

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 49.121

of the project must have obtained sufficient reductions in actual emissions from existing facilities within the same nonattainment area which satisfy the requirements of section 173 of the Clean Air Act, to offset the potential to emit of the project;

(ii) The owner or operator of the project must comply with the lowest achievable emissions rate;

(iii) The owner or operator of the project must demonstrate that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) located on the reservation of the SRPMIC are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Act; and

(iv) The owner or operator of the project has provided an analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques for the proposed source which demonstrates that benefits of the proposed source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location or construction.

(2) If the owner or operator constructs or operates the project not in accordance with the application submitted pursuant to this section or with the terms of any approval to construct, or if the owner or operator subject to this section commences construction after January 24, 2000 without applying for and receiving approval under this section, then the owner or operator shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Administrator may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified.

(4) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the Federal imple-

mentation plan and any other requirements under Tribal or Federal law.

(e) *Public participation.* (1) When issuing a permit for the project, the EPA Region 9 Regional Administrator shall follow the procedures for decision making for PSD permits contained in 40 CFR part 124, including the requirements for public notice, consideration of and response to public comment, and the opportunity for public hearing.

(2) Within 30 days after the EPA Region 9 Regional Administrator has issued a final permit decision, any person who filed comments on the draft permit or participated in the public hearing, if one has been held, may petition the Environmental Appeals Board to review any condition of the permit. Review of the permit decision will be governed by the regulations for review of PSD permits contained in 40 CFR part 124.

[64 FR 65663, Nov. 23, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 23879, Apr. 29, 2011, § 49.22 was to be redesignated as § 49.5511, effective July 28, 2011. However, this action could not be done as § 49.5511 was already in existence at that time.

§§ 49.23–49.50 [Reserved]

### Subpart B—General Provisions

§§ 49.51–49.100 [Reserved]

### Subpart C—General Federal Implementation Plan Provisions

SOURCE: 70 FR 18095, Apr. 8, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§§ 49.101–49.120 [Reserved]

GENERAL RULES FOR APPLICATION TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN EPA REGION 10

#### § 49.121 Introduction.

(a) *What is the purpose of the “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10”?* These “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” establish emission limitations and other requirements for air pollution sources located within Indian reservations in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that are appropriate in order to ensure a

basic level of air pollution control and to protect public health and welfare.

(b) *How were these “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” developed?* These “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” were developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes located in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington and with input from the public and State and local governments in Region 10. These general rules take into consideration the current air quality situations within Indian reservations, the known sources of air pollution, the needs and concerns of the Indian Tribes in that portion of Region 10, and the air quality rules in adjacent jurisdictions.

(c) *When are these “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” applicable to sources on a particular Indian reservation?* These “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” apply to air pollution sources on a particular Indian reservation when EPA has specifically promulgated one or more rules for that reservation. Rules will be promulgated through notice and comment rulemaking and will be specifically identified in the implementation plan for that reservation in Subpart M—Implementation Plans for Tribes—Region 10, of this part. These “General Rules for Application to Indian Reservations in EPA Region 10” apply only to air pollution sources located within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation or other reservation lands specified in subpart M of this part.

**§ 49.122 Partial delegation of administrative authority to a Tribe.**

(a) *What is the purpose of this section?* The purpose of this section is to establish the process by which the Regional Administrator may delegate to an Indian Tribe partial authority to administer one or more of the Federal requirements in effect in subpart M of this part for a particular Indian reservation. The Federal requirements administered by the delegated Tribe will be subject to enforcement by EPA under Federal law. This section provides for administrative delegation and does not affect the eligibility criteria

under § 49.6 for treatment in the same manner as a State.

(b) *How does a Tribe request partial delegation of administrative authority?* In order to be delegated authority to administer one or more of the Federal requirements that are in effect in subpart M of this part for a particular Indian reservation, the Tribe must submit a request to the Regional Administrator that:

(1) Identifies the specific provisions for which delegation is requested;

(2) Identifies the Indian reservation for which delegation is requested;

(3) Includes a statement by the applicant’s legal counsel (or equivalent official) that includes the following information:

(i) A statement that the applicant is an Indian Tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior;

(ii) A descriptive statement demonstrating that the applicant is currently carrying out substantial governmental duties and powers over a defined area and that it meets the requirements of § 49.7(a)(2); and

(iii) A description of the laws of the Indian Tribe that provide adequate authority to carry out the aspects of the provisions for which delegation is requested; and

(4) Demonstrates that the Tribe has, or will have, the technical capability and adequate resources to carry out the aspects of the provisions for which delegation is requested.

(c) *How is the partial delegation of administrative authority accomplished?* (1) A Partial Delegation of Administrative Authority Agreement will set forth the terms and conditions of the delegation, will specify the provisions that the Tribe will be authorized to administer on behalf of EPA, and will be entered into by the Regional Administrator and the Tribe. The Agreement will become effective upon the date that both the Regional Administrator and the Tribe have signed the Agreement. Once the delegation becomes effective, the Tribe will have the authority under the Clean Air Act, to the extent specified in the Agreement, for administering one or more of the Federal requirements that are in effect in subpart M of