creation of a condition of air pollution.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.02 provides procedures and standards for the issuance of approvals (permits) for construction of new and modified stationary sources and establishes emission limitations and restrictions for a facility or emission unit that requires an approval.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.03(11) Plan Approval Exemption: Construction Requirements. Establishes an exemption for lead melt pots that meet a specified particulate matter control efficiency.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.05 establishes a limit for lead in used fuel oil.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.07 restricts open burning.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.08(2) establishes emissions limits for lead from Municipal Waste Combustors. Section 7.08(2)(h)(8) addresses recordkeeping requirements related to each occurrence of a start-up, shut-down or malfunction. If, and to the extent that, this provision is inconsistent with EPA's 1999 policy regarding start-up, shutdown and malfunction, MassDEP is not relying on Section 7.08(2)(h)(8) in this certification. MassDEP will amend its regulations to address revised requirements related to start-up, shutdown and malfunction when EPA promulgates them.</p> <p>See additional discussion regarding start-up, shut-down or malfunction under Section 110(a)(2)(C) Program for enforcement of control measures, 310 CMR 7.52 Enforcement Provisions.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.26(52)(d)(6)m. prohibits the burning of any material containing lead in outdoor hydronic heaters.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.09. Dust, Odor, Construction, Demolition - prohibits causing a condition of air pollution.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.54. Large Combustion Emission Units – cites 0.6 tons of lead per year</p>

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		<p>as a significant emission rate threshold. If EPA revises the significance level for lead in 40 CFR 51.166, Massachusetts will revise its threshold accordingly and incorporate any future revisions into its regulations and SIP.</p> <p>310 CMR 60.00. Air Pollution Control for Mobile Sources.</p> <p>.</p>
<p>110(a)(2)(B) Ambient Air quality monitoring/ data system</p>	<p>... “provide for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to (i) monitor, compile, and analyze data on ambient air quality, and (ii) upon request, make such data available to the Administrator.”</p>	<p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142B-D. Gives MassDEP the authority to maintain and operate air sampling stations and devices, and to require, for the purpose of conducting a continuing inventory of air pollution sources of emissions, any person to register with MassDEP and provide emissions information.</p> <p>MassDEP Regulations:</p> <p>310 CMR 7.12. Source Registration.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.13. Stack Testing.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.14. Monitoring Devices and Reports.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C. Operating Permit Program.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.00: Appendix A. Emissions Offsets and Nonattainment Review.</p> <p>The following additional regulations specifically address lead emissions:</p> <p>310 CMR 7.05 establishes a limit for lead in used fuel oil.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.08(2) establishes emissions limits for lead from Municipal Waste Combustors.</p> <p>310 CMR 7.26(52)(d)(6)m. prohibits the burning of any material containing lead in outdoor hydronic heaters</p> <p>MassDEP collects and reports ambient air quality data for lead and other NAAQS pollutants. These data are reviewed, validated and submitted to the EPA air quality system (AQS) no later than 90 days after the end of a calendar quarter.</p> <p>In 1980, MassDEP submitted to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR § 52.370 (13), a comprehensive air quality monitoring plan to meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 58. MassDEP submits annually to EPA an Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan. It submitted its most recent Air Monitoring Network Plan to EPA in August,</p>

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		<p>2011.</p> <p>MassDEP operates three lead monitors, two in Boston and one in Springfield. EPA requires lead monitoring near industrial sources that emit 0.5 tons or more of lead but there are no such sources in Massachusetts. EPA is requiring 1 year of monitoring at 15 general aviation airports nationwide, including at Nantucket Memorial Airport. MassDEP plans to operate collocated TSP lead samplers at Nantucket Memorial Airport starting in January 2012.</p>
110(a)(2)(C) Program for enforcement of control measures	<p>... “include a program to provide for the enforcement of the measures described in subparagraph (A), and regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure that national ambient air quality standards are achieved, including a permit program as required in parts C and D;”</p>	<p>M.G.L. c 111, s. 2C. <i>Pollution violations; orders of department of environmental protection.</i> Authorizes MassDEP to issue orders enforcing air pollution control regulations.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142A–N. <i>Massachusetts Pollution Control Laws.</i> Authorizes MassDEP to adopt regulations to control pollution or contamination of the atmosphere, and enforce such regulations and issue penalties.</p> <p>M.G.L. c.21A, s.16. <i>Civil Administrative Penalties.</i> Authorizes MassDEP to assess penalties for failure to comply with laws or regulations.</p> <p>MassDEP regulations: 310 CMR 5.00. Administrative Penalties. 310 CMR 7.02. Plan Approval and Emission Limitations. 310 CMR 7.03. Plan Approval Exemption: Construction Requirements 310 CMR 7.08(2). Emission limits for lead from Municipal Waste Combustors 310 CMR 7.26. Industry Performance Standards 310 CMR 7.52. Enforcement Provisions. Neither M.G.L. c.21A, s.16. nor this regulation prevent MassDEP from enforcing any violation of an applicable standard or limit that occurs during startup, shutdown or malfunction at a facility. 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix A. Emissions Offsets and Nonattainment Review. 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C. Operating Permit and Compliance Program.</p>

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		<p>The following additional regulations specifically address lead emissions: 310 CMR 7.05 establishes a limit for lead in used fuel oil. 310 CMR 7.08(2) establishes emissions limits for lead from Municipal Waste Combustors. 310 CMR 7.26(52)(d)(6)m. prohibits the burning of any material containing lead in outdoor hydronic heaters</p> <p>Massachusetts currently does not have a PSD program regulation. For the 1997 ozone and PM2.5 NAAQS Certifications, EPA found that Massachusetts failed to submit a SIP addressing Section 110(a)(2)(C) (the Part C PSD permit program), but that this requirement has already been addressed in a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) that remains in place and that the finding, therefore, did not trigger any additional FIP obligation.</p> <p>On April 4, 2011 MassDEP accepted full delegation of the Federal PSD program, 40 CFR 52.21, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a delegation agreement between MassDEP and EPA and the requirements of the Clean Air Act. The Federal PSD program includes the applicability threshold for greenhouse gases that was required under EPA's Tailoring Rule and includes notification requirements to affected state and local agencies. MassDEP plans to propose a PSD regulation in 2012.</p> <p>EPA has not yet proposed amendments to the PSD regulations relating to the 2008 Lead NAAQS or issued modeling guidance concerning analyses necessary to fulfill PSD requirements. MassDEP will incorporate EPA's revised requirements into its SIP and permit modeling guidance once EPA issues them.</p>
110(a)(2)(D) Interstate transport	... "contain adequate provisions - (i) prohibiting, consistent with the provisions of this title, any source or other type of emissions activity within the State from	According to EPA's Lead Infrastructure SIP guidance, an analysis of the impacts of lead sources with annual emissions of 0.5 tons (1,000 pounds) or greater that are located within two miles of the state's border is sufficient to determine whether lead emissions in the state may interfere with attainment or

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	<p>emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will - (I) 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, or (II) 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, (ii) insuring compliance with the applicable; requirements of sections 126 and 115 (relating to interstate and international pollution abatement);”</p>	<p>maintenance of the lead NAAQS in the bordering state. Massachusetts has no sources of lead exceeding the 0.5 tons per year threshold so no further analysis is needed to demonstrate that it is not contributing to or interfering with downwind lead attainment or maintenance. All areas that are downwind of Massachusetts are attaining the 2008 Lead NAAQS with a comfortable margin.</p> <p>MassDEP is addressing visibility pursuant to its Regional Haze SIP, which it submitted to EPA in August 2012. (Lead is not considered to be a visibility-impairing pollutant.)</p> <p>See discussion of PSD above under <i>CAA Section 110(a)(2)(C) Program for enforcement of control measures.</i></p>
110(a)(2)(E) Adequate resources	<p>... “provide (i) necessary assurances that the State (or, except where the Administrator deems inappropriate, the general purpose local government or governments, or a regional agency designated by the State or general purpose local governments for such purpose) will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority under State (and, as appropriate, local) law to carry out such implementation plan (and is not prohibited by any provision of Federal or State law from carrying out such implementation plan or portion thereof), (ii) requirements that the State comply with the requirements respecting State boards</p>	<p>M.G.L. c 21A, s. 8. <i>Organization of departments; powers, duties and functions.</i> Sets forth the powers and duties of MassDEP.</p> <p>Provides that in no event shall MassDEP authorize implementation of any plan, strategy or technology less protective of the environment than required by any applicable federal statute.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142A-N. Provides MassDEP with sufficient authority to carry out the implementation plan.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142E. <i>Air Pollution, preventing and controlling.</i> Provides that all departments, agencies, commissions, authorities and political subdivisions shall be subject to rules and regulations adopted by the department of environmental protection.</p>

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section	SIP requirement (Each such plan shall...)	Corresponding Massachusetts Statutes and Regulations
	under section 128, and (iii) necessary assurances that, where the State has relied on a local or regional government, agency, or instrumentality for the implementation of any plan provision, the State has responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation of such plan provision;”	<p>The first Massachusetts SIP submitted in 1971 to address NAAQS for oxides of sulfur and particulate matter provided assurances of adequate personnel and funding to carry out implementation of that SIP. The commitments to funding and personnel have been updated in subsequent SIP submissions related to PM and ozone and in the 1984 Massachusetts Lead SIP. MassDEP has adequate personnel and funding to implement the existing SIP currently. It expects to have adequate personnel and funding for implementation during the 5-year period following submission of this certification and in future years.</p> <p>MassDEP is the sole authority implementing the SIP and does not rely on local or regional governments or agencies to carry out this responsibility. No State board or body approves air permits or enforcement orders. Heads of Executive Agencies with authority to approve air permits or enforcement orders are prohibited from involvement in matters in which their private interests conflict or appear to conflict with their public duties or responsibilities under M.G.L. c. 268A, The Conflict of Interest Law As Amended by c.93, Acts of 2011. MassDEP commits to submit this statute to EPA for inclusion in the Massachusetts SIP prior to September 2013.</p>
110(a)(2)(F) Stationary source emissions monitoring and reporting	... “require, as may be prescribed by the Administrator - (i) the installation, maintenance, and replacement of equipment, and the implementation of other necessary steps, by owners or operators of stationary sources to monitor emissions from such sources, (ii) periodic reports on the nature and amounts of emissions and emissions-related data from such sources, and (iii) correlation of such reports by the State agency with any emission limitations or standards	<p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142A-D. Gives MassDEP the authority to maintain and operate air sampling stations and devices and to require, for the purpose of conducting a continuing inventory of air pollution sources of emissions, any person to register with MassDEP and provide emissions information.</p> <p>MassDEP Regulations: 310 CMR 7.12. Source Registration. 310 CMR 7.13. Stack Testing. 310 CMR 7.14. Monitoring Devices and Reports.</p> <p>The following additional regulations specifically address PM and/or lead emissions:</p>

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	established pursuant to this Act, which reports shall be available at reasonable times for public inspection;”	<p>310 CMR 7.05 establishes a limit for lead in used fuel oil. 310 CMR 7.08(2) establishes emissions limits for lead from Municipal Waste Combustors. 310 CMR 7.26(52)(d)(6)m. prohibits the burning of any material containing lead in outdoor hydronic heaters</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 66: Section 1. <i>Public inspection and copies of records; presumption; exceptions.</i></p> <p>310 CMR 3.00. Access to and Confidentiality of Department Records and Files. Assures public access to MassDEP’s reports to the extent allowed by statute.</p>
110(a)(2)(G) Emergency power	... “provide for authority comparable to that in section 303 and adequate contingency plans to implement such authority;”	<p>M.G.L. C.111, s. 2B-C. <i>Air Pollution Emergencies.</i> Authorizes the Commissioner of MassDEP to determine that a condition or impending condition of the atmosphere in the Commonwealth constitutes a present or reasonably imminent danger to health, and to declare an air pollution emergency and cause the fact to be made known to the public.</p> <p>MassDEP Regulations: 310 CMR 8.00. <i>The Prevention and/or Abatement of Air Pollution Episodes and Air Pollution Incident Emergencies.</i> Prevents ambient air concentrations of pollutants subject to a NAAQS from reaching levels that would constitute significant harm to public health, consistent with the significant harm levels and procedures for state emergency episode plans established by EPA in 40 CFR Part 51.150. However, EPA has not issued regulations or guidance to the states concerning significant harm levels and procedures for state emergency episodes for the 2008 Lead NAAQS.</p> <p>MassDEP has concluded that the general emergency powers specified by M.G.L. C.111, s. 2B-C are sufficient to address any lead-related air pollution episodes and no specific emergency episode plans for lead are necessary. Furthermore, episode plans are unlikely to be required for Massachusetts once EPA issues guidance or</p>

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		regulations. The requirement for a state to submit an emergency episode plan is based on a priority region classification in 40 CFR 51.152(c), which provides that areas classified as Priority III do not need to develop episode plans. EPA has historically identified Priority III areas as those with ambient levels that do not exceed a certain value. Based on its ambient lead levels, Massachusetts would be classified as a Priority III region and thus not required to develop an emergency episode plan for lead.
110(a)(2)(H) Future SIP revisions	... “provide for revision of such plan - (i) from time to time as may be necessary to take account of revisions of such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard or the availability of improved or more expeditious methods of attaining such standard, and (ii) except as provided in paragraph (3)(C), whenever the Administrator finds on the basis of information available to the Administrator that the plan is substantially inadequate to attain the national ambient air quality standard which it implements or to otherwise comply with any additional requirements established under this Act;”	M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142A-N. These statutes allow MassDEP to amend its air pollution control regulations from time to time.
110(a)(2)(J) Consultation with government officials	... “meet the applicable requirements of section 121 (relating to consultation)	<p>M.G.L. c. 21A, s. 8. <i>Organization of departments; powers, duties and functions.</i></p> <p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142E. <i>Air Pollution, preventing and controlling.</i> Provides that all departments, agencies, commissions, authorities and political subdivisions shall be subject to rules and regulations adopted by MassDEP.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 30A. <i>Massachusetts Administrative Procedures Act.</i> Requires</p>

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		<p>MassDEP to provide notice and public comment and hearing prior to adoption of regulations.</p> <p>Executive Order No. 145. Requires MassDEP to provide notice to the Local Government Advisory Committee, through the Massachusetts Municipal Association, to solicit input on the impact of proposed regulations on local government.</p> <p>Massachusetts SIP Steering Committee, established pursuant to the Clean Air Amendments of 1990, provides for consultation with government officials and other stakeholders interested in air quality issues.</p>
110(a)(2)(J) Public notification	... “meet the applicable requirements of section 127 (relating to public notification),	M.G.L. c. 30A <i>Massachusetts Administrative Procedures Act</i>. Requires MassDEP to provide notice and public comment and hearing prior to adoption of regulations.
110(a)(2)(J) PSD and visibility Protection	... “meet the applicable requirements of part C (relating to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality and visibility protection);”	See discussion of PSD and visibility above under <i>CAA Section 110(a)(2)(C) Program for enforcement of control measures</i> .
110(a)(2)(K) Air quality modeling/data	... “provide for - (i) the performance of such air quality modeling as the Administrator may prescribe for the purpose of predicting the effect on ambient air quality of any emissions of any air pollutant for which the Administrator has established a national ambient air quality standard, and (ii) the submission, upon request, of data related to such air quality modeling to the	<p>M.G.L. c. 111, s. 142B-D. These statutes give MassDEP the authority to maintain and operate air sampling stations and devices and to require any person to register with MassDEP and provide emissions information,</p> <p>MassDEP Regulations: 310 CMR 7.02 Plan Approval and Emission Limitations; 7.02(7) Mitigation of air pollution allows MassDEP to require modeling analyses. 310 CMR 7.12 Source Registration. Required of facilities that have the potential to emit pollutants at prescribed thresholds, which for lead is greater than 5 tons per year. This matches the current federal reporting threshold for lead. MassDEP will</p>

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	Administrator;”	<p>consider revising this threshold when EPA lowers its reporting threshold. 310 CMR 7.13. Stack Testing. 310 CMR 7.14. Monitoring Devices and Reports. 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix A - Emissions Offsets and Nonattainment Review requires the submittal of air quality modeling to demonstrate the impacts of new and modified major sources.</p> <p>M.G.L. c. 66: s. 1. Public inspection and copies of records; presumption; exceptions.</p> <p>310 CMR 3.00. Access to and Confidentiality of Department Records and Files. Assures public access to MassDEP’s reports to the extent allowed by statute.</p>
110(a)(2)(L) Permitting fees	... “require the owner or operator of each major stationary source to pay to the permitting authority, as a condition of any permit required under this Act, a fee sufficient to cover - (i) the reasonable costs of reviewing and acting upon any application for such a permit, and (ii) if the owner or operator receives a permit for such source, the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of any such permit (not including any court costs or other costs associated with any enforcement action), until such fee requirement is superseded with respect to such sources by the Administrator's approval of a fee program under title V;”	<p>M.G.L. c.21A, s.18. This statute authorizes MassDEP to promulgate regulations establishing fees.</p> <p>310 CMR 4.00. Timely Action Schedule and Fee Provisions. These regulations set permit and compliance fees, including fees for Operating Permits (CAA Title V).</p>

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110(a)(2)(M) Consultation/ Participation by affected local entities	... “provide for consultation and participation by local political subdivisions affected by the plan.”	<p>M.G.L. c. 30A. <i>Massachusetts Administrative Procedures Act</i> requires MassDEP to provide notice and public comment and hearing prior to adoption of any regulations.</p> <p>Executive Order No. 145 requires MassDEP to provide notice to the Local Government Advisory Committee, through the Massachusetts Municipal Association, to solicit input on the impact of the plan and proposed regulations on local government.</p>