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(1) Notification to the public by prominently advertising the date, time, and place of such hearing in each region affected;

(2) Availability, at the time of public announcement, of each proposed plan or revision thereof for public inspection in at least one location in each region to which it will apply;

(3) Notification to the Administrator;

(4) Notification to each local air pollution control agency in each region to which the plan or revision will apply; and

(5) In the case of an interstate region, notification to any other State included in the region.

(e) The State shall prepare and retain, for a minimum of 2 years, a record of each hearing for inspection by any interested party. The record shall contain, as a minimum, a list of witnesses together with the text of each presentation.

(f) The State shall submit with the plan or revision:

(1) Certification that each hearing required by paragraph (c) of this section was held in accordance with the notice required by paragraph (d) of this section; and

(2) A list of witnesses and their organizational affiliations, if any, appearing at the hearing and a brief written summary of each presentation or written submission.

(g) Upon written application by a State agency (through the appropriate Regional Office), the Administrator may approve State procedures designed to insure public participation in the matters for which hearings are required and public notification of the opportunity to participate if, in the judgment of the Administrator, the procedures, although different from the requirements of this subpart, in fact provide for adequate notice to and participation of the public. The Administrator may impose such conditions on his approval as he deems necessary. Procedures approved under this section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this subpart regarding procedures for public hearings.

[40 FR 53346, Nov. 17, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 65414, Dec. 19, 1995]

§ 60.24 Emission standards and compliance schedules.

(a) Each plan shall include emission standards and compliance schedules.

(b)(1) Emission standards shall either be based on an allowance system or prescribe allowable rates of emissions except when it is clearly impracticable.

(2) Test methods and procedures for determining compliance with the emission standards shall be specified in the plan. Methods other than those specified in appendix A to this part may be specified in the plan if shown to be equivalent or alternative methods as defined in §60.2 (t) and (u).

(3) Emission standards shall apply to all designated facilities within the State. A plan may contain emission standards adopted by local jurisdictions provided that the standards are enforceable by the State.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, where the Administrator has determined that a designated pollutant may cause or contribute to endangerment of public health, emission standards shall be no less stringent than the corresponding emission guideline(s) specified in subpart C of this part, and final compliance shall be required as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the compliance times specified in subpart C of this part.

(d) Where the Administrator has determined that a designated pollutant may cause or contribute to endangerment of public welfare but that adverse effects on public health have not been demonstrated, States may balance the emission guidelines, compliance times, and other information provided in the applicable guideline document against other factors of public concern in establishing emission standards, compliance schedules, and variances. Appropriate consideration shall be given to the factors specified in §60.22(b) and to information presented at the public hearing(s) conducted under §60.23(c).

(e)(1) Any compliance schedule extending more than 12 months from the date required for submittal of the plan must include legally enforceable increments of progress to achieve compliance for each designated facility or category of facilities. Unless otherwise

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specified in the applicable subpart, increments of progress must include, where practicable, each increment of progress specified in § 60.21(h) and must include such additional increments of progress as may be necessary to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward final compliance.

(2) A plan may provide that compliance schedules for individual sources or categories of sources will be formulated after plan submittal. Any such schedule shall be the subject of a public hearing held according to § 60.23 and shall be submitted to the Administrator within 60 days after the date of adoption of the schedule but in no case later than the date prescribed for submittal of the first semiannual report required by § 60.25(e).

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart on a case-by-case basis for particular designated facilities or classes of facilities, States may provide for the application of less stringent emissions standards or longer compliance schedules than those otherwise required by paragraph (c) of this section, provided that the State demonstrates with respect to each such facility (or class of facilities):

(1) Unreasonable cost of control resulting from plant age, location, or basic process design;

(2) Physical impossibility of installing necessary control equipment; or

(3) Other factors specific to the facility (or class of facilities) that make application of a less stringent standard or final compliance time significantly more reasonable.

(g) Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to preclude any State or political subdivision thereof from adopting or enforcing (1) emission standards more stringent than emission guidelines specified in subpart C of this part or in applicable guideline documents or (2) compliance schedules requiring final compliance at earlier times than those specified in subpart C or in applicable guideline documents.

(h) Each of the States identified in paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall be subject to the requirements of paragraphs (h)(2) through (7) of this section.

(1) Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia,

Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia shall each, and, if approved for treatment as a State under part 49 of this chapter, the Navajo Nation and the Ute Indian Tribe may each, submit a State plan meeting the requirements of paragraphs (h)(2) through (7) of this section and the other applicable requirements for a State plan under this subpart.

(2) The State's State plan under paragraph (h)(1) of this section must be submitted to the Administrator by no later than November 17, 2006. The State shall deliver five copies of the State plan to the appropriate Regional Office, with a letter giving notice of such action.

(3) The State's State plan under paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall contain emission standards and compliance schedules and demonstrate that they will result in compliance with the State's annual electrical generating unit (EGU) mercury (Hg) budget for the appropriate periods. The amount of the annual EGU Hg budget, in tons of Hg per year, shall be as follows, for the indicated State for the indicated period:

State	Annual EGU Hg budget (tons)	
	2010–2017	2018 and thereafter
Alaska	0.010	0.004
Alabama	1.289	0.509
Arkansas	0.516	0.204
Arizona	0.454	0.179
California	0.041	0.016
Colorado	0.706	0.279
Connecticut	0.053	0.021
Delaware	0.072	0.028
Florida	1.232	0.487
Georgia	1.227	0.484
Hawaii	0.024	0.009
Iowa	0.727	0.287
Illinois	1.594	0.629
Indiana	2.097	0.828
Kansas	0.723	0.285
Kentucky	1.525	0.602
Louisiana	0.601	0.237
Massachusetts	0.172	0.068
Maryland	0.490	0.193

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State	Annual EGU Hg budget (tons)	
	2010–2017	2018 and thereafter
Maine	0.001	0.001
Michigan	1.303	0.514
Minnesota	0.695	0.274
Missouri	1.393	0.550
Mississippi	0.291	0.115
Montana	0.377	0.149
Navajo Nation	0.600	0.237
North Carolina	1.133	0.447
North Dakota	1.564	0.617
Nebraska	0.421	0.166
New Hampshire	0.063	0.025
New Jersey	0.153	0.060
New Mexico	0.299	0.118
Nevada	0.285	0.112
New York	0.393	0.155
Ohio	2.056	0.812
Oklahoma	0.721	0.285
Oregon	0.076	0.030
Pennsylvania	1.779	0.702
South Carolina	0.580	0.229
South Dakota	0.072	0.029
Tennessee	0.944	0.373
Texas	4.656	1.838
Utah	0.506	0.200
Ute Indian Tribe	0.060	0.024
Virginia	0.592	0.234
Washington	0.198	0.078
Wisconsin	0.890	0.351
West Virginia	1.394	0.550
Wyoming	0.952	0.376
Total	38.000	15.000

adopts regulations that differ substantively from such subpart only as set forth in paragraph (h)(6)(ii) of this section, then such allowance system in the State's State plan is automatically approved as meeting the requirements of paragraph (h)(3) of this section, provided that the State demonstrates that it has the legal authority to take such action and to implement its responsibilities under such regulations. Before January 1, 2009, a State's regulations shall be considered to be substantively identical to subpart HHHH of this part, or differing substantively only as set forth in paragraph (h)(6)(ii) of this section, regardless of whether the State's regulations include the definition of "Biomass", paragraph (3) of the definition of "Cogeneration unit", and the second sentence of the definition of "Total energy input" in § 60.4102 of this chapter promulgated on October 19, 2007, provided that the State timely submits to the Administrator a State plan that revises the State's regulations to include such provisions. Submission to the Administrator of a State plan that revises the State's regulations to include such provisions shall be considered timely if the submission is made by January 1, 2010.

(ii) If a State adopts an allowance system that differs substantively from subpart HHHH of this part only as follows, then the emissions trading program is approved as set forth in paragraph (h)(6)(i) of this section.

(A) The State may decline to adopt the allocation provisions set forth in §§ 60.4141 and 60.4142 and may instead adopt any methodology for allocating Hg allowances.

(B) The State's methodology under paragraph (h)(6)(ii)(A) of this section must not allow the State to allocate Hg allowances for a year in excess of the amount in the State's annual EGU Hg budget for such year under paragraph (h)(3) of this section;

(C) The State's methodology under paragraph (h)(6)(ii)(A) of this section must require that, for EGUs commencing operation before January 1, 2001, the State will determine, and notify the Administrator of, each unit's allocation of Hg allowances by November 17, 2006 for 2010, 2011, and 2012 and by October 31, 2009 and October 31 of

(4) Each State plan under paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall require EGUs to comply with the monitoring, record keeping, and reporting provisions of part 75 of this chapter with regard to Hg mass emissions.

(5) In addition to meeting the requirements of § 60.26, each State plan under paragraph (h)(1) of this section must show that the State has legal authority to:

(i) Adopt emissions standards and compliance schedules necessary for attainment and maintenance of the State's relevant annual EGU Hg budget under paragraph (h)(3) of this section; and

(ii) Require owners or operators of EGUs in the State to meet the monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements described in paragraph (h)(4) of this section.

(6)(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (h)(3) and (5)(i) of this section, if a State adopts regulations substantively identical to subpart HHHH of this part (Hg Budget Trading Program), incorporates such subpart by reference into its regulations, or

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each year thereafter for the fourth year after the year of the notification deadline; and

(D) The State's methodology under paragraph (h)(6)(ii)(A) of this section must require that, for EGUs commencing operation on or after January 1, 2001, the State will determine, and notify the Administrator of, each unit's allocation of Hg allowances by October 31 of the year for which the Hg allowances are allocated.

(7) If a State adopts an allowance system that differs substantively from subpart HHHH of this part, other than as set forth in paragraph (h)(6)(ii) of this section, then such allowance system is not automatically approved as set forth in paragraph (h)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section and will be reviewed by the Administrator for approvability in accordance with the other provisions of paragraphs (h)(2) through (5) of this section and the other applicable requirements for a State plan under this subpart, provided that the Hg allowances issued under such allowance system shall not, and the State plan under paragraph (h)(1) of this section shall state that such Hg allowances shall not, qualify as Hg allowances under any allowance system approved under paragraph (h)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(8) The terms used in this paragraph (h) shall have the following meanings:

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's duly authorized representative.

Allocate or allocation means, with regard to Hg allowances, the determination of the amount of Hg allowances to be initially credited to a source.

Biomass means—(1) Any organic material grown for the purpose of being converted to energy;

(2) Any organic byproduct of agriculture that can be converted into energy; or

(3) Any material that can be converted into energy and is nonmerchantable for other purposes, that is segregated from other nonmerchantable material, and that is;

(i) A forest-related organic resource, including mill residues, precommercial thinnings, slash, brush, or byproduct

from conversion of trees to merchantable material; or

(ii) A wood material, including pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing and construction materials (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated, or painted wood products), and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings.

Boiler means an enclosed fossil-or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

Bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful thermal energy and at least some of the reject heat from the useful thermal energy application or process is then used for electricity production.

Coal means any solid fuel classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank D388-77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, or 99 (Reapproved 2004)^{e1} (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Coal-derived fuel means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

Coal-fired means combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during any year.

Cogeneration unit means a stationary, coal-fired boiler or stationary, coal-fired combustion turbine:

(1) Having equipment used to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy; and

(2) Producing during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and during any calendar year after which the unit first produces electricity:

(i) For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit,

(A) Useful thermal energy not less than 5 percent of total energy output; and

(B) Useful power that, when added to one-half of useful thermal energy produced, is not less than 42.5 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is 15 percent or more of total energy output, or not less than 45 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is less than 15 percent of total energy output.

(ii) For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit, useful power not less than 45 percent of total energy input;

(3) Provided that the total energy input under paragraphs (2)(i)(B) and (2)(ii) of this definition shall equal the unit's total energy input from all fuel except biomass if the unit is a boiler.

Combustion turbine means:

(1) An enclosed device comprising a compressor, a combustion, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustion passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

(2) If the enclosed device under paragraph (1) of this definition is combined cycle, any associated heat recovery steam generator and steam turbine.

Commence operation means to have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, with regard to a unit, start-up of a unit's combustion chamber.

Electric generating unit or EGU means:

(1)(i) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this definition, a stationary, coal-fired boiler or stationary, coal-fired combustion turbine in the State serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 megawatts electric (MWe) producing electricity for sale.

(ii) If a stationary boiler or stationary combustion turbine that, under paragraph (1)(i) of this definition, is not an electric generating unit begins to combust coal or coal-derived fuel or to serve a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale, the unit shall become an electric generating unit as provided in paragraph (1)(i) of this definition on the first date on which it both combusts coal or coal-derived fuel and serves such generator.

(2) A unit that meets the requirements set forth in paragraph (2)(i)(A) of this definition shall not be an electric generating unit:

(i)(A) A unit that is an electric generating unit under paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) of this definition:

(1) Qualifying as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continuing to qualify as a cogeneration unit; and

(2) Not serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe supplying in any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 megawatt-hours (MWh), whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution system for sale.

(B) If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and meets the requirements of paragraph (2)(i)(A) of this definition for at least one calendar year, but subsequently no longer meets all such requirements, the unit shall become an electric generating unit starting on the earlier of January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit first no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit or January 1 after the first calendar year during which the unit no longer meets the requirements of paragraph (2)(i)(A)(2) of this definition.

(3) A "solid waste incineration unit" as defined in Clean Air Act section 129(g)(1) combusting "municipal waste" as defined in Clean Air Act section 129(g)(5) shall not be an electric generating unit if it is subject to one of the following rules:

(i) An EPA-approved State plan for implementing subpart Cb of part 60 of this chapter, "Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed On or Before September 20, 1994";

(ii) Subpart Eb of part 60 of this chapter, "Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which

Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 19, 1996”;

(iii) Subpart AAAA of part 60 of this chapter, “Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 6, 2001”;

(iv) An EPA-approved State Plan for implementing subpart BBBB of part 60 of this chapter, “Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed On or Before August 30, 1999”;

(v) Subpart FFF of part 62 of this chapter, “Federal Plan Requirements for Large Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed On or Before September 20, 1994; or

(vi) Subpart JJJ of 40 CFR part 62, “Federal Plan Requirements for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed On or Before August 30, 1999”.

Generator means a device that produces electricity.

Gross electrical output means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, electricity made available for use, including any such electricity used in the power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any on-site emission controls).

Gross thermal energy means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, useful thermal energy output plus, where such output is made available for an industrial or commercial process, any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water.

Heat input means, with regard to a specified period of time, the product (in million British thermal units per unit time, MMBTU/time) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu per pound, Btu/lb) divided by 1,000,000 Btu/MMBTU and multiplied by the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in lb of fuel/time), as measured, recorded, and reported to the Administrator by the Hg designated representative and determined by the Administrator in accordance with §§ 60.4170 through 60.4176 and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, reticulated

flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

Hg allowance means a limited authorization issued by the permitting authority to emit one ounce of Hg during a control period of the specified calendar year for which the authorization is allocated or of any calendar year thereafter.

Life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement means a unit participation power sales agreement under which a customer reserves, or is entitled to receive, a specified amount or percentage of nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by any specified unit and pays its proportional amount of such unit’s total costs, pursuant to a contract:

(1) For the life of the unit;

(2) For a cumulative term of no less than 30 years, including contracts that permit an election for early termination; or

(3) For a period no less than 25 years or 70 percent of the economic useful life of the unit determined as of the time the unit is built, with option rights to purchase or release some portion of the nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by the unit at the end of the period.

Maximum design heat input means, starting from the initial installation of a unit, the maximum amount of fuel per hour (in Btu/hr) that a unit is capable of combusting on a steady-state basis as specified by the manufacturer of the unit, or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the unit resulting in a decrease in the maximum amount of fuel per hour (in Btu per hour, Btu/hr) that a unit is capable of combusting on a steady-state basis, such decreased maximum amount as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

Nameplate capacity means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MW) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other derates) as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the

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maximum electrical generating output (in MW) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other derates), such increased maximum amount as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

Operator means any person who operates, controls, or supervises an EGU or a source that includes an EGU and shall include, but not be limited to, any holding company, utility system, or plant manager of such EGU or source.

Ounce means 2.84×10^7 micrograms.

Owner means any of the following persons:

(1) With regard to a Hg Budget source or a Hg Budget unit at a source, respectively:

(i) Any holder of any portion of the legal or equitable title in a Hg Budget unit at the source or the Hg Budget unit;

(ii) Any holder of a leasehold interest in a Hg Budget unit at the source or the Hg Budget unit; or

(iii) Any purchaser of power from a Hg Budget unit at the source or the Hg Budget unit under a life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement; provided that, unless expressly provided for in a leasehold agreement, owner shall not include a passive lessor, or a person who has an equitable interest through such lessor, whose rental payments are not based (either directly or indirectly) on the revenues or income from such Hg Budget unit; or

(2) With regard to any general account, any person who has an ownership interest with respect to the Hg allowances held in the general account and who is subject to the binding agreement for the Hg authorized account representative to represent the person's ownership interest with respect to Hg allowances.

Potential electrical output capacity means 33 percent of a unit's maximum design heat input, divided by 3,413 Btu per kilowatt-hour (Btu/kWh), divided by 1,000 kWh per megawatt-hour (kWh/MWh), and multiplied by 8,760 hr/yr.

Sequential use of energy means:

(1) For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit, the use of reject heat from elec-

tricity production in a useful thermal energy application or process; or

(2) For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit, the use of reject heat from useful thermal energy application or process in electricity production.

Source means all buildings, structures, or installations located in one or more contiguous or adjacent properties under common control of the same person or persons.

State means:

(1) For purposes of referring to a governing entity, one of the States in the United States, the District of Columbia, or, if approved for treatment as a State under part 49 of this chapter, the Navajo Nation or Ute Indian Tribe that adopts the Hg Budget Trading Program pursuant to § 60.24(h)(6); or

(2) For purposes of referring to a geographic area, one of the States in the United States, the District of Columbia, the Navajo Nation Indian country, or the Ute Tribe Indian country.

Topping-cycle cogeneration unit means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful power, including electricity, and at least some of the reject heat from the electricity production is then used to provide useful thermal energy.

Total energy input means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, total energy of all forms supplied to the cogeneration unit, excluding energy produced by the cogeneration unit itself. Each form of energy supplied shall be measured by the lower heating value of that form of energy calculated as follows:

$$\text{LHV} = \text{HHV} - 10.55(\text{W} + 9\text{H})$$

Where:

LHV = lower heating value of fuel in Btu/lb,
HHV = higher heating value of fuel in Btu/lb,
W = Weight % of moisture in fuel, and
H = Weight % of hydrogen in fuel.

Total energy output means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the cogeneration unit.

Unit means a stationary coal-fired boiler or a stationary coal-fired combustion turbine.

Useful power means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, electricity or mechanical energy made available for use, excluding any such energy used in the

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power production process (which process includes, but is not limited to, any on-site processing or treatment of fuel combusted at the unit and any on-site emission controls).

Useful thermal energy means, with regard to a cogeneration unit, thermal energy that is:

(1) Made available to an industrial or commercial process (not a power production process), excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water;

(2) Used in a heat application (e.g., space heating or domestic hot water heating); or

(3) Used in a space cooling application (i.e., thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

Utility power distribution system means the portion of an electricity grid owned or operated by a utility and dedicated to delivering electricity to customers.

[40 FR 53346, Nov. 17, 1975, as amended at 60 FR 65414, Dec. 19, 1995; 65 FR 76384, Dec. 6, 2000; 70 FR 28649, May 18, 2005; 71 FR 33398, June 9, 2006; 72 FR 59204, Oct. 19, 2007]

§ 60.25 Emission inventories, source surveillance, reports.

(a) Each plan shall include an inventory of all designated facilities, including emission data for the designated pollutants and information related to emissions as specified in appendix D to this part. Such data shall be summarized in the plan, and emission rates of designated pollutants from designated facilities shall be correlated with applicable emission standards. As used in this subpart, “correlated” means presented in such a manner as to show the relationship between measured or estimated amounts of emissions and the amounts of such emissions allowable under applicable emission standards.

(b) Each plan shall provide for monitoring the status of compliance with applicable emission standards. Each plan shall, as a minimum, provide for:

(1) Legally enforceable procedures for requiring owners or operators of designated facilities to maintain records and periodically report to the State information on the nature and amount of emissions from such facilities, and/or such other information as may be necessary to enable the State to determine whether such facilities are in compli-

ance with applicable portions of the plan. Submission of electronic documents shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 3—(Electronic reporting).

(2) Periodic inspection and, when applicable, testing of designated facilities.

(c) Each plan shall provide that information obtained by the State under paragraph (b) of this section shall be correlated with applicable emission standards (see § 60.25(a)) and made available to the general public.

(d) The provisions referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall be specifically identified. Copies of such provisions shall be submitted with the plan unless:

(1) They have been approved as portions of a preceding plan submitted under this subpart or as portions of an implementation plan submitted under section 110 of the Act, and

(2) The State demonstrates:

(i) That the provisions are applicable to the designated pollutant(s) for which the plan is submitted, and

(ii) That the requirements of § 60.26 are met.

(e) The State shall submit reports on progress in plan enforcement to the Administrator on an annual (calendar year) basis, commencing with the first full report period after approval of a plan or after promulgation of a plan by the Administrator. Information required under this paragraph must be included in the annual report required by § 51.321 of this chapter.

(f) Each progress report shall include:

(1) Enforcement actions initiated against designated facilities during the reporting period, under any emission standard or compliance schedule of the plan.

(2) Identification of the achievement of any increment of progress required by the applicable plan during the reporting period.

(3) Identification of designated facilities that have ceased operation during the reporting period.

(4) Submission of emission inventory data as described in paragraph (a) of this section for designated facilities that were not in operation at the time of plan development but began operation during the reporting period.