

§703.13. Audits.

The Institute shall have the right to request and receive from the recipient any and all documents and other information related to the grant at any time during or after the term of the grant. This right includes, but is not limited to, the right to review all financial books and records of the recipient related to the grant and to perform an audit or other accounting procedures of all expenses related directly or indirectly to the grant.

§703.14. Termination of Grants.

(a) The Executive Director may terminate grants prior to the expiration of the contract between the Institute and the grant recipient on the grounds that the recipient has failed to meet contractual obligations.

(b) The Executive Director shall notify the grant recipient in writing of the intent to terminate funding at least 30 days before the intended termination date.

(c) The notice shall state the reasons for termination and the procedure for seeking reconsideration of the decision to terminate.

§703.15. Multiyear Projects.

(a) The Oversight Committee may grant funds for a multiyear project subject to the requirement that all funds for the multiyear project are awarded in the state fiscal year that the project is approved by the Oversight Committee.

(b) Only those funds to be expended during the fiscal year will be distributed to the multiyear grant recipient.

(c) Funds approved by the Oversight Committee for multiyear projects not expended during the fiscal year shall be maintained in an escrow account until such time that the funds are distributed for subsequent years of the project.

(d) A recipient awarded a grant for a multiyear project may fulfill the certification requirements set forth in §703.11 of this chapter (relating to Requirement to Demonstrate Available Funds) on a year-by-year basis at the time of the annual progress review or upon a schedule established by the contract between the Institute and the recipient.

This agency hereby certifies that the proposal has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be within the agency's legal authority to adopt.

Filed with the Office of the Secretary of State on August 17, 2009.

TRD-200903609

William "Bill" Gimson

Executive Director

Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas

Earliest possible date of adoption: September 27, 2009

For further information, please call: (512) 463-3190



TITLE 30. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PART 1. TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CHAPTER 117. CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM NITROGEN COMPOUNDS
SUBCHAPTER B. COMBUSTION CONTROL AT MAJOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL,

AND INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES IN OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREAS
DIVISION 4. DALLAS-FORT WORTH EIGHT-HOUR OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA MAJOR SOURCES

30 TAC §117.403

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (commission or agency) proposes an amendment to §117.403.

Section 117.403 will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a revision to the state implementation plan (SIP).

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PROPOSED RULE

On December 11, 2008, Elk Corporation of Texas submitted a petition for rulemaking requesting an amendment to §117.403, which currently exempts from Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Sources, curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. The commission approved the petition for rulemaking on January 28, 2009, and issued an order on February 2, 2009, directing the executive director to examine the issues in the petition and to initiate rulemaking.

This proposed rulemaking would amend Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, §117.403 for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. The proposed change will expand the exemption in §117.403(a)(12) to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used. The current §117.403(a)(12) only exempts curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. In response to comment by Owens Corning during the 2007 DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area rulemaking under Chapter 117, a provision was added under §117.403(a)(12) to exempt curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used because of technical feasibility issues with controlling nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from curing ovens of this specific operation. While the type of manufacturing covered by this proposed rulemaking is different from that specified in the current rule exemption, the technical feasibility issue described is similar to the issue that is the basis of the current exemption in §117.403(a)(12). The addition of nitrogen-bound chemical additives contributes to the creation of non-combustion related thermal NO_x that cannot be controlled using the control methodologies the commission identified as appropriate for curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing. In addition, the NO_x emissions from curing ovens of this type are estimated to be a small contribution to the total NO_x emissions from this industry. If the rule revision is adopted, approximately 0.1 tons per day (tpd) of anticipated NO_x emission reduction will need to be replaced in the 2007 DFW eight-hour ozone attainment demonstration SIP revision.

DEMONSTRATING NONINTERFERENCE UNDER FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT, SECTION 110(l)

Issue

The commission provides the following information to clarify why the proposed change to expand the exemption in §117.403(a)(12) will not negatively impact the status of the state's attainment with the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

The requirement for reasonable notice and public hearing will be satisfied through a public hearing scheduled for September 17, 2009. The public comment period will begin August 28, 2009, and end September 28, 2009. The EPA issued draft guidance on June 8, 2005, titled "Demonstrating noninterference Under Section 110(l) of the Clean Air Act When Revising a State Implementation Plan." The guidance states on page six that "areas have two options available to demonstrate noninterference for the affected pollutant(s)." This preamble provides details of the identified existing measures that the commission will use to establish compliance with option one of the EPA's guidance: substitution of one measure by another with equivalent or greater emissions reduction/air quality benefits.

Background

On May 23, 2007, the commission adopted a new Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, entitled DFW Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources, with new emission control requirements for major industrial, commercial, or institutional (ICI) sources of NO_x in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. This rulemaking was part of the DFW eight-hour ozone attainment demonstration and the emission reductions associated with the rulemaking will help bring the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area into compliance with the eight-hour ozone NAAQS.

The new Subchapter B, Division 4 requires owners or operators of major ICI sources of NO_x in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area to reduce NO_x emissions from a wide variety of stationary sources. One source category newly regulated under Chapter 117 during the 2007 rulemaking was curing and drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing. In response to comment by Owens Corning during the comment period for the adopted rulemaking, the commission added a new provision under §117.403(a)(12) to exempt curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used because of technical feasibility issues with controlling NO_x emissions from curing ovens of this specific operation.

While the type of manufacturing covered by this proposed rulemaking is different from that specified by Owens Corning in the prior rulemaking, the petitioner's fiberglass manufacturing process has the same technical feasibility issue that is the basis of the current exemption in §117.403(a)(12). The addition of nitrogen-bound chemical additives contributes to the creation of non-combustion related thermal NO_x that cannot be controlled using the control methodologies the commission had identified as appropriate for curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing. In addition, the amounts of NO_x from curing ovens of this type are estimated to be a small contribution to the total NO_x emissions from this industry.

If the proposed rulemaking is adopted, approximately 0.1 tpd NO_x emission reductions will need to be replaced in the 2007 DFW eight-hour ozone attainment demonstration SIP. The commission proposes to replace the 0.1 tpd NO_x reduction with 0.1 tpd NO_x from surplus fleet turnover reductions. This replacement will be reflected in the commission's Discrete Emissions Reduc-

tion Credits (DERC) limit determination for 2010, consistent with 30 TAC §101.379(c)(2)(A).

Conclusion

Based upon all data presently before the commission, it has been determined that there are sufficient credits in place to offset the shortfall from expanding the exemption in §117.403(a)(12). The replacement reductions proposed by the commission in this rulemaking are achieved from motor vehicle fleet turnover that are ground-level emission sources.

The commission is only accepting comments regarding the specific changes proposed by the petitioner and directed by the commissioners at the January 28, 2009, agenda when the commission considered and granted the petition for rulemaking. Comments received related to other portions of the section proposed for amendment will not be considered and no changes will be made in response to such comments.

SECTION DISCUSSION

The proposed rulemaking would amend Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources. The proposed rule would expand the current exemption to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used.

Section 117.403, Exemptions

Section 117.403 specifies unit types, sizes, or uses that are exempted from the requirements of Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4. The provisions of Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4 exempts units where the unit type, maximum rated capacity, or specific use either cannot feasibly comply with the specifications due to technical or economic restraints or are regulated under another division.

The commission proposes to amend §117.403(a)(12) by expanding the current exemption to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing. Currently, §117.403(a)(12) exempts curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. In response to comment during the 2007 revisions to Chapter 117, a provision was added under §117.403(a)(12) to exempt curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used because of technical feasibility issues with controlling NO_x emissions from curing ovens of this specific operation. The manufacturing process covered by this proposed rulemaking is different from the process covered by the current §117.403(a)(12) exemption, but the technical feasibility issue is similar.

The proposed rule would also revise the rule language "nitrogen-bound chemical additives" to "nitrogen-containing resins, or other additives." Resins may not always be considered an additive, so this proposed change clarifies that nitrogen-containing resins would qualify for this exemption.

FISCAL NOTE: COSTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Nina Chamness, Analyst, Strategic Planning and Assessment, has determined that, for the first five-year period the proposed

rule is in effect, no significant fiscal implications are anticipated for the agency or other units of state or local governments as a result of administration or enforcement of the proposed rule. The agency expects to use currently available resources to implement the rule's provisions.

Currently, §117.403 exempts from emission limits curing ovens in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area that are used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing where nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. The proposed rule would expand this exemption to low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing using nitrogen-containing resins or other additives in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. NO_x emissions from these types of sources are estimated to be a small contribution to the total NO_x emissions from this industry.

The proposed rule will have no fiscal impact on local governments since they do not own or operate these types of manufacturing facilities.

PUBLIC BENEFITS AND COSTS

Nina Chamness also determined that for each year of the first five years the proposed rule is in effect, the public benefit anticipated from the changes seen in the proposed rule will be fair and consistent application of rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area.

Staff knows of only two businesses in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area that might benefit from the proposed rule. The proposed rule might generate savings for these businesses, but the amount of savings would depend on the operating environment at each business.

SMALL BUSINESS AND MICRO-BUSINESS ASSESSMENT

No adverse fiscal implications are anticipated for small or micro-businesses. The businesses affected by the proposed rule are not expected to be small businesses.

SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

The commission has reviewed this proposed rulemaking and determined that a small business regulatory flexibility analysis is not required because the proposed rule does not adversely affect a small or micro-business in a material way for the first five years that the proposed rule is in effect.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACT STATEMENT

The commission has reviewed this proposed rulemaking and determined that a local employment impact statement is not required because the proposed rule does not adversely affect a local economy in a material way for the first five years that the proposed rule is in effect.

DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

The commission reviewed the proposed rulemaking in light of the regulatory analysis requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 and determined that the proposed rule does not meet the definition of a "major environmental rule." Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 states that a "major environmental rule" is, "a rule the specific intent of which is to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure and that may adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state." Furthermore, while the proposed rulemaking does not constitute a major environmental rule, even if it did

a regulatory impact analysis would not be required because the proposed rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability criteria for requiring a regulatory impact analysis for a major environmental rule. Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 applies only to a major environmental rule which, "(1) exceeds a standard set by federal law, unless the rule is specifically required by state law; (2) exceeds an express requirement of state law, unless the rule is specifically required by federal law; (3) exceeds a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; or (4) adopts a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of under a specific state law."

The proposed rulemaking implements requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). Under 42 United States Code (USC), §7410, each state is required to adopt and implement a SIP containing adequate provisions to implement, attain, maintain, and enforce the NAAQS within the state. While 42 USC, §7410 generally does not require specific programs, methods, or reductions in order to meet the standard, state SIPs must 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 as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this chapter," (meaning Chapter 85, Air Pollution Prevention and Control, otherwise known as the FCAA). The provisions of the FCAA recognize that states are in the best position to determine what programs and controls are necessary or appropriate in order to meet the NAAQS. This flexibility allows states, affected industry, and the public, to collaborate on the best methods for attaining the NAAQS for the specific regions in the state. Even though the FCAA allows states to develop their own programs, this flexibility does not relieve a state from developing a program that meets the requirements of 42 USC, §7410. States are not free to ignore the requirements of 42 USC, §7410, and must develop programs and control measures to assure that their SIP provides for implementation, attainment, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS within the state.

The specific intent of the proposed rulemaking is to provide fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. The current §117.403(a)(12) exempts from Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, DFW Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources, curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. The exemption was added in response to comments during the 2007 DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area rulemaking under Chapter 117, because of technical feasibility issues with controlling NO_x emissions from curing ovens of this specific operation. While the type of manufacturing covered by this proposed rulemaking is different from that specified in the current §117.403(a)(12) rule exemption, the technical feasibility issue described is similar. To further the specific intent of providing fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area, the proposed rule will broaden the current exemption to Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources, to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used.

The proposed rulemaking does not constitute a major environmental rule under Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(g)(3) because: 1) the specific intent of the proposed rule is not to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure, but rather to provide fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area by providing an additional specific exemption for low-temperature drying and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used; and 2) as discussed in the FISCAL NOTE, PUBLIC BENEFITS AND COSTS, SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS, and the LOCAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACT STATEMENT sections of this preamble, the proposed rulemaking will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, or jobs, nor will the proposed rule adversely affect in a material way the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state, because the lost NO_x emission reduction created by the proposed expanded exemption will be offset by NO_x reductions from surplus fleet turnover as discussed in the BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PROPOSED RULE section of this preamble. Because the proposed rulemaking is not a major environmental rule, it is not subject to a regulatory impact analysis under Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

While the proposed rulemaking does not constitute a major environmental rule, even if it did it would not be subject to a regulatory impact assessment under Texas Government Code, §2001.0225. The requirement to provide a fiscal analysis of regulations in the Texas Government Code was amended by Senate Bill (SB) 633 during the 75th Legislative Session, 1997. The intent of SB 633 was to require agencies to conduct a regulatory impact analysis of extraordinary rules. These are identified in the statutory language as major environmental rules that will have a material adverse impact and will exceed a requirement of state law, federal law, or a delegated federal program, or are adopted solely under the general powers of the agency. With the understanding that this requirement would seldom apply, the commission provided a cost estimate for SB 633 that concluded: "based on an assessment of rules adopted by the agency in the past, it is not anticipated that the bill will have significant fiscal implications for the agency due to its limited application." The commission also noted that the number of rules that would require assessment under the provisions of the bill was not large. This conclusion was based, in part, on the criteria set forth in the bill that exempted rules from the full analysis unless the rule was a major environmental rule that exceeds a federal law.

The FCAA does not always require specific programs, methods, or reductions in order to meet the NAAQS; thus, states must develop programs for each nonattainment area to help ensure that those areas will meet the attainment deadlines. Because of the ongoing need to address nonattainment issues, and to meet the requirements of 42 USC, §7410, the commission routinely proposes and adopts SIP rules. The legislature is presumed to understand this federal scheme. If each rule proposed for inclusion in the SIP was considered to be a major environmental rule that exceeds federal law, then every SIP rule would require the full Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) contemplated by SB 633. This conclusion is inconsistent with the conclusions reached by the commission in its cost estimate and by the Legislative Bud-

get Board (LBB) in its fiscal notes. Since the legislature is presumed to understand the fiscal impacts of the bills it passes and that presumption is based on information provided by state agencies and the LBB, the commission believes that the intent of SB 633 was only to require the full RIA for rules that are extraordinary in nature. While the SIP rules have a broad impact, that impact is no greater than is necessary or appropriate to meet the requirements of the FCAA. For these reasons, rules adopted for inclusion in the SIP fall under the exception in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a), because they are required by federal law.

The commission has consistently applied this construction to its rules since this statute was enacted in 1997. Since that time, the legislature has revised the Texas Government Code but left this provision substantially unamended. It is presumed that, "when an agency interpretation is in effect at the time the legislature amends the laws without making substantial change in the statute, the legislature is deemed to have accepted the agency's interpretation." *Central Power & Light Co. v. Sharp*, 919 S.W.2d 485, 489 (Tex. App. Austin 1995), *writ denied with per curiam opinion respecting another issue*, 960 S.W.2d 617 (Tex. 1997); *Bullock v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 798 S.W.2d 353, 357 (Tex. App. Austin 1990, no writ). *Cf. Humble Oil & Refining Co. v. Calvert*, 414 S.W.2d 172 (Tex. 1967); *Dudney v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 9 S.W.3d 884, 893 (Tex. App. Austin 2000); *Southwestern Life Ins. Co. v. Montemayor*, 24 S.W.3d 581 (Tex. App. Austin 2000, *pet. denied*); and *Coastal Indust. Water Auth. v. Trinity Portland Cement Div.*, 563 S.W.2d 916 (Tex. 1978).

The commission's interpretation of the RIA requirements is also supported by a change made to the Texas Administrative Procedure Act (APA) by the legislature in 1999. In an attempt to limit the number of rule challenges based upon APA requirements, the legislature clarified that state agencies are required to meet these sections of the APA against the standard of "substantial compliance." Texas Government Code, §2001.035. The legislature specifically identified Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 as falling under this standard. The commission has substantially complied with the requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

Regardless of whether the proposed rulemaking constitutes a major environmental rule under Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(g)(3), a regulatory impact analysis is not required because this exemption is part of the commission's SIP for making progress toward the attainment and maintenance of the eight-hour ozone NAAQS in the DFW nonattainment area. Therefore, the proposed rule does not exceed a standard set by federal law or exceed an express requirement of state law, since the rule is part of an overall regulatory scheme designed to meet, not exceed the relevant standard set by federal law - the NAAQS. The commission is charged with protecting air quality within the state and to design and submit a plan to achieve attainment and maintenance of the federally mandated NAAQS. The Third District Court of Appeals upheld this interpretation in *Brazoria County v. Texas Comm'n on Env'tl. Quality*, 128 S.W. 3d 728 (Tex. App. - Austin 2004, *no writ*). In addition, no contract or delegation agreement covers the topic that is the subject of this rulemaking. Finally, this rulemaking was not developed solely under the general powers of the agency but is authorized by specific sections of THSC, Chapter 382 (also known as the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA)), and the Texas Water Code (TWC), which are cited in the STATUTORY AUTHORITY section of this preamble, including THSC, §§382.011, 382.012, and 382.017.

This rulemaking is not subject to the regulatory analysis provisions of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(b), for the following reasons. The proposed rulemaking is not a major environmental law because: 1) the specific intent of the proposed rule is not to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure, but rather to provide fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area; and 2) the proposed rulemaking will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, or jobs, nor will it adversely affect in a material way the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state, because the lost NO_x emission reduction created by the proposed expanded exemption will be offset by NO_x reductions from surplus fleet turnover. Furthermore, even if the proposed rulemaking was a major environmental rule, it does not meet any of the four applicability criteria listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 because: 1) the proposed rulemaking is part of the DFW SIP, and as such is designed to meet, not exceed the relevant standard set by federal law; 2) no contract or delegation agreement covers the topic that is the subject of this rulemaking; and 3) the proposed rulemaking is authorized by specific sections of THSC, Chapter 382, and the TWC, which are cited in the STATUTORY AUTHORITY section of this preamble.

The commission invites public comment regarding the draft regulatory impact analysis determination during the public comment period. Written comments on the draft regulatory impact analysis determination may be submitted to the contact person at the address listed under the SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS section of this preamble.

TAKINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The commission evaluated the proposed rule and performed an analysis of whether the proposed rule constitutes a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007. The commission's preliminary assessment indicates Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 does not apply because this rulemaking provides for fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area by expanding the exemption from Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources, to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used.

Under Texas Government Code, §2007.002(5), taking means: "(A) a governmental action that affects private real property, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that requires the governmental entity to compensate the private real property owner as provided by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution or Section 17 or 19, Article I, Texas Constitution; or (B) a governmental action that: (i) affects an owner's private real property that is the subject of the governmental action, in whole or in part or temporarily or permanently, in a manner that restricts or limits the owner's right to the property that would otherwise exist in the absence of the governmental action; and (ii) is the producing cause of a reduction of at least 25% in the market value of the affected private real property, determined by comparing the market value of the property as if the governmental action is not in effect and the market value of the property determined as if the governmental action is in effect."

The specific purpose of the proposed rulemaking is to provide fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. The current §117.403(a)(12) exempts curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-bound chemical additives are used. The current exemption was added in response to comments during the 2007 DFW eight-hour ozone nonattainment area rulemaking under Chapter 117 because of technical feasibility issues with controlling NO_x emissions from curing ovens of this specific operation. While the type of manufacturing covered by the proposed rule is different from that specified in the current §117.403(a)(12) exemption, the technical feasibility issue described is similar. Therefore, the proposed rulemaking would advance this stated purpose by expanding the exemption from Chapter 117, Subchapter B, Division 4, Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources, to include low-temperature drying ovens and curing ovens used in wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing as well as low-temperature drying ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins or other additives are used.

Promulgation and enforcement of the proposed rule would be neither a statutory nor a constitutional taking of private real property. Because the proposed rule promulgates an exemption, the rule is less burdensome, restrictive, or limiting of rights to private real property than the existing rule. Furthermore, the proposed rule will benefit the public by providing fair and consistent application of SIP rules in the DFW ozone nonattainment area. The proposed rule does not affect a landowner's rights in private real property because this rulemaking does not burden, restrict, or limit the owner's right to property, nor does it reduce the value of any private real property by 25% or more beyond that which would otherwise exist in the absence of the regulations. In other words, this rule simply expands the existing exemption in §117.403 to include sources that have technological feasibility issues similar to those of the sources covered by the current exemption. Therefore, the rule will not constitute a taking under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The commission reviewed the proposed rulemaking and found the proposal is a rulemaking identified in the Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, 31 TAC §505.11(b)(4), relating to rules subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) and will, therefore, require that goals and policies of the CMP be considered during the rulemaking process. The commission reviewed this rulemaking for consistency with the CMP goals and policies in accordance with the regulations of the Coastal Coordination Council and determined that the rulemaking will not affect any coastal natural resource areas because the rules only affect counties outside the CMP area and is, therefore, consistent with CMP goals and policies.

Written comments on the consistency of this rulemaking may be submitted to the contact person at the address listed under the SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS section of this preamble.

EFFECT ON SITES SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL OPERATING PERMITS PROGRAM

Chapter 117 is an applicable requirement under 30 TAC Chapter 122, Federal Operating Permits Program. If the proposed amendment is adopted by the commission, owners or operators subject to the federal operating permits program that elect to

comply with the §117.403(a)(12) exemption may need to revise their operating permit.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARING

The commission will hold a public hearing on this proposal in Ennis, on September 17, 2009, at 2:00 p.m. at the Ennis Public Library, 501 West Ennis Avenue. The hearing is structured for the receipt of oral or written comments by interested persons. Individuals may present oral statements when called upon in order of registration. Open discussion will not be permitted during the hearing; however, commission staff members will be available to discuss the proposal 30 minutes prior to the hearing.

Persons who have special communication or other accommodation needs who are planning to attend the hearing should contact Joyce Spencer, Air Quality Division at (512) 239-5017. Requests should be made as far in advance as possible.

SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS

Comments may be submitted to Michael Parrish, MC 205, Office of Legal Services, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, or faxed to (512) 239-4808. Electronic comments may be submitted at: <http://www5.tceq.state.tx.us/rules/ecomments/>. File size restrictions may apply to comments being submitted via the eComments system. All comments should reference Rule Project Number 2009-023-117-EN. The comment period closes on September 28, 2009. Copies of the proposed rulemaking can be obtained from the commission's Web site at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/nav/rules/propose_adopt.html. For further information, please contact Bogdan J. Slomka, Air Quality Division, (512) 239-1709.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

This rulemaking is proposed under the authority of the following: Texas Government Code, §2001.021, Petition for the Adoption of Rules, which authorizes an interested person to petition a state agency for the adoption of a rule; Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, General Powers, §5.103, Rules, and §5.105, General Policy (these provisions authorize the commission to adopt rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the TWC); Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA), §382.017, Rules, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules consistent with the policy and purposes of the TCAA; THSC, §382.002, Policy and Purpose, which establishes the commission's purpose to safeguard the state's air resources, consistent with the protection of public health, general welfare, and physical property; THSC, §382.011, General Powers and Duties, which authorizes the commission to control the quality of the state's air; and THSC, TCAA, §382.012, State Air Control Plan, which authorizes the commission to prepare and develop a general, comprehensive plan for the control of the state's air.

The amendment is also proposed under THSC, §382.016, Monitoring Requirements; Examination of Records, which authorizes the commission to prescribe requirements for owners or operators of sources to make and maintain records of emissions measurements; THSC, §382.021, Sampling Methods and Procedures, which authorizes the commission to prescribe sampling methods and procedures; and THSC, §382.051(d), Permitting Authority of Commission; Rules, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules as necessary to comply with changes in federal law or regulations applicable to permits under THSC, Chapter 382.

The proposed amendment implements THSC, §§382.002, 382.011, 382.012, 382.016, 382.021, and 382.051(d).

§117.403. Exemptions.

(a) Units exempted from the provisions of this division (relating to Dallas-Fort Worth Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Major Sources), except as specified in §§117.440(i), 117.445(f)(4) and (9), 117.450, and 117.454 of this title (relating to Continuous Demonstration of Compliance; Notification, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements; Initial Control Plan Procedures; and Final Control Plan Procedures for Attainment Demonstration Emission Specifications), include the following:

(1) - (11) (No change.)

(12) low-temperature drying and curing ovens used in mineral wool-type fiberglass manufacturing and wet-laid, non-woven fiber mat manufacturing in which nitrogen-containing resins, or other [bound chemical] additives are used;

(13) - (16) (No change.)

(b) - (c) (No change.)

This agency hereby certifies that the proposal has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be within the agency's legal authority to adopt.

Filed with the Office of the Secretary of State on August 14, 2009.

TRD-200903594

Robert Martinez

Director, Environmental Law Division

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Earliest possible date of adoption: September 27, 2009

For further information, please call: (512) 239-2548



CHAPTER 290. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUBCHAPTER D. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

30 TAC §§290.38, 290.39, 290.44 - 290.47

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, agency, or commission) proposes to amend §§290.38, 290.39, and 290.44 - 290.47.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PROPOSED RULES

In 2009, the 81st Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 361, relating to the requirement that certain water service providers ensure emergency operations during an extended power outage. SB 361 amends Texas Water Code (TWC), Chapter 13, by adding §13.1395, Standards of Emergency Operation, and §13.1396, Coordination of Emergency Operations. TWC, §13.1395, requires that affected utilities prepare an emergency preparedness plan that shows that the utility has the ability to provide emergency operations and submit that plan to the commission. TWC, §13.1396, outlines the coordination efforts among an affected utility, its county judge, and its office of emergency management as well as each retail electric provider that sells electric power to an affected utility and each electric utility that provides transmission and distribution service to an affected utility.