

10.0 Commitments and Requests for EPA Actions

The ultimate success of this attainment demonstration will depend upon the fulfillment of a number of commitments made by Connecticut, other states and EPA to adopt, implement and enforce a wide array of ozone precursor control measures and to comply with relevant CAA requirements. This section summarizes the commitments CTDEP has made elsewhere in this SIP document and makes requests of EPA to pursue additional national control measures and to exercise its CAA authority to ensure other states no longer contribute significantly to ozone violations in Connecticut.

10.1 Connecticut's SIP Commitments

Connecticut has already adopted and/or initiated implementation of several post-2002 control strategies to assist with achieving attainment with the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, including the enhanced vehicle emission inspection maintenance program and regulations restricting emissions from portable fuel containers, automotive refinishing operations, gasoline station pressure vent valves, and municipal waste combustion units. As summarized below, Connecticut is also committing to pursue adoption of additional regulations and the State is participating in other initiatives to secure additional reductions in ozone precursor emissions.

10.1.1 Status of Connecticut's Ozone Control Strategy Regulations

As more fully described in Section 4, Connecticut has adopted, or is currently pursuing adoption of a number of new and revised regulations that will provide a significant level of ozone precursor emission reductions by the June 2010 attainment deadline. Connecticut has already adopted and initiated implementation of several post-2002 control strategies, including the enhanced motor vehicle emission inspection maintenance program and regulations restricting emissions from portable fuel containers, automotive refinishing operations, gasoline station pressure vent valves, and municipal waste combustion units. Table 10.1.1 summarizes the status of the remaining 8-hour ozone SIP regulations that CTDEP is committing to pursue through Connecticut's rulemaking process.

In addition to formal SIP commitments to pursue adoption of the regulations summarized in Table 10.1.1, CTDEP and other state agencies are involved with several non-SIP initiatives that have produced or will produce reductions in emissions of ozone precursors to further improve ozone levels. These non-SIP programs, which are described more fully in Section 8.5.5, include:

- **High Electric Demand Day (HEDD):** Currently, EGU emissions on days with peak power demand can be more than double the emissions on an average demand day. Four northeastern states have recently signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to pursue reductions of peak day emissions from electricity generation. Negotiations continue with other states and stakeholders to expand this initiative. In addition, the recent passage of new comprehensive Connecticut law addressing electricity and energy efficiency¹ will also play a key role in shaping the final form of the HEDD initiative in Connecticut.

¹ Public Act 07-242, An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency.

Table 10.1.1: Status of Regulations CTDEP Commits to Pursue to Adopt for the 8-Hour Ozone SIP

Control Measure	Pollutant	Section of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies	Status of Regulation Adoption	Date Requirements Apply to Create Emissions Reductions
Standards for Municipal Waste Combustion	NO _x	22a-174-38	Adoption of amendment completed October 26, 2000	May 1, 2003
Stage II Vapor Recovery – Gasoline Service Station Pressure Vent Valves	VOC	22a-174-30	Adoption of amendment completed on May 10, 2004	May 10, 2005
Automotive Refinishing Operations	VOC	22a-174-3b(d)	Adoption of amendment completed on April 4, 2006	April 4, 2006
Design Improvements for Portable Fuel Containers	VOC	22a-174-43	Initial rule adopted May 10, 2004; amendment adopted January 29, 2007	Initial rule: May 1, 2004 Amendment: July 1, 2007
Reduced Vapor Pressure Limitation for Solvent Cleaning	VOC	22a-174-20(l)	Adoption of amendment in progress	May 1, 2008
NO _x Reductions from ICI Boilers	NO _x	22a-174-22	Adoption of amendment in progress	May 1, 2009
CAIR NO _x Ozone Season Trading Program	NO _x	22a-174-22c	Adoption in progress	May 1, 2009
VOC Content Limits for AIM Coatings	VOC	22a-174-41	Adoption in progress	May 1, 2008 (anticipated)
Restrictions on Asphalt in Paving Operations	VOC	22a-174-20(k)	Adoption in progress	May 1, 2008 (anticipated)
VOC Content Limits for Consumer Products	VOC	22a-174-40	Adoption in progress	January 1, 2009
Restrictions on the Manufacture and Use of Adhesives and Sealants	VOC	22a-174-44	Pursuing adoption	January 1, 2009 (anticipated)

- The Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF)² provides about \$60 million each year to support energy efficiency projects for business, government and residences. Available estimates indicate that CEEF projects funded since 2001 have resulted in the avoidance of NO_x emissions on the order of two tons per day. Demand response programs are also being implemented, including a new initiative that provides discounted rates to residential customers who reduce peak summer electrical usage.
- Connecticut's legislature has committed \$1 billion to programs designed to reduce traffic congestion, including development of a New Haven-Hartford-Springfield, MA commuter rail line, other expanded transit alternatives, increased telecommuting and flexible employee scheduling, and increased port and rail freight options.³

10.1.2 Schedule to Implement New EPA Control Techniques Guidelines

EPA is in the process of adopting several new Control Technique Guideline (CTG) requirements for various VOC source categories. On October 5, 2006, EPA published CTGs for the following source categories: Lithographic Printing Materials, Letterpress Printing Materials, Flexible Packaging Printing Materials, Flat Wood Paneling Coatings, and Industrial Cleaning Solvents.⁴ SIP revisions for these CTGs are due by October 4, 2007. EPA is scheduled to propose two more groups of CTG categories in the near future. By October of 2007, EPA expects to publish CTGs for: Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings; Metal Furniture Coatings; and Large Appliance Coatings. EPA expects to issue finalized CTGs for five additional categories by October 2008. These are: Miscellaneous Metal Products Coatings; Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials; Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives; Plastic Parts Coatings; and Auto and Light Duty Truck Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Coatings.

Table 10.1.2 provides a summary of the new EPA CTG categories. As appropriate, Connecticut will analyze the need to adopt requirements to address these CTGs for sources in the state and pursue adoption of such requirements in subsequent SIP submittals. Although emission reductions from these categories are expected to occur prior to 2012, they are not included in the attainment demonstration modeling. As a result, future adoption of CTG-related rules will provide emission reductions beyond those modeled, increasing the likelihood of future attainment.

² See web site at: <http://www.ctsavesenergy.com/about/index.php>.

³ Public Act 06-136, An Act Concerning the Roadmap for Connecticut's Economic Future, <http://www.cga.ct.gov/2006/ACT/Pa/pdf/2006PA-00136-R00HB-05844-PA.pdf>

⁴ 71 FR 58745.

Table 10.1.2: CTGs Scheduled for Adoption by EPA Since 2005

Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) Category	EPA's Expected/Actual Date of Final Rule	CT SIP Revision Due
Lithographic Printing Materials	October 5, 2006*	October 4, 2007
Letterpress Printing Materials	October 5, 2006*	October 4, 2007
Flexible Packaging Printing Materials	October 5, 2006*	October 4, 2007
Flat Wood Paneling Coatings**	October 5, 2006*	October 4, 2007
Industrial Cleaning Solvents	October 5, 2006*	October 4, 2007
Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings	October 2007	Probably will be required in October 2008
Metal Furniture Coatings	October 2007	Probably will be required in October 2008
Large Appliance Coatings**	October 2007	Probably will be required in October 2008
Miscellaneous Metal Products Coatings	October 2008	Probably will be required in October 2009
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	October 2008	Probably will be required in October 2009
Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives	October 2008	Probably will be required in October 2009
Plastic Parts Coatings	October 2008	Probably will be required in October 2009
Auto and Light Duty Truck OEM Coatings**	October 2008	Probably will be required in October 2009

*71 FR 58745

**Sources that do not exist in Connecticut.

10.1.3 New Source Review Requirements

New Source Review requirements apply to major stationary sources, as defined in CAA section 302, and as modified by sections 182(b), (c), (d) or (e) based on the severity of an area's ozone nonattainment classification. Additionally, states located in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) are subject to CAA section 184.

As moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas in the OTR, both the Southwest Connecticut and Greater Connecticut areas would be subject to "major source" potential-to-emit thresholds of 100 tons per year of NO_x and 50 tons per year of VOC, as well as to one-to-one offset ratios. However, Connecticut's regulations retain the more restrictive thresholds of the now revoked 1-hour ozone NAAQS, with major source thresholds of either 25 or 50 tons per year for both NO_x and VOC, and offset ratios of 1.3- or 1.2-to-one, respectively, for these areas previously classified as severe and serious nonattainment areas. As a result, Connecticut's new source review regulations are more stringent than required by the CAA for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, and no changes are necessary.

10.1.4 Monitoring Network

CTDEP maintains an extensive network for monitoring ambient 8-hour ozone concentrations. As depicted previously in Figure 3.0.1, CTDEP operated 11 ozone monitors in 2006. A full

description of Connecticut's air monitoring program is included in the current version of the CTDEP's annual monitoring plan⁵. Connecticut commits to maintaining an adequate ozone monitoring network, subject to a joint annual review process by CTDEP and EPA.

10.2 Connecticut's Reliance on the Actions of Other States and EPA for Attainment

Connecticut's recently submitted Section 110(a)(2)(D) SIP revision⁶ includes a discussion of EPA's CAIR modeling analysis,⁷ which identifies eight upwind states that contribute significantly to 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment in Connecticut (i.e., NY, PA, NJ, OH, VA, MD/DC, WV, MA). The analysis showed that Connecticut is the only state subject to transport exceeding 90% of projected 2010 ozone levels, illustrating the unique and overwhelming influence upwind emissions have on Connecticut's prospects for achieving timely attainment. EPA's modeling also predicts that CAIR will provide minimal relief to Connecticut, reducing by less than one percent the ozone transport affecting the state on high ozone days.

EPA's CAIR modeling highlights the importance of securing sufficient upwind reductions to enable Connecticut to attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS in a timely manner. As described in Section 8, the modeling used in this attainment demonstration is based on the OTC's "beyond-on-the-way" suite of control measures. CTDEP is pursuing adoption of these measures, and is dependent on upwind states doing the same.

Although the weight-of-evidence analyses included in Section 8 support CTDEP's conclusion that 8-hour ozone attainment is likely in Greater Connecticut by 2009 and may credibly be achieved in Southwest Connecticut by 2009, the probability of attainment will be enhanced if additional non-modeled upwind reductions are secured. CTDEP requests that EPA, when reviewing ozone attainment demonstrations and other related SIP revisions, ensures that adequate emission controls are adopted and implemented by upwind states such that no other state continues to significantly contribute to ozone nonattainment in Connecticut.

CTDEP also requests that EPA adopt additional, national and regional emission control programs to ensure that equitable and cost-effective progress is made to achieve both the current and proposed 8-hour ozone NAAQS. At a minimum, EPA should follow through with timely promulgation of the CTGs listed in Table 10.2, and ensure that states comply promptly; and EPA should move forward with the adoption of the most stringent possible non-road and on-road emission standards for all mobile source categories. We also urge EPA to work with states to address HEDD emissions that exacerbate ozone air quality problems on hot summer days.

⁵ A draft of CTDEP's 2007 monitoring plan, "Connecticut 2007 Annual Monitoring Network Plan" is available at: <http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/air/siprac/2007/2007networkplan.pdf>.

⁶ "Revision to Connecticut's State Implementation Plan: Meeting the Interstate Air Pollution Transport Requirements of Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)"; Submitted to EPA on March 13, 2007; See: http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/air/regulations/proposed_and_reports/revsipsec110appendix.pdf.

⁷ "Technical Support Document for the Final Clean Air Interstate Rule: Air Quality Modeling"; US EPA OAQPS; March 2005; See: <http://www.epa.gov/cleanairinterstaterule/pdfs/finaltech02.pdf>.