



SIP Revision: Houston-Galveston-Brazoria and Beaumont-Port Arthur, One-Hour Ozone Post-1996 Rate of Progress, November 9, 1994

On November 9, 1994, the commission adopted a Post-1996 Rate of Progress (ROP) State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) and Beaumont-Port Arthur (BPA) one-hour ozone nonattainment areas.

Summary of the SIP Revision

Adoption Date: 11/09/1994

Background: Since the BPA area was classified as serious nonattainment, and the HGB area classified as severe nonattainment, each with attainment deadlines beyond 1996, the state was required to demonstrate that those areas would achieve additional emissions reductions of an average of 3% per year between 1997 and 1999 beyond the 15% reduction required between 1990 and 1996. This SIP revision demonstrated that national and state rules would achieve the required reductions in BPA by the end of 1999.

Based on subsequent review of the BPA area's ozone-monitoring data recording lower levels, the EPA reclassified the BPA area as moderate nonattainment for one-hour ozone on April 2, 1996. When the EPA corrected the BPA area's classification to moderate, the area was no longer subject to the Post-1996 ROP plan requirements.

The HGB Post-1996 ROP plan was subsequently revised on December 13, 1995, July 24, 1996, and May 6, 1998. The revised Post-1996 ROP plan for HGB was approved by the EPA on April 25, 2001 ([66 FR 20746](#)). [Exit...](#)

Key Changes: This SIP revision identified the complete list of contingency measures for the HGB and BPA areas. The HGB area's contingency plan relied on three existing regulations that would add emissions reductions in 2000 beyond what would have been achieved by 1999: the Clean Fuel Fleet program, recreational marine standards, and small utility engine standards. The BPA area's contingency plan included emissions reductions in 2000 from these programs as well, but also included regulations on marine vessel loading and industrial wastewater, which the state would be required to trigger if the area failed to attain the ozone standard or make the required reductions by 1999.

This SIP revision also included Urban Airshed Modeling (UAM) to show the relationship between levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ozone formation. The modeling showed that due to the complex photochemistry involved in ozone formation in these two areas, NO_x controls would actually increase ozone formation. Based on these results, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) renewed its request for an exemption from NO_x reasonably available control technology (RACT) and NO_x transportation conformity requirements for the two areas. This SIP revision also committed to submitting a final attainment demonstration SIP for the two areas based on UAM using data from the 1993 Coastal Oxidant Assessment for Southeast Texas (COAST) study.

SIP Narrative and Appendices

Files linked from this page are in Portable Document Format ([PDF](#)).



Adopted HGB and BPA Post-1996 Rate of Progress SIP Revision

Adoption Date: 11/09/1994

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