AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

Air Act, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301), all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Monitoring Requirements.* (1) The Administrator, in cooperation with the appropriate Federal land manager, shall monitor visibility within each visibility protection area in any State whose State implementation plan is subject to a disapproval for failure to satisfy 40 CFR 51.305 (1984).

(2) The Administrator, in monitoring visibility within each such area, shall determine both background visibility conditions and reasonably attributable visibility impairment caused by a source or small group of sources for that area. The extent and the form of monitoring shall be sufficient for use in determining the potential effects of a new stationary source on visibility in the area, the stationary source or sources that are causing any visibility impairment, and progress toward remedying that impairment.

(3) The Administrator shall use the following as appropriate to monitor visibility within each such area: (i) photographic cameras, (ii) fine particulate matter samplers, (iii) teleradiometers, (iv) nephelometers, (v) human observation, or (vi) other appropriate technology.

(4) The Administrator, in cooperation with the Federal land managers, shall prepare monitoring plans that describe, to the maximum extent practicable, the methods and instruments of data collection, the monitoring locations and frequencies, the implementation schedule, the quality assurance procedures, and the methods of data reporting that the Administrator will use for each area. The Administrator shall make these plans available to the public.

(5) The Administrator shall establish a central repository of monitoring data that includes any data on background visibility conditions and reasonably attributable impairment that the Administrator collects under this section and that the Federal land manager may collect or may have collected independently. These data shall be available to any person, subject to reasonable charges for copying.

(d) *Monitoring Plan Revision.* (1) The Administrator shall review the monitoring plan annually for each visibility protection area, revise it as necessary, and include an assessment of changes to visibility conditions since the last review. The Administrator shall make all plan revisions available to the public.

(2) Any person may make a request to the Administrator, at any time, for a revision to a monitoring plan. The Administrator shall respond to any such request within one year.

(e) *Delegation.* The Administrator may delegate, with respect to a particular visibility protection area, any of his functions under this section to any State or local air pollution control agency of any State whose boundaries encompass that area or to any Federal land manager with jurisdiction over the area.

[50 FR 28550, July 12, 1985]

§52.27 Protection of visibility from sources in attainment areas.

(a) *Plan disapproval.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to protection of visibility, in mandatory Class I Federal areas, from sources emitting pollutants in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is better than the national ambient air quality standards for such pollutants, and where a State PSD program has been approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated by reference into the applicable implementation plans for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, all terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Clean Air Act, in the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24 for the State, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301), all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Federal visibility analysis.* Any person shall have the right, in connection with any application for a permit to construct a major stationary source or

major modification, to request that the administrator take responsibility from the State for conducting the required review of a proposed source's impact on visibility in any Fedral Class I area. If requested, the Administrator shall take such responsibility and conduct such review pursuant to paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of this section in any case where the State fails to provide all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section. A request pursuant to this paragraph must be made within 60 days of the notice soliciting public comment on a permit, unless such notice is not properly given. The Administrator will not entertain requests challenging the substance of any State action concerning visibility where the State has provided all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Procedural steps in visibility review.* (1) The reviewing authority must provide written notification to all affected Federal land managers of any permit application for any proposed new major stationary source or major modification that may affect visibility in any Federal Class I area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within 30 days of receipt and at least 60 days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in any Federal Class I area as provided by the applicant. Notification must also be given to all affected Federal land managers within 30 days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(2) The reviewing authority must consider any analysis performed by the Federal land managers, provided within 30 days of the notification required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section, that shows that such proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have:

(i) An adverse impact on visibility in any Federal Class I area, or

(ii) An adverse impact on visibility in an integral vista codified in part 81 of this title.

(3) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate that the effect in paragraphs (d)(2) (i) or (ii) of this section will occur, either an explanation of its decision or notification as to where the explanation can be obtained must be included in the notice of public hearing.

(4) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does demonstrate that the effect in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section will occur, the permit shall not be issued.

(5) Where the reviewing authority finds that such an analysis does demonstrate that the effect in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section will occur, the reviewing authority may issue a permit if the emissions from the source or modification will be consistent with reasonable progress toward the national goal. In making this decision, the reviewing authority may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(e) *Federal land manager notification.* The Administrator shall provide all of the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section in conducting reviews pursuant to this section.

(f) *Monitoring.* The Administrator may require monitoring of visibility in any Federal Class I area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(g) *Public participation.* The Administrator shall follow the applicable procedures at 40 CFR part 124 in conducting reviews under this section. The Administrator shall follow the procedures at 40 CFR 52.21(q) as in effect on August 7, 1980, to the extent that the procedures of 40 CFR part 124 do not apply.

(h) *Federal permit.* In any case where the Administrator has made a finding that a State consistently fails or is unable to provide the procedural steps listed in paragraph (d) of this section, the Administrator shall require all prospective permit applicants in such State to apply directly to the Administrator, and the Administrator shall

conduct a visibility review pursuant to this section for all permit applications.

[50 FR 28551, July 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§52.28 Protection of visibility from sources in nonattainment areas.

(a) *Plan disapproval.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any State implementation plan which has been disapproved with respect to protection of visibility, in mandatory Class I Federal areas where visibility is considered an important value, from sources emitting pollutants in any portion of any State where the existing air quality is not in compliance with the national ambient air quality standards for such pollutants. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated into the applicable implementation plans for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

(1) *Visibility protection area* means any area listed in 40 CFR 81.401–81.436 (1984).

(2) All other terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301) or the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program either approved as part of the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 51.24 or in effect for the applicable SIP pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, all as in effect on July 12, 1985.

(c) *Review of major stationary sources and major modifications—source applicability and exemptions.* (1) No stationary source or modification to which the requirements of this section apply shall begin actual construction without a permit which states that the stationary source or modification would meet those requirements. The Administrator has sole authority to issue any such permit unless the authority has been delegated pursuant to paragraph (i) of this section.

(2) The requirements of this section shall apply to construction of any new major stationary source or major modification that would both be constructed in an area classified as nonattainment under section 107(d)(1)(A), (B) or (C) of the Clean Air Act and potentially have an impact on visibility in any visibility proctection area.

(3) The requirements of this section shall apply to any such major stationary source and any such major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act that it would emit, except as this section otherwise provides.

(4) The requirements of this section shall not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification, if:

(i) The source or modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification would occur at such an institution, and the governor of the State in which the source or modification would be located requests that it be exempt from those requirements; or

(ii) The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:

(A) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(B) Kraft pulp mills;

(C) Portland cement plants;

(D) Primary zinc smelters;

(E) Iron and steel mills;

(F) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(G) Primary copper smelters;

(H) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(I) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(J) Petroleum refineries;

(K) Lime plants;

(L) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(M) Coke oven batteries;

(N) Sulfur recovery plants;

(O) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(P) Primary lead smelters;

(Q) Fuel conversion plants;

(R) Sintering plants;

(S) Secondary metal production plants;

(T) Chemical process plants;

(U) Fossil-fuel boiler (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million