

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AGENDA ITEM REQUEST
for Adoption of State Implementation Plan Revision

AGENDA REQUESTED: 4/24/2024

DATE OF REQUEST: 4/5/2024

INDIVIDUAL TO CONTACT REGARDING CHANGES TO THIS REQUEST, IF NEEDED: Jamie Zech, Agenda Coordinator, (512) 239-3935

CAPTION: Docket No. 2023-1159-SIP. Consideration for adoption of the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Severe Areas Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

The SIP revision includes an analysis of RFP toward attainment of the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, RFP motor vehicle emissions budgets for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year, vehicle miles traveled growth offset requirement, and an RFP contingency plan. (Rachel Melton, Terry Salem; Project No. 2023-108-SIP-NR)

Richard C. Chism

Director

Donna F. Huff

Division Deputy Director

Jamie Zech

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Copy to CCC Secretary? NO YES

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Interoffice Memorandum

To: Commissioners **Date:** April 5, 2024

Thru: Laurie Gharis, Chief Clerk
Kelly Keel, Executive Director

From: Richard C. Chism, Director *RCC*
Office of Air

Docket No.: 2023-1159-SIP

Subject: Commission Approval for Adoption of the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Severe Areas Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Area

DFW-HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Severe RFP SIP Revision
Non-Rule Project No. 2023-108-SIP-NR

Background and reason(s) for the SIP Revision:

The DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, consisting of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties, along with the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, consisting of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties, were previously classified as serious nonattainment for the 0.075 parts per million (ppm) standard with a July 20, 2021, attainment date. Based on 2020 monitoring data, neither area attained the standard. On October 7, 2022, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final notice reclassifying the DFW and HGB areas to severe nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS effective November 7, 2022 (87 *Federal Register* (FR) 60926).

Since the DFW and HGB areas have been reclassified by EPA, they are now subject to the severe nonattainment area requirements in FCAA, §182(d), and TCEQ is required to submit severe classification attainment demonstration (AD) and RFP SIP revisions to EPA. The attainment date for severe areas is July 20, 2027, with a 2026 attainment year (87 FR 60926).¹ The EPA set a May 7, 2024, deadline for states to submit AD and RFP SIP revisions to address the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard severe nonattainment area requirements.

Scope of the SIP Revision:

As a result of the reclassification, TCEQ is required to submit to EPA an RFP SIP revision consistent with FCAA requirements for areas classified as severe nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The required AD SIP revisions were developed concurrent with this SIP revision (Project Nos. 2023-107-SIP-NR and 2023-110-SIP-NR).

A.) Summary of what the SIP Revision will do:

The RFP SIP revision demonstrates that the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas will achieve emissions reductions in ozone precursors (volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or nitrogen oxides (NO_x) consistent with the severe ozone nonattainment area requirements of FCAA, §182(d), the requirements of §182(c)(2)(B) to submit an RFP demonstration, and EPA's *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* (2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule) published on March 6, 2015, according to the following increments:

¹ The attainment year ozone season is the ozone season immediately preceding a nonattainment area's attainment deadline.

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- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2026, for the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area; and
- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2026, for the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

In addition to demonstrating the required emissions reductions, this SIP revision also fulfills the requirements of FCAA, §172(c)(9) to submit an RFP contingency plan in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) or attainment year, calculated as a 3% emissions reduction of the base year inventory, and establishes 2023 and 2026 NO_x and VOC motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) for transportation conformity purposes, as detailed in Chapter 5: *Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget*.

This SIP revision also addresses the FCAA requirement to demonstrate that increased emissions due to increased vehicle miles traveled (VMT) within the nonattainment areas are adequately offset.

B.) Scope required by federal regulations or state statutes:

This RFP SIP revision is required to demonstrate that the DFW and HGB severe nonattainment areas will achieve emissions reductions consistent with the requirements of FCAA, §182(d) and the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule.

The RFP calculations documented in this SIP revision rely on an RFP base year of 2011 and a 2026 attainment year. In accordance with the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, the 42% ozone precursor emissions reduction requirement covers the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2026 for the DFW and HGB severe nonattainment areas. The 42% reduction is comprised of a 15% reduction required for the first six years following the base year, a 9% reduction required from 2018 through 2020, and an 18% reduction from 2021 through 2026. The reductions from 2012 through 2017 and 2018 through 2020 were demonstrated in previously adopted RFP SIP revisions for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. This SIP revision incorporates an additional 3% emissions reduction as a contingency plan in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) year or attainment year for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

In addition to addressing the emissions reductions requirements, this SIP revision would also provide NO_x and VOC MVEBs for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year for both areas along with addressing severe classification VMT growth offset requirements under FCAA, §182(d)(1).

C.) Additional staff recommendations that are not required by federal rule or state statute:

None.

Statutory authority:

The authority to propose and adopt SIP revisions is derived from the following sections of Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 382, Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA), §382.002, which provides that the policy and purpose of the TCAA is to safeguard the state's air resources from pollution; TCAA, §382.011, which authorizes the commission to control the quality of the state's air; and TCAA, §382.012, which authorizes the commission to prepare and develop a general, comprehensive plan for the control of the state's air. This SIP revision is required by FCAA, §110(a)(1) and is also proposed under the commission's general authority under Texas Water Code, §5.102, General Powers and §5.105, General Policy. States are required to submit SIP revisions that specify the manner in which the NAAQS will be achieved and maintained within each air quality control region

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of the state by 42 United States Code, §§7420 *et seq.*, and implementing rules in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 51.

Effect on the:

A.) Regulated community:

The DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision sets new NO_x and VOC MVEBs for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year. If found adequate or approved by EPA, use of the MVEBs could affect transportation planning conducted by local governments in both the DFW and HGB areas. The DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision also contains a contingency plan, as required by FCAA §172(c)(9), which would implement new control requirements to reduce VOC emissions upon determination by EPA that the DFW and/or HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas did not demonstrate RFP for a milestone (analysis) year or attainment year.

B) Public:

The general public in the DFW and HGB areas may benefit from reduced ground-level ozone concentrations due to reduced emissions of ozone precursors documented in this SIP revision.

C.) Agency programs:

This SIP revision has no new impact on agency programs.

Stakeholder meetings:

TCEQ hosted and attended multiple meetings on SIP planning for the DFW and HGB areas. Agenda topics included the development of 2008 eight-hour ozone severe classification SIP revisions. Attendees included representatives from industry, county and city government, environmental groups, and the public.

Public Involvement Plan

Yes.

Alternative Language Requirements

Yes. Spanish.

Public comment:

The public comment period opened on December 1, 2023, and closed on January 16, 2024. The commission offered two public hearings for the proposed SIP revision. The first was held in Houston on January 4, 2024, and the second was held in Arlington on January 11, 2024. Notice of the public hearings was published in English in the *Dallas Morning News* newspaper and the *Houston Chronicle* on December 1, 2023, and in Spanish in the *Al Día* newspaper on December 6, 2023, and *La Voz* newspaper on December 13, 2023. Notices in English and Spanish were also distributed to subscribers through GovDelivery and posted to TCEQ's website, and a notice was published in English in the *Texas Register* on December 15, 2023 (48 TexReg 7642-7643). A plain language summary was provided in both English and Spanish. TCEQ staff were present and opened the hearings for public comment on this project as well as the concurrently proposed DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Severe AD SIP Revision (Project No. 2023-107-SIP-NR) and HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Severe AD SIP Revision (Project No. 2023-110-SIP-NR). Spanish language interpreters were available at the hearings, the comments were recorded, and transcripts were prepared.

During the comment period, comments were received from Air Alliance Houston, Earthjustice, Environment Texas, Sierra Club, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, Environmental Integrity Project, Public Citizen, EPA, Office of Harris County Attorney, and 24 individuals.

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Generally, the comments focused on the adequacy of the SIP revision, adverse health effects of ozone, emissions inventory development, the RFP demonstration, contingency measures, and control strategies. The public comments received are summarized and addressed in this DFW and HGB RFP SIP Revision.

Significant changes from proposal:

The SIP revision adopts all contingency measures for DFW and revises the total amount of available contingency measures for DFW to include all adopted measures. No changes were made to HGB contingency measure totals. This SIP revision provides the option to apply contingency measures to address either the 2008 ozone NAAQS serious or severe classification for DFW and/or HGB areas.

A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project to deepen and widen the Houston Ship Channel (Project 11), once complete, is expected to reduce NO_x emissions from ocean-going vessels due to improved traffic flow. Comments were received that this project would be completed after the 2026 ozone season for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. In response to these comments, TCEQ removed the 3% CMV activity adjustment for the total 2026 NO_x emissions for all Category 3 vessels (ocean-going vessels) from the adopted SIP revision. As a result, HGB area non-road NO_x emissions values have been updated throughout the narrative and in Appendix 2.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The executive director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

Potential controversial concerns and legislative interest:

Although EPA finalized its 2015 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule (83 FR 25776), the final rule did not revoke the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard. EPA stated that revocation of the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard would be addressed in a separate future action. No further actions have been taken by EPA. However, because of the February 16, 2018, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit opinion in the case *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018), the requirement for EPA to reclassify the area and for TCEQ to submit this RFP SIP revision may remain even if the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard is revoked.

EPA released new draft guidance on contingency measures, published in the *Federal Register* for public comment on March 23, 2023 (88 FR 17571). The draft guidance proposed an entirely new scheme for determining the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement. Since EPA had not issued final guidance to the states regarding the quantity of required reductions from contingency measures at the time this proposed DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision was developed, this proposed SIP revision relies on the historically approved approach (3% of the 2011 RFP base year emissions) to determine the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

Will this SIP Revision affect any current policies or require development of new policies?

No.

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What are the consequences if this SIP Revision does not go forward? Are there alternatives to SIP Revision?

The commission could choose to not comply with requirements to develop and submit this RFP SIP revision to EPA. If the RFP SIP revision is not submitted, EPA would impose sanctions on the state and promulgate a federal implementation plan (FIP). Sanctions could include transportation funding restrictions, grant withholdings, and 2-to-1 emissions offsets requirements for new construction and major modifications of stationary sources in the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas. EPA would impose such sanctions and implement a FIP until the state submitted, and EPA approved, an RFP SIP revision for the area.

Key points in the adoption SIP revision schedule:

Anticipated agenda date: April 24, 2024

Agency contacts:

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REVISIONS TO THE STATE OF TEXAS AIR QUALITY
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF OZONE AIR
POLLUTION

DALLAS-FORT WORTH AND HOUSTON-GALVESTON-
BRAZORIA 2008 EIGHT-HOUR OZONE STANDARD
NONATTAINMENT AREAS



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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**DALLAS-FORT WORTH AND HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA
SEVERE AREAS REASONABLE FURTHER PROGRESS STATE
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISION FOR THE 2008 EIGHT-HOUR
OZONE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD**

PROJECT NUMBER 2023-108-SIP-NR
SFR-122/2023-108-SIP-NR

Adoption
April 24, 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), §182, requires ozone nonattainment areas designated with a classification of moderate or higher to submit plans showing reasonable further progress (RFP) toward attainment of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). On March 27, 2008, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule revising the eight-hour ozone standard from 0.08 parts per million (ppm) to 0.075 ppm (73 *Federal Register* (FR) 16436). On May 21, 2012, EPA published initial designations for the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard with an effective date of July 20, 2012 (77 FR 30088). EPA designated a 10-county Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) area for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties) as nonattainment with a moderate classification. In the same action, EPA designated an eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) area for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties) as nonattainment with a marginal classification. The HGB area was later reclassified from marginal to moderate nonattainment effective December 14, 2016 (published on December 14, 2016 (81 FR 90207)). The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) adopted a moderate classification RFP SIP revision for the DFW area on June 3, 2015, and for the HGB area on December 15, 2016. EPA published final approval of the DFW moderate classification RFP SIP revision on December 7, 2016 (81 FR 88124) and published final approval of the HGB moderate classification RFP SIP revision on February 13, 2019 (84 FR 3708). On August 23, 2019, EPA published a final notice reclassifying the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas from moderate to serious for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, effective September 23, 2019 (84 FR 44238). TCEQ adopted a serious classification RFP SIP revision for both the DFW and HGB areas on March 4, 2020. On May 10, 2021, EPA published final approval of the serious classification RFP demonstration for the HGB nonattainment area (86 FR 24717). On April 24, 2023, EPA published final approval of the serious classification RFP demonstration for the DFW nonattainment area (88 FR 24693). Neither final approval action included approval of the RFP contingency measure elements submitted for the two areas as part of the SIP revision.

The attainment date for nonattainment areas classified as serious was July 20, 2021, with a 2020 attainment year (84 FR 44238).¹ Based on monitoring data from 2018, 2019, and 2020, neither the DFW area nor the HGB area attained the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS in 2020. On October 7, 2022, EPA published a final notice that reclassified the DFW and HGB 2015 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas from serious to severe effective November 7, 2022 (87 FR 60926).

The DFW and HGB areas are now subject to the requirements in FCAA, §182(d), for severe ozone nonattainment areas as well as the requirement in FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) to submit RFP. TCEQ is required to submit severe classification attainment demonstration (AD) and RFP state implementation plan (SIP) revisions to EPA. The attainment date for the severe classification is July 20, 2027, with a 2026 attainment year (80 FR 12264).

¹ The attainment year ozone season is the ozone season immediately preceding a nonattainment area's attainment deadline.

EPA set a May 7, 2024, deadline for states to submit SIP revisions to address the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard severe nonattainment area requirements.

This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision is not required to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS but rather to demonstrate that the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas will meet the RFP requirements for severe ozone nonattainment areas. RFP requirements for severe ozone nonattainment areas, as specified in §182(d) of the FCAA and in 40 Code of Federal Regulations §51.1110, involve reducing ozone precursor emissions (nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC)) at annual increments between an established base year and the attainment year.

Emissions and emissions reductions were calculated from the 2011 base year through the 2026 attainment year, including a 2023 analysis year, for this DFW and HGB severe classification RFP SIP revision; however, 2017 and 2020 are not included as analysis years because EPA approved the previous RFP demonstrations for those analysis years for both the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. Details of EPA's previous approvals are located in Section 3.3.1: *General RFP Requirements*, 3.1.2: *Fifteen Percent Emissions Reductions Requirements*, and 3.1.3: *Additional Emissions Reduction Requirement*.

This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates that the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas will achieve emissions reductions in NO_x and/or VOC consistent with the severe ozone nonattainment area requirements of FCAA, §182(d), the requirements of §182(c)(2)(B), and EPA's *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* published on March 6, 2015, according to the following increments:

- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026, for the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area; and
- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026, for the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

The RFP methodology involves development of base year, attainment year, and contingency year emissions inventories and emissions reductions for each analysis year. The amount of emissions reductions is determined through the RFP methodology. Once calculated, the target levels and emissions inventories are compared to determine if the forecasted controlled (post-control) emissions inventories are less than the target level, thus meeting FCAA RFP requirements. The results of the DFW and HGB RFP analysis-year comparisons are provided in Chapter 3: *Progress Toward Meeting Target Emissions Levels*.

In addition to demonstrating the required emissions reductions, this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision also establishes 2023 and 2026 NO_x and VOC motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) for each area for transportation conformity purposes, as detailed in Chapter 5: *Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget*. This SIP revision also addresses the severe classification vehicle miles traveled growth offset requirements under FCAA, §182(d)(1) for both areas, as detailed in Section 4.6.2: *VMT Growth Demonstration*.

This SIP revision demonstrates RFP for the DFW and HGB severe 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year. The SIP revision also fulfills the requirements of FCAA, §172(c)(9) to submit an RFP contingency plan in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) or attainment year, calculated as a 3% emissions reduction of the base year inventory, for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

Contingency measures are control requirements that would take effect and result in emissions reductions if an area fails to attain a NAAQS by the applicable attainment date or fails to demonstrate RFP. EPA has interpreted recent court decisions to have invalidated key aspects of EPA's historical approach to implementing the contingency measure requirement. At the time these contingency measures were being developed, EPA had historically accepted the use of surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented control measures to fulfill the contingency measure requirements. However, EPA's new draft guidance on contingency measures, published in the *Federal Register* for public comment on March 23, 2023 (88 FR 17571), indicates that contingency measures must be conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) based on the recent court rulings. The draft guidance also suggests an entirely new scheme for determining the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

The contingency measures are conditional and prospective (not previously implemented), which follows EPA's interpretation of recent court decisions. These measures do not rely on the historical approach of using surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented measures to fulfill contingency requirements. Since EPA had not issued final guidance to states regarding the amount of required reductions from contingency measures at the time this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision was developed, this SIP revision relies on the historically approved approach to determine the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

SECTION V-A: LEGAL AUTHORITY

General

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has the legal authority to implement, maintain, and enforce the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and to control the quality of the state's air, including maintaining adequate visibility.

The first air pollution control act, known as the Clean Air Act of Texas, was passed by the Texas Legislature in 1965. In 1967, the Clean Air Act of Texas was superseded by a more comprehensive statute, the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA), found in Article 4477-5, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes. In 1989, the TCAA was codified as Chapter 382 of the Texas Health and Safety Code. The TCAA is frequently amended for various purposes during the biennial legislative sessions.

Originally, the TCAA stated that the Texas Air Control Board (TACB) was the state air pollution control agency and was the principal authority in the state on matters relating to the quality of air resources. In 1991, the legislature abolished TACB effective September 1, 1993, and its powers, duties, responsibilities, and functions were transferred to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC). In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature continued the existence of TNRCC until September 1, 2013 and changed the name of TNRCC to TCEQ. In 2009, the 81st Texas Legislature, during a special session, amended section 5.014 of the Texas Water Code, changing the expiration date of TCEQ to September 1, 2011, unless continued in existence by the Texas Sunset Act. In 2011, the 82nd Texas Legislature continued the existence of TCEQ until 2023. In 2023, the 88th regular session of the Texas Legislature continued the existence of TCEQ until 2035.

With the creation of TNRCC (and its successor TCEQ), authority over air quality is found in both the Texas Water Code (TWC) and TCAA. The general authority of TCEQ is found in TWC, Chapter 5 and enforcement authority is provided by TWC, Chapter 7. TWC, Chapter 5, Subchapters A - F, H - J, and L, include the general provisions, organization, and general powers and duties of TCEQ, and the responsibilities and authority of the executive director. TWC, Chapter 5 also authorizes TCEQ to implement action when emergency conditions arise and to conduct hearings. The TCAA specifically authorizes TCEQ to establish the level of quality to be maintained in the state's air and to control the quality of the state's air by preparing and developing a general, comprehensive plan. The TCAA, Subchapters A - D, also authorize TCEQ to collect information to enable the commission to develop an inventory of emissions; to conduct research and investigations; to enter property and examine records; to prescribe monitoring requirements; to institute enforcement proceedings; to enter into contracts and execute instruments; to formulate rules; to issue orders taking into consideration factors bearing upon health, welfare, social and economic factors, and practicability and reasonableness; to conduct hearings; to establish air quality control regions; to encourage cooperation with citizens' groups and other agencies and political subdivisions of the state as well as with industries and the federal government; and to establish and operate a system of permits for construction or modification of facilities.

Local government authority is found in Subchapter E of the TCAA. Local governments have the same power as TCEQ to enter property and make inspections. They also may

make recommendations to the commission concerning any action of TCEQ that affects their territorial jurisdiction, may bring enforcement actions, and may execute cooperative agreements with TCEQ or other local governments. In addition, a city or town may enact and enforce ordinances for the control and abatement of air pollution not inconsistent with the provisions of the TCAA and the rules or orders of the commission.

In addition, Subchapters G and H of the TCAA authorize TCEQ to establish vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in certain areas of the state, consistent with the requirements of the federal Clean Air Act; coordinate with federal, state, and local transportation planning agencies to develop and implement transportation programs and measures necessary to attain and maintain the NAAQS; establish gasoline volatility and low emission diesel standards; and fund and authorize participating counties to implement vehicle repair assistance, retrofit, and accelerated vehicle retirement programs.

Applicable Law

The following statutes and rules provide necessary authority to adopt and implement the state implementation plan (SIP). The rules listed below have previously been submitted as part of the SIP.

Statutes

All sections of each subchapter are included, with the most recent effective date, unless otherwise noted.

TEXAS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE, Chapter 382	September 1, 2023
TEXAS WATER CODE	September 1, 2023

Chapter 5: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

Subchapter A: General Provisions

Subchapter B: Organization of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

Subchapter C: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

Subchapter D: General Powers and Duties of the Commission

Subchapter E: Administrative Provisions for Commission

Subchapter F: Executive Director (except §§5.225, 5.226, 5.227, 5.231, 5.232, and 5.236)

Subchapter H: Delegation of Hearings

Subchapter I: Judicial Review

Subchapter J: Consolidated Permit Processing

Subchapter L: Emergency and Temporary Orders (§§5.514, 5.5145, and 5.515 only)

Subchapter M: Environmental Permitting Procedures (§5.558 only)

Chapter 7: Enforcement

Subchapter A: General Provisions (§§7.001, 7.002, 7.0025, 7.004, and 7.005 only)

Subchapter B: Corrective Action and Injunctive Relief (§7.032 only)

Subchapter C: Administrative Penalties

Subchapter D: Civil Penalties (except §7.109)

Subchapter E: Criminal Offenses and Penalties: §§7.177, 7.178-7.183 only

Rules

All of the following rules are found in 30 Texas Administrative Code, as of the following latest effective dates:

Chapter 7: Memoranda of Understanding, §§7.110 and 7.119	December 13, 1996 and May 2, 2002, respectively
Chapter 19: Electronic Reporting	March 1, 2007
Subchapter A: General Provisions	
Subchapter B: Electronic Reporting Requirements	
Chapter 39: Public Notice	
Subchapter H: Applicability and General Provisions, §§39.402(a)(1) - (a)(6), (a)(8), and (a)(10) - (a)(12); §§39.405(f)(3) and (g), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2) - (h)(4), (h)(6), (h)(8) - (h)(11), (i) and (j), §39.407; §39.409; §§39.411(a), (e)(1) - (4)(A)(i) and (iii), (4)(B), (e)(5) introductory paragraph, (e)(5)(A), (e)(5)(B), (e)(6) - (e)(10), (e)(11)(A)(i), (e)(11)(A)(iii) - (vi), (11)(B) - (F), (e)(13), and (e)(15), (e)(16), and (f) introductory paragraph, (f)(1) - (8), (g) and (h); §39.418(a), (b)(2)(A), (b)(3), and (c); §39.419(e), §39.420 (c)(1)(A) - (D)(i)(I) and (II), (c)(1)(D)(ii), (c)(2), (d) - (e), and (h), and Subchapter K: Public Notice of Air Quality Permit Applications, §§39.601 - 39.605	September 16, 2021
Chapter 55: Requests for Reconsideration and Contested Case Hearings; Public Comment, all of the chapter, except §55.125(a)(5) and (a)(6)	September 16, 2021
Chapter 101: General Air Quality Rules	May 14, 2020
Chapter 106: Permits by Rule, Subchapter A	April 17, 2014
Chapter 111: Control of Air Pollution from Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter	November 12, 2020
Chapter 112: Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds	October 27, 2022
Chapter 114: Control of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles	December 21, 2023
Chapter 115: Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds	May 16, 2024
Chapter 116: Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification	July 1, 2021
Chapter 117: Control of Air Pollution from Nitrogen Compounds	May 16, 2024
Chapter 118: Control of Air Pollution Episodes	March 5, 2000
Chapter 122: Federal Operating Permits Program §122.122: Potential to Emit	February 23, 2017

SECTION VI: CONTROL STRATEGY

- A. Introduction (No change)
- B. Ozone (Revised)
 - 1. Dallas-Fort Worth (Revised)
 - 2. Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (Revised)
 - 3. Beaumont-Port Arthur (No change)
 - 4. El Paso (No change)
 - 5. Regional Strategies (No change)
 - 6. Northeast Texas (No change)
 - 7. Austin Area (No change)
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABY	adjusted base year
AD	attainment demonstration
AEDT	Aviation Environmental Design Tool
AERR	Air Emissions Reporting Requirements
APU	auxiliary power unit
BY	Base Year
CMV	commercial marine vessel
CO	carbon monoxide
DFW	Dallas-Fort Worth
EI	emissions inventory
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Eastern Research Group
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FMVCP	Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program
FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
GSE	ground support equipment
H-GAC	Houston-Galveston Area Council
HGB	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria
I/M	inspection and maintenance
ICI	industrial, commercial, and institutional
MOVES	Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator
MOVES3	MOVES version 3
MOVES4	MOVES version 4
MVEB	motor vehicle emissions budget
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NCTCOG	North Central Texas Council of Governments
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NEMO	Nonpoint Emissions Methodology and Operator
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million

RAQPAC	Regional Air Quality Planning Advisory Committee
RFG	reformulated gasoline
RFP	reasonable further progress
RRC	Railroad Commission of Texas
RVP	Reid vapor pressure
SI	spark ignition
SIP	state implementation plan
STARS	State of Texas Air Reporting System
TAC	Texas Administrative Code
TACB	Texas Air Control Board
TCAA	Texas Clean Air Act
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (commission)
TDM	travel demand model
TexN2.2	Texas NONROAD utility version 2.2
TIM	technical information meeting
TNRCC	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
TTI	Texas A&M Transportation Institute
TWC	Texas Water Code
TxLED	Texas Low Emission Diesel
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compounds

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL

1.1 REASONABLE FURTHER PROGRESS (RFP) BACKGROUND

Information on the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) and a list of SIP revisions and other air quality plans adopted by the commission can be found on the [Texas State Implementation Plan](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/sip) webpage (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/sip>) on the [Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/) (TCEQ) website (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/>).

1.1.1 One-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) History (No Change)

No change from the 2020 Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Serious Classification RFP SIP revision for 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Project Number: 2019-079-SIP-NR).

1.1.2 1997 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS History (No Change)

No change from the 2020 DFW and HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP revision for 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (Project Number: 2019-079-SIP-NR).

1.1.3 Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan SIP Revisions for the One-Hour and Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

On February 16, 2018, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit Court) issued an opinion in the case *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018). The case was a challenge to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) final 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, which revoked the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS as part of the implementation of the more stringent 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The court's decision vacated parts of EPA's final 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, including the redesignation substitute, removal of anti-backsliding requirements for areas designated nonattainment under the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, waiver of requirements for transportation conformity for maintenance areas under the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, and elimination of the requirement to submit a second 10-year maintenance plan.

To address the court's ruling, the commission adopted formal redesignation request and maintenance plan SIP revisions for the one-hour and 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS for the HGB (December 12, 2018) and DFW (March 27, 2019) areas. The SIP revisions included a request that the DFW and HGB areas be redesignated to attainment for the revoked one-hour and 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The SIP revisions also included maintenance plans ensuring the areas remain in attainment of the standards through 2032. The maintenance plans used a 2014 base year inventory and included interim year inventories for 2020 and 2026, established motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) for 2032, and included contingency plans.

1.1.4 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS History

On March 27, 2008, EPA published a final rule revising the eight-hour ozone standard, lowering the primary and secondary eight-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.075 parts per million (ppm) or 75 parts per billion (ppb) (73 *Federal Register* (FR) 16436). Attainment of the standard (expressed as 0.075 ppm) is achieved when an area's design value does

not exceed 75 ppb. On May 21, 2012, EPA published final designations for the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard with an effective date of July 20, 2012 (77 FR 30088). EPA's implementation rule for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, also published on May 21, 2012, established December 31 of each relevant calendar year as the attainment date for all nonattainment area classification categories (80 FR 12264).

On June 6, 2013, EPA published the proposed 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule (78 FR 34178). The proposed rule addressed SIP requirements, the timing of SIP submissions, revocation of the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, and anti-backsliding requirements for previous ozone standards.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit Court) published an opinion on December 23, 2014, agreeing with two challenges to EPA's May 21, 2012, implementation rule for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS). The court vacated the provisions of the rule relating to attainment deadlines and revocation of the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS for transportation conformity purposes. As part of the final 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, EPA modified 40 Code of Federal Regulations §51.1103 consistent with the D.C. Circuit Court decision to establish attainment dates that run from the effective date of designation, i.e., July 20, 2012, and revoked the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS for all purposes (80 FR 12264).

1.1.4.1 DFW 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS Designation History

On May 21, 2012, EPA designated a 10-county DFW area (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties) as nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS with a moderate classification, effective July 20, 2012. The attainment date for the DFW moderate nonattainment area was originally established in EPA's implementation rule for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, published on May 21, 2012, and was set as December 31, 2018 (77 FR 30160). Due to the D.C. Circuit Court ruling, the attainment date changed from December 31, 2018, to July 20, 2018. In addition, because the attainment year ozone season is the ozone season immediately preceding a nonattainment area's attainment date, the attainment year for the DFW moderate nonattainment area changed from 2018 to 2017.

On July 2, 2014, the commission adopted a SIP revision to satisfy federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), §172(c)(3) and §182(a)(1) EI reporting requirements for the DFW nonattainment area under the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard (Project No. 2013-014-SIP-NR). EPA published direct final approval of this SIP revision on February 20, 2015 (80 FR 9204).

To meet FCAA requirements for a moderate ozone nonattainment area, the commission adopted the DFW RFP SIP revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS on June 3, 2015 (Project No. 2013-014-SIP-NR). The SIP revision provided an RFP analysis for a 2017 attainment year, a contingency plan, and 2017 nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) MVEBs. The RFP demonstration was made according to the following increments:

- a 15% emissions reduction in VOC for the six-year period from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2017 for the newly designated one-county portion of the DFW 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment area consisting of Wise County;
- a 15% emissions reduction in VOC and/or NO_x for the six-year period from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2017, for the previously designated nine-county

portion of the DFW 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment area consisting of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties; and

- a 3% emissions reduction in VOC and/or NO_x for the one-year period from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018 as attainment year RFP contingency for all counties of the DFW 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment area.

The 2017 Wise County RFP demonstration in the adopted DFW RFP SIP revision used a transfer of excess VOC reductions from the nine-county area previously designated as nonattainment to the newly designated Wise County. Upon notification that the option to transfer creditable VOC reductions between county groups was no longer available per EPA's final 2008 eight-hour ozone SIP requirements rule, TCEQ corrected the adopted DFW RFP analyses to remove the VOC reduction transfer and credit emission reductions from drilling rig controls that were available but had not been credited (80 FR 12264). The corrections were submitted to EPA in an April 22, 2016, technical supplement.

On December 7, 2016, EPA published final approval of the DFW RFP SIP revision for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS (81 FR 88124).

1.1.4.2 HGB 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS Designation History

On May 21, 2012, EPA designated an eight-county HGB area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties) as nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS with a marginal classification, effective July 20, 2012. The attainment date for the HGB marginal nonattainment area was originally established in EPA's implementation rule for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, published on May 21, 2012, and was set as December 31, 2015 (77 FR 30160). Due to the D.C. Circuit Court ruling, the attainment date changed from December 31, 2015, to July 20, 2015. In addition, because the attainment year ozone season is the ozone season immediately preceding a nonattainment area's attainment date, the attainment year for the HGB marginal nonattainment area changed from 2015 to 2014.

On July 2, 2014, the commission adopted a SIP revision to satisfy FCAA, §172(c)(3) and §182(a)(1) EI reporting requirements for the HGB nonattainment area under the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard (Project No. 2013-016-SIP-NR). EPA published direct final approval of this SIP revision on February 20, 2015 (80 FR 9204).

HGB Reclassification to Moderate for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

The HGB area did not attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard in 2014 but qualified for a one-year attainment date extension in accordance with FCAA, §181(a)(5). On May 4, 2016, EPA granted a one-year attainment deadline extension for the HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone marginal nonattainment area to July 20, 2016 (81 FR 26697).

Because the HGB area's 2015 design value of 80 ppb exceeded the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, EPA published a proposed determination of nonattainment and reclassification of the HGB area from marginal to moderate nonattainment on September 27, 2016 (81 FR 66240). EPA proposed a January 1, 2017, deadline for the state to submit an AD SIP revision that addresses the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS moderate nonattainment area requirements, including RFP. As indicated in EPA's 2008

eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, the attainment deadline for moderate classification was July 20, 2018, with an attainment year of 2017.

On December 15, 2016, the commission adopted the HGB 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone RFP SIP revision to satisfy the requirements of FCAA, §182(b)(1) for moderate ozone nonattainment areas. The SIP revision demonstrated a 15% emissions reduction in ozone precursors from the 2011 base year through the 2017 attainment year, a 3% reduction for contingency in 2018, and set NO_x and VOC MVEBs for the 2017 attainment year. EPA published final approval of this SIP revision on February 13, 2019 (84 FR 3708).

1.1.4.3 Reclassification to Serious for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

With a moderate classification, the DFW and HGB areas were required to attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS of 0.075 ppm by a July 20, 2018, attainment date. Based on monitoring data from 2015, 2016, and 2017, neither the DFW area nor the HGB area attained the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS in 2017,² and neither qualified for a one-year attainment date extension in accordance with FCAA, §181(a)(5).³ On August 23, 2019, EPA published a final notice reclassifying the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas from moderate to serious for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, effective September 23, 2019 (84 FR 44238).

Since the DFW and HGB areas were reclassified by EPA, they became subject to the serious nonattainment area requirements in FCAA, §182(c), and TCEQ was required to submit serious area RFP SIP revisions to EPA. As indicated in EPA's 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, published on March 6, 2015, the attainment deadline for a serious classification was July 20, 2021, with an attainment year of 2020 (80 FR 12264).

On March 4, 2020, the commission adopted the combined 2019 DFW-HGB 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone Standard RFP SIP Revision (Project No. 2019-079-SIP-NR), which included the following analyses to reflect the 2020 attainment year:

- a 9% emissions reduction in NO_x and/or VOC for both the 2008 DFW and HGB areas for the three-year period from January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2020; and
- a 3% emissions reduction in NO_x and/or VOC for the one-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, for each area as an attainment year RFP contingency.

On May 10, 2021, EPA published final approval of the serious classification RFP demonstration for the HGB nonattainment area (86 FR 24717). On April 24, 2023, EPA

² The attainment year ozone season is the ozone season immediately preceding a nonattainment area's attainment deadline.

³ An area that fails to attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS by its attainment date would be eligible for the first one-year extension if, for the attainment year, the area's 4th highest daily maximum eight-hour average is at or below the level of the standard (75 ppb). The DFW area's fourth highest daily maximum eight-hour average for 2017 was 77 ppb as measured at the Dallas North No. 2 monitor (C63/C679). The DFW area's design value for 2017 was 79 ppb. The HGB area's fourth highest daily maximum eight-hour average for 2017 was 79 ppb as measured at the Conroe Relocated monitor (C78/A321). The HGB area's design value for 2017 was 81 ppb.

published final approval of the serious classification RFP demonstration for the DFW nonattainment area (88 FR 24693). Neither final approval action included approval of the RFP contingency measure elements submitted for the two areas as part of the SIP revision.

1.1.4.4 Reclassification to Severe for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

Based on monitoring data from 2018, 2019, and 2020, neither the DFW nor HGB area attained the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS in the 2020 attainment year. On April 5, 2021, TCEQ submitted a one-year attainment date extension request to EPA for the HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. On October 7, 2022, EPA published a final notice denying the one-year attainment date extension request for the HGB area and reclassifying both the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas from serious to severe for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS effective November 7, 2022 (87 FR 60926). The attainment date for the severe classification is July 20, 2027, with a 2026 attainment year. States must submit AD and RFP SIP revisions to EPA by May 7, 2024, 18 months from the effective date of reclassification, to address the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard severe nonattainment area requirements.

1.1.5 2015 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS History

On October 1, 2015, EPA lowered the primary and secondary eight-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm and published the final rule revising the NAAQS in the *Federal Register* on October 26, 2015, effective December 28, 2015 (80 FR 65292). On June 4, 2018, EPA published in the *Federal Register* final designations for the 2015 eight-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm (83 FR 25766). A nine-county DFW area (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise Counties) and a six-county HGB area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, and Montgomery Counties) were designated nonattainment and classified as marginal under the 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, effective August 3, 2018.

1.1.5.1 Marginal Classification for the 2015 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

Under a marginal classification, the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas were required to attain the 2015 eight-hour ozone standard by the end of 2020 to meet an August 3, 2021 attainment date. On June 10, 2020, the commission adopted the 2015 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS Emissions Inventory (EI) SIP Revision for the HGB, DFW, and Bexar County Nonattainment Areas (Non-Rule Project No. 2019-111-SIP-NR). The SIP revision satisfies FCAA, §172(c)(3) and §182(a)(1) EI reporting requirements for areas designated nonattainment for the 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The SIP revision also includes certification statements to confirm that the emissions statement and nonattainment new source review requirements have been met for the DFW, HGB, and Bexar County 2015 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas. On June 29, 2021, EPA published final approval of the EI for the DFW, HGB, and Bexar County 2015 ozone nonattainment areas (86 FR 34139). On September 9, 2021, EPA published final approval of the nonattainment new source review and emissions statement portions of the SIP revision (86 FR 50456).

1.1.5.2 Reclassification for the 2015 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS

Based on monitoring data from 2018, 2019, and 2020, neither the DFW nor the HGB nonattainment area attained the 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS in the 2020 attainment

year, and neither qualified for a one-year attainment date extension in accordance with FCAA, §181(a)(5).⁴ On October 7, 2022, EPA published a final notice reclassifying the DFW and HGB 2015 eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas from marginal to moderate, effective November 7, 2022 (87 FR 60897). The attainment date for areas classified as moderate for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is August 3, 2024, with a 2023 attainment year. EPA set a January 1, 2023, deadline for states to submit SIP revisions to address the 2015 eight-hour ozone standard moderate nonattainment area requirements.

On October 12, 2023, Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed and submitted a letter to EPA to reclassify the Bexar County, DFW, and HGB moderate 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas to serious. As indicated in EPA's *Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area Classifications Approach*; Final Rule, published on March 9, 2018 (83 FR 10376), the attainment date for a serious classification is August 3, 2027, with a 2026 attainment year. EPA's proposal to reclassify these areas to serious in accordance with Governor Abbott's letter was published on January 26, 2024 (89 FR 5145).

1.2 RFP REQUIREMENTS

FCAA, §110 requires states to submit SIP revisions that contain enforceable measures to achieve the NAAQS. FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) also requires states with ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or above to submit plans showing reasonable further progress toward attainment. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision is not required to demonstrate attainment of the ozone NAAQS but rather to demonstrate that ozone precursor emissions (NO_x and/or VOC) will be reduced by specified amounts between the 2011 base year and the 2026 attainment year, including a 2023 analysis year, for both the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates that both areas will achieve emissions reductions according to the following increments, consistent with the requirements of FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B), EPA's *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* (2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule) published on March 6, 2015 (80 FR 12264), and EPA's interpretation of implementing contingency requirements based on recent court rulings:

- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026 for the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area;
- an RFP contingency plan in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) year or attainment year, calculated as a 3% emissions reduction of the base year inventory;
- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026, for the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area; and

⁴ *Id*

- an RFP contingency plan in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) year or attainment year, calculated as a 3% emissions reduction of the base year inventory for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas.

For a severe classification under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, a 42% emissions reduction is required over the 15-year period between the RFP base year and the RFP attainment year for the DFW and HGB severe nonattainment areas. A summary of these emissions reductions that were already demonstrated in previously adopted DFW-HGB RFP SIP revisions or are being demonstrated in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision are provided below. Details regarding the 42% emissions reduction are in Section 3.1.2: *Fifteen Percent Emissions Reductions Requirements*, Section 3.1.3: *Additional Emissions Reductions Requirements*, and Section 3.1.5: *RFP Demonstration Method*.

- 15% NO_x and VOC emissions reductions from 2012 through 2017 were demonstrated in approved moderate classification RFP SIP revisions for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.
 - For Wise County, the one newly designated county in the DFW 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, the 15% VOC-only emissions reductions were demonstrated from 2012 through 2017.
- 9% NO_x and VOC emissions reductions from 2018 through 2020 were demonstrated in approved serious classification RFP SIP revisions for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.
- 9% NO_x and VOC emissions reductions from 2021 through 2023 are being demonstrated as part of this severe classification RFP SIP revision for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.
- 9% NO_x and VOC emissions reductions from 2024 through 2026 are being demonstrated as part of this severe classification RFP SIP revision for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

Please see the following tables in Chapter 3: *Progress Toward Meeting Target Emissions Levels* for details on the summary listed above:

- Table 3-1: *EPA Approval of 15% VOC-Only RFP SIP Revisions for DFW and HGB Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Areas*,
- Table 3-2: *EPA Approval of 9% NO_x and/or VOC Emissions Reductions between 2018 and 2020*,
- Table 3-7: *Summary of the 2023 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*,
- Table 3-8: *Summary of the 2026 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*,
- Table 3-9: *Summary of the 2023 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*, and
- Table 3-10: *Summary of the 2026 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*.

Requirements for severe ozone nonattainment areas under the FCAA include a 15% VOC emissions reduction within the first six years following the RFP base year; however, EPA's 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule indicates that nonattainment areas with a previously approved plan meeting the 15% VOC

requirement under the one-hour ozone standard, the 1997 eight-hour ozone standard, or the 2008 ozone standard may substitute reductions in NO_x for VOC.⁵

For the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, TCEQ previously adopted RFP SIP revisions for the DFW and HGB ozone nonattainment areas. The DFW RFP SIP revision adopted on June 3, 2015 demonstrated a 15% emissions reduction in VOC from the 2011 base year through the 2017 moderate attainment year for the newly designated one-county portion of the DFW ozone nonattainment area (Wise County) and a 15% emissions reduction in NO_x and/or VOC from the 2011 base year through the 2017 moderate attainment year for the previously designated nine-county portion of the DFW ozone nonattainment area (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties). The HGB RFP SIP Revision adopted on December 15, 2016, demonstrated a 15% emissions reduction in NO_x and/or VOC from the 2011 base year through the 2017 moderate attainment year for the eight-county HGB ozone nonattainment area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties).

TCEQ also previously adopted a serious RFP SIP revision for DFW and HGB for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision adopted on March 4, 2020, demonstrated a 9% emissions reduction in NO_x and/or VOC in the three-year period from 2018 through the 2020 serious attainment year for each area. This is in addition to the 15% reduction in NO_x and/or VOC (VOC only for Wise County) from the 2011 base year through the 2017 moderate attainment year previously demonstrated in the moderate RFP SIP revisions.

The RFP calculations documented in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision rely on an RFP base year of 2011 and a 2026 attainment year. In accordance with the 2008 ozone standard SIP requirements rule, the emission reduction requirement covers the period from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2026. Emissions and emissions reductions were calculated from 2011 through 2026; however, 2017 and 2020 are not included as RFP analysis years for this SIP revision because EPA approved those RFP analysis years as part of the moderate and serious classification RFP demonstrations, on December 7, 2016 (81 FR 88124) and April 24, 2023 (88 FR 24693), for the DFW-area 2017 and 2020 analysis years and February 13, 2019 (84 FR 3708), and May 10, 2021 (86 FR 24717), for the HGB-area 2017 and 2020 analysis years, respectively. Details of EPA's previous approvals are located in Section 3.3.1: *General RFP Requirements*, 3.1.2: *Fifteen Percent Emissions Reductions Requirements*, and 3.1.3: *Additional Emissions Reduction Requirement*.

This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates RFP for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year. In addition to demonstrating the required emissions reductions, this SIP revision also provides NO_x and VOC motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year for both areas. This SIP revision also addresses the

⁵ NO_x may be substituted for VOC under conditions defined in EPA's December 1993 [NO_x Substitution Guidance](https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/aqmguid/collection/cp2_old/19931201_oaqps_nox_substitution_guidance.pdf) (https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/aqmguid/collection/cp2_old/19931201_oaqps_nox_substitution_guidance.pdf).

severe classification vehicle miles traveled (VMT) growth offset requirements under FCAA, §182(d)(1), as detailed in Section 4.6.2: VMT Growth Demonstration.

As required by FCAA, §172(c)(9), a contingency plan is also included for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS milestone (analysis) year or attainment year.

Contingency measures are control requirements that would take effect and result in emissions reductions if an area fails to attain a NAAQS by the applicable attainment date or fails to demonstrate RFP. EPA has interpreted recent court decisions to have invalidated key aspects of EPA's historical approach to implementing the contingency measure requirement. At the time the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision was being developed, EPA had historically accepted the use of surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented control measures to fulfill the contingency measure requirements. However, EPA's new draft guidance on contingency measures, published in the *Federal Register* for public comment on March 23, 2023 (88 FR 17571), indicates that contingency measures must be conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) based on the recent court rulings. The draft guidance also establishes an entirely new scheme for determining the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

The contingency measures are conditional and prospective (not previously implemented), which follows EPA's interpretation of recent court decisions. These measures do not rely on the historical approach of using surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented measures to fulfill contingency requirements. Since EPA had not issued final guidance to states regarding the amount of required reductions from contingency measures at the time this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision was developed, this SIP revision relies on the historically approved approach to determine the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

A summary of the DFW and HGB areas' progress toward meeting RFP requirements can be found in Appendix 1: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet* and Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet*.

1.3 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

1.3.1 Technical Information Meetings (TIM)

TCEQ's Air Quality TIMs are provided to present technical and scientific information related to air quality modeling and analysis in the state's ozone nonattainment areas. TCEQ hosted virtual TIMs on June 23, 2021, and July 28, 2022, for HGB-area stakeholders, which included presentations on ozone planning, conformity analysis, ozone design values, modeling platform updates, marine emissions inventory development, Tracking Aerosol Convection Experiment - Air Quality field study, FCAA, §185 fees, and an update from EPA. More information about the HGB Air Quality TIM is available at on the [HGB Air Quality TIM](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airmod/meetings/aqtim-hgb.html) webpage (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airmod/meetings/aqtim-hgb.html>).

TCEQ hosted a virtual TIM on August 24, 2022, for DFW-area stakeholders, which included presentations on ozone planning, ozone design values, modeling platform updates, airport emissions inventory development, and an update from EPA. More information is available on the [DFW Air Quality TIM](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airmod/meetings/aqtim-dfw.html) webpage (https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airmod/meetings/aqtim-dfw.html).

1.3.2 Virtual Outreach Meetings

TCEQ hosted virtual stakeholder outreach meetings in the DFW and HGB areas to provide an update on planning for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS SIP submissions (September 6, 2022, and September 7, 2022, for the DFW area and September 7, 2022, and September 8, 2022, for the HGB area). These meetings provided a brief overview of the areas' air quality status, plan requirements for ozone nonattainment areas, and provided an opportunity for input on existing and potential NO_x and/or VOC emission reduction measures being implemented within the point, area, and mobile emissions source sectors in the two regions. Presentation topics included ozone planning, ozone design values, emissions inventories and trends, emission control strategies, contingency measures, FCAA, §185 fees, and reasonably available control technology.

1.3.3 HGB Regional Air Quality Planning Advisory Committee Meetings

The Regional Air Quality Planning Advisory Committee (RAQPAC) is appointed by the Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) Board of Directors and includes representatives of local government, public health, transportation, industry, business, environmental organizations, and citizens from the HGB eight-county nonattainment area. The committee assists and advises H-GAC, regional and local governments, transportation organizations and other agencies on air quality issues. TCEQ staff provide air quality planning updates at the RAQPAC monthly meetings. More information about this committee is available on the [RAQPAC](https://www.h-gac.com/board-of-directors/advisory-committees/regional-air-quality-planning-advisory-committee/default.aspx) webpage (https://www.h-gac.com/board-of-directors/advisory-committees/regional-air-quality-planning-advisory-committee/default.aspx).

1.3.4 Stakeholder Meetings

TCEQ hosted and attended multiple meetings on SIP planning for the DFW and HGB areas. Agenda topics included the development of 2008 eight-hour ozone severe classification SIP revisions. Attendees included representatives from industry, county and city government, environmental groups, and the public.

1.4 PUBLIC HEARING AND COMMENT INFORMATION

The public comment period opened on December 1, 2023, and closed on January 16, 2024. The commission offered a public hearing in Arlington on January 11, 2024, at 7:00 p.m. and another in Houston on January 4, 2024, at 7:00 p.m. Notice for the Arlington public hearing was published in English in the *Dallas Morning News* newspaper on December 1, 2023, and in Spanish in *Al Día* newspaper on December 6, 2023. Notice for the Houston hearing was published in English in the *Houston Chronicle* newspaper on December 1, 2023, and in Spanish in *La Voz* newspaper on December 13, 2023. Notices in English and Spanish were also distributed to subscribers through GovDelivery and posted to TCEQ's website, and notices were published in English in the *Texas Register* on December 15, 2023 (48 TexReg 7642 and 7643). A plain language summary was provided in both English and Spanish on TCEQ's website.

The public hearing in each area was opened, with testimony received and transcribed for the record. Spanish language interpreters were available at both hearings.

Written comments were accepted via mail, fax, or through TCEQ's [Public Comment](https://tceq.commentinput.com/) system (<https://tceq.commentinput.com/>). During the comment period, comments were received from Air Alliance Houston, Earthjustice, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, Environmental Integrity Project, Public Citizen, Office of Harris County Attorney, EPA, and 24 individuals. The public comments received are summarized and addressed in the Response to Comments for this SIP revision.

1.5 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

For a detailed explanation of the social and economic issues involved with rule revisions associated with this SIP revision (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-A), please refer to the preamble that precedes the rule package.

1.6 FISCAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES

The state has determined that its fiscal and manpower resources are adequate and will not be adversely affected through the implementation of this plan.

CHAPTER 2: EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires that reasonable further progress (RFP) emissions inventories be prepared for ozone nonattainment areas. Ground-level (tropospheric) ozone is produced when ozone precursor emissions, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) undergo photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) maintains an inventory of current information for anthropogenic sources of NO_x and VOC that identifies the types of emissions sources present in an area, the amount of each pollutant emitted, and the types of processes and control devices employed at each source or source category. The total anthropogenic inventory of NO_x and VOC emissions for an area is derived from estimates developed for three general categories of emissions sources: point, area, and mobile (both non-road and on-road).

The emissions inventory (EI) also provides data for a variety of air quality planning tasks, including establishing baseline emissions levels, calculating reduction targets, developing control strategies to achieve emissions reductions, developing emissions inputs for air quality models, and tracking actual emissions reductions against established emissions growth and control budgets.

This Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW)-Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) 2008 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) severe RFP state implementation plan (SIP) revision demonstrates RFP for a 2023 analysis year and a 2026 attainment year for both nonattainment areas according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* (2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule), published in the *Federal Register* (FR) on March 6, 2015 (80 FR 12264). Specifically, this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates an 18% emissions reduction from calendar years 2021 through 2026 for the counties designated as severe nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS by combining NO_x and VOC emissions reductions.

To develop an RFP SIP revision for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, states must: (1) determine the base year emissions for NO_x and VOC; (2) calculate RFP target emissions reductions levels based on the RFP percent reduction requirements; (3) determine the analysis and attainment year inventories according to RFP requirements; and (4) account for creditable emissions reductions in the analysis year and attainment year EIs in accordance with applicable requirements. When the RFP controlled emissions reductions meet or exceed the calculated target emissions reductions, then RFP is demonstrated.

To demonstrate how the required RFP emissions reductions are met, a set of emissions inventories and estimated reductions from control measures is required. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision includes:

- a 2011 base year EI;
The base year EI is the starting point for calculating the target levels of emissions. A base year of 2011 was selected in accordance with EPA’s 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule.
- 2023 and 2026 uncontrolled EIs;
The RFP analysis requires an uncontrolled EI that accounts for growth between the base year and each analysis year. The uncontrolled EI may include controls that existed prior to the base year; in these cases, the EI is referred to as an “existing controlled” EI. Determining the uncontrolled EI is the first step in the calculations for the analysis year.
- quantification of control measure reductions for the 2023 and 2026 analysis and attainment years;
The RFP analysis requires the calculations of emissions reductions for control strategies that are implemented or occur between the base year and the analysis year, which are then subtracted from the uncontrolled or existing controlled emissions to determine the controlled RFP EI. The RFP emissions reductions are individually quantified for each control strategy that pertains to particular source categories. A discussion of RFP control strategies is provided in Chapter 4: Control Measures to Achieve Target Levels.
- 2023 and 2026 controlled EIs; and
The controlled EI represents the projected (forecasted) EI with all controls implemented. The controlled projected RFP EI is the result of subtracting the emissions reductions for controls that are used to demonstrate RFP from the uncontrolled or existing controlled projected EI.
- RFP contingency control reductions.
The RFP analysis requires the calculation of the emissions reductions that must be implemented if an RFP requirement is not met. A discussion of the RFP contingency control strategies for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas is provided in Chapter 4.

The RFP calculations for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision are documented in Chapter 3: *Progress Toward Meeting Target Emissions*. Details of the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas’ progress toward meeting RFP requirements can be found in Appendix 1: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet* and Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet*.

2.1.1 Updated Uncontrolled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories for Mobile Sources

Uncontrolled analysis and attainment year EIs for non-road mobile sources represent what each analysis and attainment year’s emissions would be if the post-1990 mobile control strategies were never implemented. First, EIs are calculated for each mobile source category using EPA-approved methodologies. The inventories are then combined to derive the total uncontrolled attainment year EI for NO_x and VOC. The

uncontrolled attainment year EI includes 1990 or prior FCAA and/or state controls as well as growth in activity from 2011 to the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year, but the inventory does not include post-1990 FCAA and/or state controls.

Uncontrolled analysis and attainment year EIs for on-road mobile sources include Federal Motor Vehicle Program (FMVCP) controls since Motor Vehicles Emissions Simulator version 3 (MOVES3) no longer allows quantification of FMVCP emissions reductions. The uncontrolled analysis and attainment year EIs represent what each analysis and attainment year's emissions would be if controls such as fuel programs and inspection and maintenance programs were never implemented.

2.1.2 Updated Controlled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories for Mobile Sources

The controlled analysis and attainment year EIs represent projected emissions for 2023 and 2026, accounting for emissions growth from either 2011 or the projection base year as detailed below and specified applicable controls. Emissions inventories are calculated for each source category using EPA-approved methodologies. Then, the inventories are combined to obtain the total controlled analysis year and attainment year EIs for NO_x and VOC. The controlled analysis year and attainment year EIs include specified FCAA and/or state controls implemented prior to the base year or analysis year; growth in activity from the base year or the projection base year to the analysis year and the attainment year; and specified FCAA and/or state controls used to meet the RFP target emissions levels.

2.1.3 Updated Uncontrolled and Controlled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories for Stationary Sources

For stationary sources, the uncontrolled analysis and attainment year EIs represent the estimated future year emissions if no further action to control emissions growth were taken beyond the controls already accounted for in the EI. More recent stationary source data than the 2011 base year data are available; these newer data reflect growth that has occurred since the base year. These newer data also reflect more recent operations and applied controls since the 2011 base year. Therefore, the most recent annual EI was selected as the year from which to forecast emissions and is referred to as the *projection base year*.

Stationary source emissions inventories are calculated for each applicable source category according to the methods detailed in the appropriate sections below. The inventories are then combined to derive the total analysis and attainment year EIs for NO_x and VOC. These future year EIs reflect specified FCAA and/or state controls (like those mandated by the oil and gas production CTG) implemented after the end of the projection base year. In addition, the future year EIs also reflect growth in activity from the projection base year to the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year. The uncontrolled 2011 EI for stationary sources includes all controls and associated reductions implemented by the end of the 2011 base year. The projected 2026 controlled stationary sources EI includes all controls and associated reductions implemented by the end of the severe ozone attainment year. Stationary source RFP VOC reductions are derived by subtracting the 2026 projected attainment year EI VOC from the 2011 base year EI VOC total.

2.1.4 Updated Adjusted Base Year Inventories

EPA removed the RFP requirement to calculate and account for the non-creditable on-road mobile source emissions reductions due to pre-1990 FMVCP reductions in RFP analyses under the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule. This rule change eliminates the requirements to calculate the adjusted base year (ABY) EI that estimates the effects of the non-creditable pre-1990 FCAA controls, use the ABY EI to calculate the percent reductions, and include the non-creditable reductions in the RFP target calculations.

With the release of MOVES3 model in 2020, EPA removed the ability to determine ABY EIs. Accordingly, the RFP analyses presented in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision do not include any of the RFP elements or non-creditable effects related to the pre-1990 FMVCP, including ABY EIs and related summaries and documentation.

2.2 POINT SOURCES

2.2.1 Emissions Inventory Development

Stationary point source emissions data are collected annually from sites that meet the reporting requirements of 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §101.10. This rule, referred to as TCEQ EI reporting rule, establishes point source EI reporting thresholds in ozone nonattainment areas that are currently at or less than major source thresholds in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. Therefore, both major sources and some minor sources in the areas report to the point source EI.

To collect the data, TCEQ sends notices to all sites identified as potentially meeting the reporting requirements. Companies are required to report emissions data and to provide sample calculations used to determine the emissions. Information characterizing the process equipment, the abatement units, and the emission points is also required. FCAA, §182(a)(3)(B) and 30 TAC §101.10(d)(1) require company representatives to certify that reported emissions are true, accurate, and fully represent emissions that occurred during the calendar year to the best of the representative's knowledge.

All data submitted are reviewed for quality-assurance purposes and then stored in the State of Texas Air Reporting System (STARS) database. EI guidance documents and historical point source emissions of criteria pollutants are available on TCEQ's [Point Source Emissions Inventory](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/point-source-ei/psei.html) webpage (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/point-source-ei/psei.html>). Additional information is available upon request from TCEQ's Air Quality Division.

2.2.2 Updated 2011 Base Year Inventory

The 2011 point source EI data were extracted from STARS on March 31, 2023. The extracted data include reported annual and ozone season daily emissions of NO_x and VOC for each site in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas that submitted a 2011 EI. The data reflect revisions to the 2011 EI that were reviewed, approved, and entered into STARS on or before the extract date.

2.2.3 Updated Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

Updated 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year inventories were projected from the 2019 through 2021 emissions inventories, which were developed according to the general requirements described in Section 2.2.1: *Emissions Inventory Development*.

NO_x and VOC emissions were projected using the maximum of the 2019, 2020, or 2021 emission rates. This approach follows EPA's guidance, which assumes stable emissions trends when projecting future emissions.⁶ While continued economic growth is anticipated for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas, EPA has noted that emissions trends for ozone precursors generally have remained stable or declined even during economic growth; therefore, EPA makes similar assumptions when projecting emissions for many source categories. This approach is also consistent with historic NO_x and VOC emission trends for the area. Point source NO_x emissions trends have been flat and point source VOC emissions trends have been declining in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas over the last ten years. Emissions trend data is available at TCEQ's [Air Success](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airsuccess/airsucsessemissions) webpage (<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/airsuccess/airsucsessemissions>).

The 2019 through 2021 point source EI data were extracted from STARS on March 31, 2023. The extracted data include reported annual and ozone season daily emissions of NO_x and VOC for each site in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas that submitted a 2019, 2020, or 2021 EI. The data reflect revisions to EIs that were reviewed, approved, and entered into STARS on or before the extract date.

A summary of the point source RFP inventories is presented in:

- Table 2-3: *10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2011 Base Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)*;
- Table 2-4: *10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2023 Analysis Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)*;
- Table 2-5: *10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2026 Attainment Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)*;
- Table 2-6: *Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2011 Base Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)*;
- Table 2-7: *Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2023 Base Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)*; and

⁶ United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations." Accessed July 13, 2023. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2017-07/documents/ei_guidance_may_2017_final_rev.pdf.

- Table 2-8: *Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2026 Attainment Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day).*

2.3 AREA SOURCES

2.3.1 Emissions Inventory Development

Stationary emissions sources that do not meet the reporting requirements of 30 TAC §101.10 for point sources are classified as area sources. Area sources are small-scale stationary industrial, commercial, and residential sources that use materials or perform processes that generate emissions. Examples of typical VOC emissions sources include oil and gas production sources, printing operations, industrial coatings, degreasing solvents, house paints, gasoline service station underground tank filling, and vehicle refueling operations. Examples of typical fuel combustion sources that emit NO_x include oil and gas production sources, stationary source fossil fuel combustion at residences and businesses, outdoor refuse burning, and structure fires.

Area source emissions are calculated as county-wide totals rather than as individual sources. Area source emissions are typically calculated by multiplying an established emissions factor (emissions per unit of activity) by the appropriate activity or activity surrogate responsible for generating emissions. Population is one of the more commonly used activity surrogates for area source calculations. Other activity data commonly used include the amount of gasoline sold in an area, employment by industry type, and crude oil and natural gas production.

2.3.2 Updated 2011 Base Year Inventory

The 2011 area source EIs were developed using EPA-generated emissions inventories; TCEQ-contracted projects to develop emission inventories; TCEQ staff projects to develop emission inventories; and projecting 2008 EIs by applying growth factors derived from Eastern Research Group (ERG) study data, the [Economy and Consumer Credit Analytics](http://www.economy.com/default.asp) website (<http://www.economy.com/default.asp>), and the United States Energy Information Administration's *Annual Energy Outlook* publication. The documentation for development of the ERG study projection factors can be found in Appendix 3: *Growth Factors for Area and Point Sources*.

EPA developed EIs for states to use for many area source categories as part of the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The states access these individual inventories through EPA's [2011 NEI Data](https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2011-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data) website (<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2011-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data>). These source categories include but are not limited to industrial coatings; degreasing; residential, commercial/institutional, and industrial fuel use; commercial cooking; aviation fuel use; and consumer products. For some source categories, TCEQ developed state-specific emissions estimates by acquiring current state-specific activity data and applying appropriate emissions factors. These source categories include but are not limited to gasoline storage tanks, structure fires, dry cleaners, and automobile fires.

TCEQ committed significant resources to improve the oil and gas area source inventory categories for the 2011 base year EIs. The improvements included the development and refinement of a state-specific oil and gas area source emissions calculator. This oil and gas area source emissions calculator uses county-level production and local

equipment activity data with local emissions requirements to estimate emissions from individual production categories, including compressor engines, condensate and oil storage tanks, loading operations, heaters, and dehydrators. The documentation for development of the oil and gas emissions calculator can be found in Appendix 4: *Characterization of Oil and Gas Production Equipment and Develop a Methodology to Estimate Statewide Emissions*.

For those area source categories affected by TCEQ rules, rule effectiveness factors are applied to the baseline emissions to estimate controlled emissions. These factors address the efficiency of the controls and the percentage of the category's population affected by the rule. Quality assurance of area source emissions involves ensuring that the activity data used for each category is current and valid. Data such as current population figures, fuel usage, and material usage were updated, and EPA guidance on emissions factors was used. Other routine efforts such as checking calculations for errors and conducting reasonableness and completeness checks were implemented.

2.3.3 Updated Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

Updated 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year inventories were developed according to the general requirements described in Section 2.3.1: *Emissions Inventory Development*. TCEQ designated the 2020 EI as the starting point for EI projections of area source categories for the attainment year because it is the most recently available periodic inventory year.

The 2020 area source EI was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR) rule. The 2020 EI was developed using EPA-generated emissions inventories, TCEQ-contracted projects to develop emission inventories, and TCEQ staff projects to develop emission inventories. A significant improvement made for the 2020 base year EI was the development of a Texas-specific industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) combustion emissions calculator. This improved upon the default calculations and parameters provided by EPA for these fuel combustion sources. The documentation for development of the ICI combustion emissions calculator is provided in Appendix 5: *Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) Fuel Use Study*.

Another significant improvement made for the 2020 EI was the use of updated emission factors for volatile chemical product (VCP) categories developed by EPA. The documentation for development of the improved VCP emissions is provided in Appendix 6: *2020 EPA Volatile Chemical Product (VCP) Nonpoint Emissions Methodology and Operator (NEMO) Instructions (Draft Solvents NEMO)*.

The area source oil and gas inventory production categories have been updated using 2020 production data from the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC).

The updated 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year inventories for the area source categories were developed using projection factors derived from Appendix 3. The study in this appendix contains individual projection factors for each source category and for each forecasting year. This projection method is EPA's standard and accepted methodology for developing future year emissions inventories.

The 2023 and 2026 area source EIs were developed by applying the selected emissions projection factor to the 2020 emissions for each area source category. Rules controlling emissions from industrial coatings, portable fuel containers, 30 TAC Chapter 117 Subchapter D controls on minor sources in ozone nonattainment areas, and gasoline station underground tank filling (Stage I) were applied in the base year inventory. Federal New Source Performance Standards Subpart OOOO emissions reductions were applied to the 2020 projection base year inventory but not the 2011 base year inventory because the compliance deadlines occurred in 2012 and 2016. No additional controls were incorporated into the attainment year inventories; see Chapter 4 for additional details.

A summary of the area source RFP inventories is presented in Tables 2-3 through 2-8.

2.4 NON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCES

Non-road vehicles do not normally operate on roads or highways and are often referred to as off-road or off-highway vehicles. Non-road emissions sources include agricultural equipment, commercial and industrial equipment, construction and mining equipment, lawn and garden equipment, aircraft and airport equipment, locomotives, drilling rigs, and commercial marine vessels (CMV). For this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision, emissions inventories for non-road sources were developed for the following subcategories: non-road model categories, airports, locomotives, CMVs (applicable for certain counties in the HGB area only), and drilling rigs used in upstream oil and gas exploration activities. The airport subcategory includes estimates for emissions from the aircraft, auxiliary power units (APU), and ground support equipment (GSE) subcategories added together and presented as a total. The sections below describe the emissions estimates methodologies used for the non-road mobile source subcategories.

2.4.1 Non-road Model Categories Emissions Estimation Methodology

The MOVES3 model was EPA's latest mobile source emissions model available for estimating non-road source category emissions at the time of inventory development for this SIP revision. The MOVES4 model was not used in this SIP revision since there was insufficient time to switch to MOVES4 between proposal and adoption and since TCEQ had already invested significant resources to develop a non-road mobile source EI using MOVES3. As EPA stated in its notice of availability published in the *Federal Register* on September 12, 2023, "[...] state and local agencies that have already completed significant work on a SIP with a version of MOVES3 (e.g., attainment modeling has already been completed with MOVES3) may continue to rely on this earlier version of MOVES" (88 FR 62567, 62569). TCEQ used the most recent Texas-specific utility for the non-road mobile component of the MOVES3 model, called Texas Nonroad utility version 2.2 (TexN2.2), to calculate emissions from all non-road mobile source equipment and recreational vehicles, with the exception of airports, locomotives, CMVs, and drilling rigs used in upstream oil and gas exploration activities. Because emissions for airports, CMVs, and locomotives are not included in either the MOVES3 model or the TexN2.2 utility, the emissions for these categories were estimated using other EPA-approved methods and guidance as described in the sections below. Although emissions for drilling rigs are included in the MOVES3 model and TexN2.2 utility, alternate emissions estimates were developed for that source category to develop more accurate county-level inventories as described in Section

2.4.2: *Drilling Rig Diesel Engine Emissions Estimation Methodology*. The equipment populations for drilling rigs were set to zero in the TexN2.2 utility to avoid double counting emissions from these sources.

TCEQ has conducted equipment survey studies that focused on various equipment categories operating in different areas of Texas, including diesel construction equipment, liquid propane gas-powered forklifts, and agricultural equipment. The resulting survey data contributed to the updating of inputs to the TexN2.2 utility to estimate non-road emissions more accurately for the State of Texas instead of using the national default values in EPA's MOVES3 model.

The TexN2.2 utility was updated to be compatible with the MOVES3 model. In addition, enhancements were added to the utility to streamline the way TexN2.2 handles alternative equipment scrappage curves and generates county databases for submittal for the AERR and NEI, resulting in version TexN2.2. The non-road model category emissions included in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision were developed from a TCEQ-commissioned study using the TexN2.2 utility. More information regarding the development of these emissions is provided in the ERG report in Appendix 7: *Development of the Non-road Model RFP Emissions Inventories for the HGB Eight-County and DFW 10-County Ozone Nonattainment Areas*.

2.4.2 Drilling Rig Diesel Engine Emissions Estimation Methodology

Although emissions for drilling rig diesel engines used in upstream oil and gas exploration activities are included in the TexN2.2 utility, alternate emissions estimates were developed for these sources to develop more accurate county-level inventories. The equipment populations for drilling rigs were set to zero in the TexN2.2 utility to avoid duplicating emissions.

Due to significant growth in the oil and gas exploration and production industry, a 2015 TCEQ-commissioned survey of oil and gas exploration and production companies was used to develop updated drilling rig emissions characterization profiles. The uncontrolled and controlled drilling rig emissions characterization profiles from this study were combined with county-level drilling activity data obtained from RRC to develop the drilling rigs EI. The documentation of procedures used in developing the drilling rigs EI can be found in Appendix 8: *2014 Statewide Drilling Rig Emissions Inventory with Updated Trends Inventories*.

2.4.3 CMV and Locomotive Emissions Estimation Methodology

The CMV EI was developed from a TCEQ-commissioned study using EPA-accepted EI development methods. The CMV EI includes at-port and underway emissions activity data from Category 1, 2, and 3 CMVs by county for applicable counties in the HGB 2008 nonattainment area. Documentation of the methods and procedures used to develop the CMV EI can be found in Appendix 9: *2020 Texas CMV Emissions Inventory and 2011 through 2050 Trend Inventories*.

A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project to deepen and widen the Houston Ship Channel (Project 11), once complete, is expected to reduce NO_x emissions from ocean-going vessels due to improved traffic flow. The proposed SIP revision adjusted the CMV EI to account for anticipated NO_x emissions reductions resulting from the

completion of Project 11 by 2026 and stated that if information became available prior to adoption that indicated Project 11 would not be completed by 2026, then TCEQ would remove this adjustment for adoption. Comments were received on the proposed SIP revision that this project would be completed after the 2026 ozone season for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. In response to these comments, TCEQ removed the 3% CMV activity adjustment for the total 2026 NO_x emissions for all Category 3 vessels (ocean-going vessels) from the adopted SIP revision. As a result, HGB area non-road NO_x emissions 2026 values have been updated throughout the narrative and in Appendix 2. The HGB area's available excess NO_x emissions reductions decreased between proposal and adoption due to the CMV EI updates. As a result, the available 2026 NO_x emissions transportation conformity safety margin for the HGB area decreased between proposal and adoption. Additional details on the transportation conformity safety margin changes are in Section 5.2: *MVEBs for RFP Analysis Years*.

The locomotive EI was developed from a TCEQ-commissioned study using EPA-accepted EI development methods. The locomotive EI includes line haul and rail yard emissions activity data from all Class I and Class III (currently, there are no Class II operators in Texas) locomotive activity and emissions by rail segment. Documentation of methods and procedures used to develop the locomotive EI can be found in Appendix 10: *2020 Texas Statewide Locomotive and Rail Yard Emissions Inventory and 2011 through 2050 Trend Inventories*.

2.4.4 Airport Emissions Estimation Methodology

The airport EI was developed from a TCEQ-commissioned study using the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT). AEDT is the most recent FAA model for estimating airport emissions.

The airport emissions categories used for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision included aircraft (commercial air carriers, air taxis, general aviation, and military), APU, and GSE operations. Documentation of methodology and procedures used to develop the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas' airport emissions inventories can be found in Appendix 11: *2020 Texas Statewide Airport Emissions Inventory and 2011 through 2050 Trend Inventories*.

2.4.5 Updated 2011 Base Year Inventory

For certain non-road mobile source categories detailed below, the updated 2011 base year EI was developed from the 2020 periodic EI to provide consistency between emissions estimation approaches used for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision. Exceptions and specific details about non-road source category inventory development are included in the relevant section below.

The Texas Low Emission Diesel (TxLED) Program was implemented in 2002 to reduce NO_x emissions from diesel-powered motor vehicles and non-road equipment. TxLED regulations apply to all diesel fuel sold or supplied for use in motor vehicles and non-road equipment operating in 110 central and eastern Texas counties, including the

DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. Historically, TxLED NO_x emissions reductions have been calculated based upon an EPA 2001 memorandum.⁷

In February 2023, EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED.⁸ This new EPA guidance applies to analysis years 2021 and later, including the 2023 and 2026 analysis years in this RFP SIP revision.

Since the base year for this SIP revision is 2011, it is unaffected by the new TxLED emissions reductions guidance. For this SIP revision, the 2001 EPA TxLED guidance memo was used to develop the 2011 base year EIs for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

2.4.5.1 Updated 2011 Base Year Non-road Model Category Inventory

The 2011 base year EI used for all non-road mobile model-specific source categories was developed using TexN2.2 with updated county-specific input data, including 2011 meteorological input data, as detailed in Appendix 7.

2.4.5.2 Updated 2011 Base Year Drilling Rig Diesel Engines Inventory

The 2011 base year EI for drilling rig diesel engines used in upstream oil and gas exploration activities was developed using the results of a 2015 statewide EI improvement study combined with 2011 drilling activity data from RRC. The documentation of procedures used in developing the 2011 drilling rigs EI can be found in Appendix 8.

2.4.5.3 Updated 2011 Base Year CMV and Locomotive Inventory

The 2011 base year CMV emissions were taken from the 2011 trend EI developed as part of a TCEQ-commissioned study detailed in Appendix 9.

The 2011 base year locomotive emissions were taken from the 2011 trend EI developed as part of a TCEQ-commissioned study detailed in Appendix 10.

2.4.5.4 Updated 2011 Base Year Airport Inventory

The 2011 base year airport emissions were taken from the 2011 trend EI developed as part of a TCEQ-commissioned study detailed in Appendix 11.

2.4.6 Updated Uncontrolled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

The non-road model category uncontrolled emissions for each analysis year (2011 base year, 2023 analysis year, and 2026 attainment year) were calculated by removing all federal and state control measures from the TexN2.2 utility runs as detailed in Appendix 7.

The uncontrolled 2011 EI for drilling rigs was developed using 2011 drilling activity data and the uncontrolled factors from the ERG report found in Appendix 8. An uncontrolled 2023 and an uncontrolled 2026 EI for drilling rigs were developed using 2020 drilling activity data (the most recently available activity data) and the

⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-11/documents/tx-led-fuel-benefit-2001-09-27.pdf>

⁸ <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P1016IFV.pdf>

uncontrolled factors from the ERG report found in Appendix 8. Because future drilling activity is difficult to predict, the 2020 drilling activity data were held constant to the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year, since 2020 data were the most current available.

TCEQ calculated updated, uncontrolled 2023 and 2026 emissions from CMVs based on the information detailed in Appendix 9.

TCEQ calculated updated, uncontrolled 2023 and 2026 emissions from locomotives based on the information as detailed in Appendix 10.

TCEQ calculated updated, uncontrolled 2023 and 2026 emissions from airports based on the information as detailed in Appendix 11.

2.4.7 Updated Controlled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

The non-road model category controlled emissions for each analysis year (2011 base year, 2023 analysis year, and 2026 attainment year) were calculated by accounting for all federal and state control measures in the TexN2.2 utility runs as detailed in Appendix 7.

In February 2023, EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED.⁹ This new EPA guidance applies to analysis years 2021 and later, including the 2023 and 2026 analysis years in this RFP SIP revision. TCEQ is reviewing the new EPA guidance to understand how it impacts non-road emissions inventories in Texas. To be conservative, this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision set the 2023 and 2026 emissions reductions from TxLED to zero for both areas. For reference, the 2023 and 2026 TxLED emissions reductions calculated using the 2001 EPA guidance memo are provided in Section 4.1.1: *TxLED Reductions*.

Controlled 2023 and 2026 emissions for diesel drilling rigs were based on 2020 drilling activity data (the most recently available activity data) combined with the 2023 or 2026 year-specific controlled emission factors from the ERG report found in Appendix 8.

TCEQ calculated updated controlled 2023 and 2026 emissions from CMVs based on the information detailed in Appendix 9.

TCEQ calculated updated controlled 2023 and 2026 emissions from locomotives based on the information as detailed in Appendix 10.

TCEQ calculated updated controlled 2023 and 2026 emissions from airports based on the information as detailed in Appendix 11.

A summary of the non-road mobile source RFP inventories is presented in Tables 2-3 through 2-8.

⁹ <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P1016IFV.pdf>

2.5 ON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCES

The 2011, 2023, and 2026 on-road mobile source emissions inventories for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision were developed under contract by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) and the Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI) for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas, respectively. The data, methods, activity inputs, emissions factors, and results are documented in the NCTCOG and TTI reports provided in:

- Appendix 12: *Dallas-Fort Worth Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator 3 (MOVES3)-Based Reasonable Further Progress On-road Inventories and Control Strategy Reductions for 2011, 2023, and 2026;*
- Appendix 13: *Updated 2026 On-road EIs with RFG in all 10 Counties for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone Reasonable Further Progress (RFP); and*
- Appendix 14: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) 2008-Eight-Hour Ozone Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) On-Road Mobile Emissions Inventories.*

The inventories include the 10 DFW and eight HGB counties designated as nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. As required by the SIP requirements rule, the on-road inventories are based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) estimates and emission rates for an average summer work weekday. MOVES3, the latest major revision of EPA's mobile source emission model available at the time of inventory development, was used to estimate the summer weekday emission rates in units of grams per mile for NO_x and VOC. The MOVES4 model was not used in this SIP revision since there was insufficient time to switch to MOVES4 between proposal and adoption and since TCEQ had already invested significant resources to develop an on-road mobile source EI using MOVES3. As EPA stated in its notice of availability published in the Federal Register on September 12, 2023, "[...] state and local agencies that have already completed significant work on a SIP with a version of MOVES3 (e.g., attainment modeling has already been completed with MOVES3) may continue to rely on this earlier version of MOVES" (88 FR 62567, 62569). The roadway link-level VMT estimates were obtained from travel demand modeling for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area for each analysis year.

2.5.1 On-Road Emissions Inventory Development

On-road mobile emissions sources consist of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other motor vehicles traveling on public roadways. On-road mobile source ozone precursor emissions are usually categorized as combustion-related emissions or evaporative hydrocarbon emissions. Combustion-related emissions are estimated for vehicle engine exhaust. Evaporative hydrocarbon emissions are estimated for the fuel tank and other evaporative leak sources on the vehicle. To calculate emissions, both the rate of emissions per unit of activity (emission factors) and the number of units of activity must be determined.

Emission factors for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision were developed using EPA's mobile emissions factor model, MOVES3. The MOVES3 model may be run using national default information or the default information may be modified to simulate data specific to an area, such as the control programs, driving behavior, meteorological

conditions, and vehicle characteristics. Because modifications to the national default values influence the emission factors calculated by the MOVES3 model, to the extent that local values are available, parameters that are used reflect local conditions. The localized inputs used for the on-road mobile EI development include vehicle speeds for each roadway link, vehicle populations, vehicle hours idling, temperature, humidity, vehicle age distributions for each vehicle type, percentage of miles traveled for each vehicle type, type of inspection and maintenance (I/M) program, fuel control programs, and gasoline Reid vapor pressure controls.

To estimate on-road mobile source emissions, emission factors calculated by the MOVES3 model must be multiplied by the level of vehicle activity. On-road mobile source emissions factors are expressed in units of grams per mile, grams per vehicle (evaporative), and grams per hour (extended idle); therefore, the activity data required to complete the inventory calculation are VMT in units of miles per day, vehicle populations, truck hoteling activity, and source hours idling. The level of vehicle travel activity is developed using travel demand models (TDM) run by the Texas Department of Transportation or by the local metropolitan planning organizations. The TDMs are validated against a large number of ground counts, i.e., traffic passing over counters placed in various locations throughout a county or area. For SIP inventories, VMT estimates are calibrated against outputs from the federal Highway Performance Monitoring System, a model built from a different set of traffic counters. Vehicle populations by source type are derived from the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles' registration database and, as needed, national estimates for vehicle source type population.

In addition to the number of miles traveled on each roadway link, the speed on each roadway type or segment is also needed to complete an on-road EI. Roadway speeds, required inputs for the MOVES3 model, are calculated by using the activity volumes from the TDM and a post-processor speed model.

A summary of the on-road mobile source VMT used to develop the various NO_x and VOC emissions estimates for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area are presented in Table 2-1: *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Average Summer Weekday On-Road Mobile Source VMT (miles per day)*.

A summary of the on-road mobile source VMT used to develop the various NO_x and VOC emissions estimates for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area are presented in Table 2-2: *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Average Summer Weekday On-Road Mobile Source VMT (miles per day)*.

The 2011, 2023, and 2026 controlled and uncontrolled emissions inventories are summarized in Section 2.7: *Emissions Summary*.

For complete documentation of the development of the on-road mobile source emissions inventories for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area RFP demonstration, refer to Appendices 12 and 13, and for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area RFP demonstration, refer to Appendix 14. The complete set of input and output files are available upon request from TCEQ's Air Quality Division.

Table 2-1: DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Average Summer Weekday On-Road Mobile Source VMT (miles per day)

RFP Analysis Year	VMT ¹
2011	186,852,708
2023	234,338,498
2026	246,707,882

Note 1: For this RFP SIP revision, the same VMT is used for the uncontrolled and controlled scenarios.

Table 2-2: HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Average Summer Weekday On-Road Mobile Source VMT (miles per day)

RFP Analysis Year	VMT ¹
2011	145,516,066
2023	199,141,361
2026	208,706,310

Note 1: For this RFP SIP revision, the same VMT is used for the uncontrolled and controlled scenarios.

2.5.2 On-Road Mobile Updated 2011 Base Year Inventory

The 2011 base year EI for on-road mobile sources was updated using emission factors calculated using the MOVES3 model. Additional updates were made to incorporate the latest activity estimates from the DFW and HGB TDM 2011 networks. Only control strategies implemented prior to 2011 were included in the input to the EI development for the 2011 on-road mobile source base year emissions inventories. Those controls include: the pre-1990 FMVCP, the 1990 to 2011 FMVCP, reformulated gasoline (RFG), the East Texas Regional Low Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) Gasoline Program, federal ultra-low sulfur diesel, the vehicle I/M program, and on-road TxLED, where applicable. The activity levels used to calculate the EI reflect the 2011 roadway networks with 2011 VMT and speeds.

The TxLED Program was implemented in 2002 to reduce NO_x emissions from diesel-powered motor vehicles and non-road equipment. TxLED regulations apply to all diesel fuel sold or supplied for use in motor vehicles and non-road equipment operating in 110 central and eastern Texas counties, including the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. Historically, TxLED NO_x emissions reductions have been calculated based upon an EPA 2001 memorandum.¹⁰

In February 2023, EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED.¹¹ This new EPA guidance applies to analysis years 2021 and later, including the 2023 and 2026 analysis years in this RFP SIP revision.

Since the base year for this SIP revision is 2011, it is unaffected by the new TxLED emissions reductions guidance. For this SIP revision, the 2001 EPA TxLED guidance memo was used to develop the 2011 base year EIs for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

Summaries of the 2011 EIs are presented in Section 2.7. For complete documentation of the development of the EI and details on MOVES3 model inputs, refer to Appendix

¹⁰ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-11/documents/tx-led-fuel-benefit-2001-09-27.pdf>

¹¹ <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockkey=P10161FV.pdf>

12 for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and Appendix 14 for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

2.5.3 On-Road Mobile Updated Adjusted Base Year Inventories

The on-road ABY emissions inventories are not required for this DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision. See Section 2.1.4: *Updated Adjusted Base Year Inventories* for additional information.

2.5.4 On-Road Mobile Updated Uncontrolled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

The uncontrolled on-road mobile emissions inventories for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year were developed using emission factors that reflect only control strategies implemented prior to 2011. Those controls include pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, and the 1992 RVP control. MOVES3 was used to develop the emissions inventories for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision. The activity levels were updated to include the latest output from the DFW and HGB TDMs. The activity levels used to calculate the EI reflect the attainment roadway network, with attainment year VMT and speeds. A summary of the 2023 and 2026 EIs are presented in Section 2.7. For complete documentation of the development of the EI and details on MOVES3 model inputs, refer to Appendix 12 for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and Appendix 14 for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

2.5.5 On-Road Mobile Updated Controlled Analysis and Attainment Year Inventories

The controlled on-road mobile emissions inventories for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year were developed using emission factors that include the effects of pre-1990 control strategies, the effects of all control strategies between 1990 and 2011, and the effects of all control strategies from 2011 through the 2023 and 2026 analysis years. The effects of the post-1990 control strategies between 2011 and the 2023 and 2026 analysis years are creditable reductions used to demonstrate compliance with RFP requirements. The pre- and post-1990 controls include pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, RFG, the East Texas Regional Low RVP Gasoline Program, federal ultra-low sulfur diesel, and the vehicle I/M program. Control strategies used to demonstrate RFP for DFW and HGB are documented in Chapter 4: *Control Measures to Achieve Target Levels*. Details of the on-road control strategies are documented in Appendices 12 and 13 for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and Appendix 14 for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

In February 2023, EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED.¹² This new EPA guidance applies to analysis years 2021 and later, including the 2023 and 2026 analysis years in this RFP SIP revision.

TCEQ is reviewing the new EPA guidance to understand how it impacts on-road emissions inventories in Texas. To be conservative, this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision set the 2023 and 2026 emissions reductions from TxLED to zero for both areas. For

¹² <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P1016IFV.pdf>

reference, the 2023 and 2026 TxLED emissions reductions calculated using the 2001 EPA guidance memo are provided in Section 4.1.1.

The activity levels used to calculate the attainment year emissions inventories reflect the 2023 or 2026 roadway network with 2023 or 2026 VMT and speeds. A summary of the 2023 and 2026 EIs are presented in Section 2.7. For complete documentation of the development of the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area emissions inventories and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area EIs and details on MOVES3 model inputs, refer to Appendices 12 and 13 for DFW and Appendix 14 for HGB.

Quantification of specific control reductions is documented in Chapter 4 with details for on-road control reductions presented in Appendices 12 and 13 for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and Appendix 14 for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. Motor vehicle emissions budget calculations for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year are documented in Chapter 5: *Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets*.

2.6 BIOGENIC SOURCES

Biogenic sources include VOC emissions from crops, lawn grass, and trees as well as small amounts of NO_x from soils and other sources. Previously, under the Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (June 2002) and earlier emissions reporting rules, biogenic sources were required to be reported along with point, nonpoint, on-road mobile, and non-road mobile sources. Beginning with the AERR rule (December 2008), the emissions required to be reported to EPA no longer include emissions from biogenic sources. Therefore, as of the 2011 reporting year, TCEQ's comprehensive triennial EI no longer includes emissions from biogenic sources. Biogenic inventories may still be developed for air quality modeling purposes, as necessary.

2.7 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Uncontrolled and controlled 2011 base year NO_x and VOC emissions for each RFP source category are summarized in Tables 2-3 and 2-6.

For the 2023 analysis year, the uncontrolled and controlled NO_x and VOC emissions for each RFP source category and analysis year are summarized in Tables 2-4 and 2-7.

For the 2026 attainment year, the uncontrolled and controlled NO_x and VOC emissions for each RFP source category and analysis year are summarized in Tables 2-5 and 2-8.

Between 1990 and 2011, substantial emissions reductions have occurred in all EI source categories (stationary sources as well as mobile sources) due to regulations implemented at the federal, state, and local levels and innovative programs implemented by TCEQ. As noted in Section 2.1, the 2011 EI for stationary sources includes all controls and associated reductions implemented by the end of the 2011 base year. No additional stationary source controls are quantified for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision; therefore, the 2011 controlled stationary source EI is equivalent to the 2011 existing controlled stationary source EI.

Similarly, the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year inventories reflect: 1) all controls and associated reductions implemented by the end of the projection base EI

year and 2) growth from the projection base EI. Where there is no difference between the uncontrolled and controlled emissions for the base year or the attainment year, there were no controls quantified for the projected source inventories.

The DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area includes the nine DFW counties previously designated nonattainment under the one-hour and/or the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties. Wise County is the only county in the DFW 10-county area designated as nonattainment under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS but not previously designated as nonattainment under a prior ozone NAAQS (i.e., one-hour or 1997). The timing of Wise County's designation impacts certain RFP requirements and therefore Wise County is grouped separately, when appropriate, in Appendix 1.

Table 2-3: 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2011 Base Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source ¹	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO _x	Controlled NO _x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	180.27	104.92	182.82	65.37
On-Road Mobile Sources	252.23 ²	252.23	106.99 ²	106.99
Area Sources	50.98	50.98	291.31	291.31
Point Sources	39.95	39.95	29.89	29.89
Total of All Sources	523.43	448.08	611.01	493.56

Note 1: The 10-county DFW area includes all 10 counties designated nonattainment under the 2008 NAAQS: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties.

Note 2: The DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2011 reflect controls in place up to 2011, no post-2011 controls included.

Table 2-4: 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2023 Analysis Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source ¹	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO _x	Controlled NO _x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	196.44	61.99	233.25	49.81
On-Road Mobile Sources	107.08 ²	79.56	54.10 ²	41.62
Area Sources	37.51	37.51	301.57	301.57
Point Sources	33.46	33.46	21.18	21.18
Total of All Sources	374.49	212.52	610.10	414.18

Note 1: The 10-county DFW area includes all 10 counties designated nonattainment under the 2008 NAAQS: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties.

Note 2: The DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2023 reflect pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, and the 1992 RVP control.

Table 2-5: 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2026 Attainment Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source ¹	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO _x	Controlled NO _x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	206.26	60.08	246.45	51.56
On-Road Mobile Sources	86.09 ²	66.72	46.46 ²	35.39
Area Sources	36.22	36.22	296.25	296.25
Point Sources	33.46	33.46	21.18	21.18
Total of All Sources	362.03	196.48	610.34	404.38

Note 1: The 10-county DFW Area includes all 10 counties designated nonattainment under the 2008 NAAQS: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties.

Note 2: The DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2026 reflect pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, and the 1992 RVP control.

Table 2-6: Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2011 Base Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO _x	Controlled NO _x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	227.92	162.81	161.65	60.98
On-Road Mobile Sources	179.34 ¹	179.34	84.12 ¹	84.12
Area Sources	21.14	21.14	308.52	308.52
Point Sources	108.33	108.33	95.97	95.97
Total of All Sources	536.73	471.62	650.26	549.59

Note 1: The HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2011 reflect controls in place up to 2011, no post-2011 controls included.

Table 2-7: Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2023 Analysis Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO _x	Controlled NO _x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	298.67	117.01	209.75	45.62
On-Road Mobile Sources	82.87 ¹	61.55	45.03 ¹	33.85
Area Sources	33.87	33.87	311.04	311.04
Point Sources	105.53	105.53	79.17	79.17
Total of All Sources	520.94	317.96	644.99	469.68

Note 1: The HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2023 reflect pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, and the 1992 RVP control.

Table 2-8: Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Summary of the 2026 Attainment Year Average Summer Weekday NO_x and VOC Emissions (tons per day)

Emissions Inventory Source	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled NO_x	Controlled NO_x	Uncontrolled or Existing Controlled VOC	Controlled VOC
Non-Road Mobile Sources	314.78	107.40	221.27	47.09
On-Road Mobile Sources	66.47 ¹	50.93	38.70 ¹	28.98
Area Sources	34.40	34.40	317.47	317.47
Point Sources	105.53	105.53	79.17	79.17
Total of All Sources	521.18	298.26	656.61	472.71

Note 1: The HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area uncontrolled on-road EI values for 2026 reflect pre-1990 FMVCP, post-1990 FMVCP, and the 1992 RVP control.

CHAPTER 3: PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING TARGET EMISSIONS LEVELS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 General RFP Requirements

This chapter describes how the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW), and the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) reasonable further progress (RFP) demonstrations are calculated, documents the RFP calculations, and provides a summary of the RFP demonstrations for all RFP analysis years. The attainment date for the DFW and HGB severe nonattainment areas is July 20, 2027, with an attainment year of 2026 (87 *Federal Register* (FR) 60926).

For this DFW-HGB RFP state implementation plan (SIP) revision, a base year of 2011 was used to harmonize the RFP base year with the triennial reporting requirement of the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR) rule and for consistency with the previous 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) Emissions Inventory (EI) SIP Revision for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment areas. The required emissions reductions for RFP, as detailed below, are calculated as a percentage of the 2011 base year EI and must occur no later than the required timeframe.

The RFP requirements for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision are to demonstrate:

- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026, for the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area;
- an 18% emissions reduction for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2026, for the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area; and
- RFP contingency plans for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas in case of failure to demonstrate progress for a milestone (analysis) year or attainment year, calculated as a 3% emissions reduction of the base year inventory.

For RFP and contingency analyses, the requirement to calculate and account for the non-creditable emissions reductions due to pre-1990 Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (FMVCP) reductions was removed under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* (2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule), published on March 6, 2015 (80 FR 12264). The RFP analyses presented in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision does not include any of the RFP elements or non-creditable effects related to the pre-1990 FMVCP.

3.1.2 Fifteen Percent Emissions Reduction Requirement

The 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule requires states with severe nonattainment areas to submit an RFP plan with a 15% emissions reduction for the first six years following the RFP base year. In accordance with the 2008 ozone standard SIP requirements rule, if a state chooses 2011 as a base year for a severe area designated nonattainment in 2012, the 15% reduction requirement covers the period from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2017.

The first 15% RFP reduction achieved by an area under its initial ozone nonattainment designation is required to be from volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions. In subsequent RFP demonstrations, if an area has demonstrated that nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are effective at reducing ozone, the 15% reduction requirement can be fulfilled with a combination of NO_x and VOC emission reductions.

EPA previously approved demonstrations of the 15% VOC-only reduction requirements for all counties within the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas, as noted in Table 3-1: *EPA Approval of 15% VOC-Only RFP SIP Revision for DFW and HGB Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Areas*. Since all counties in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas have satisfied the 15% VOC-only requirement this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision uses a combination of NO_x and VOC emissions reductions to demonstrate the 15% requirement between 2012 and the 2017 analysis year.

Table 3-1: EPA Approval of 15% VOC-Only RFP SIP Revision for DFW and HGB Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Areas

Area	County or Counties	Ozone NAAQS	Publication Date of EPA Approval	Federal Register Notice Citation
DFW	Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant	One-hour	April 12, 2005	70 FR 18993
DFW	Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, and Rockwall	1997 eight-hour	October 7, 2008	73 FR 58475
DFW	Wise	2008 eight-hour	December 7, 2016	81 FR 88124
HGB	Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller	One-hour	November 14, 2001	66 FR 57160

3.1.3 Additional Emissions Reduction Requirements

To demonstrate RFP for the DFW and HGB serious ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, an additional 9% emissions reduction was required for the three-year period from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2020. A combination of NO_x and VOC emissions reductions were used to achieve the 9% reduction requirements.¹³ EPA previously approved the 9% emissions reductions for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment areas as summarized in Table 3-2: *EPA Approval of 9% NO_x and/or VOC Emissions Reductions between 2018 and 2020*.

¹³ NO_x may be substituted for VOC under conditions defined in EPA's December 1993 [NO_x Substitution Guidance](https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/aqmguid/collection/cp2_old/19931201_oaqps_nox_substitution_guidance.pdf) (https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/aqmguid/collection/cp2_old/19931201_oaqps_nox_substitution_guidance.pdf).

Table 3-2: EPA Approval of 9% NO_x and/or VOC Emissions Reductions between 2018 and 2020

Area	Counties	Ozone NAAQS	Publication Date of EPA Approval	<i>Federal Register</i> Notice Citation
DFW	Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise	2008 eight-hour	April 24, 2023	88 FR 24693
HGB	Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller	2008 eight-hour	May 10, 2021	86 FR 24717

To demonstrate RFP for the DFW and HGB severe ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, an additional 18% emissions reduction is required for the six-year period from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2026. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision, uses a combination of NO_x and VOC emissions reductions to achieve the 18% reduction requirements.

3.1.4 Contingency Demonstration

Contingency measures are control requirements that would take effect and result in emissions reductions if an area fails to attain a NAAQS by the applicable attainment date or fails to demonstrate RFP. This SIP revision contains a contingency plan for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas, as required by FCAA, §172(c)(9). For each area’s plan, the contingency measures include a 3% reduction for a milestone (analysis) year and for the attainment year. A combination of NO_x and VOC emissions reductions may be used to achieve the 3% contingency reduction requirements. The amount of contingency emissions reductions required is based on 3% of the 2011 RFP base year emissions of NO_x and VOC.

EPA has interpreted recent court decisions to have invalidated key aspects of EPA’s historical approach to implementing the contingency measure requirement. EPA had historically accepted the use of surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented control measures to fulfill the contingency measure requirements. However, EPA’s new draft guidance on contingency measures, published in the *Federal Register* for public comment on March 23, 2023, indicates that contingency measures must be conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) based on the recent court rulings (88 FR 17571). The draft guidance also establishes an entirely new scheme for determining the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

The contingency measures in the concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI) are conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) which follow EPA’s interpretation of recent court decisions. These measures do not rely on the historical approach of using surplus emissions reductions

to fulfill the contingency measure requirements. Since EPA had not issued final guidance to states regarding the amount of required reductions from contingency measures at the time this SIP revision was developed, this SIP revision relies on the historically approved approach (3% of the base year emissions) to determine the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

Contingency measure reductions for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas would be achieved through reductions in VOC emissions. The contingency plan consists of reductions from six source categories: degreasers, industrial maintenance coatings, industrial cleaning solvents, emulsified asphalt paving, traffic markings coatings, and industrial adhesives. These contingency measures are discussed in further detail in Section 4.7: *Contingency Measures*.

Summaries of the contingency plans and measures are provided in Section 4.7.

- Table 4-9: *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted*; and
- Table 4-11: *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted*.

3.1.5 RFP Demonstration Method

Required severe nonattainment area RFP demonstration elements for the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area include:

- the 2011 base year emissions;
- 2023 and 2026 target levels;
- 2023 and 2026 projected emissions, with growth; and
- individually quantified emissions reductions from control measures for 2023 and 2026.

Progress toward the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year emissions reductions requirements is demonstrated using EPA methodologies to calculate the elements of the RFP demonstration and complete the RFP analyses. First, the emissions inventories and control reductions are developed for each analysis year. Second, the target level of emissions is calculated for each analysis year. Third, the RFP control measure reductions for each analysis year are subtracted from the uncontrolled or existing controlled EI for the corresponding analysis year. The difference includes growth from the base year to the selected analysis year. When the combined uncontrolled projected inventory minus the RFP controls is less than or equal to the target level of emissions for NO_x and/or VOC, the RFP requirement has been met.

Summaries of the RFP demonstrations are provided in:

- Table 3-7: *Summary of the 2023 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*;
- Table 3-8: *Summary of the 2026 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*;
- Table 3-9: *Summary of the 2023 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*; and

- Table 3-10: *Summary of the 2026 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day).*

Details on how the RFP demonstration is calculated are located in Appendix 1: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet* and Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet.*

3.2 TARGET LEVEL METHODOLOGY

EPA guidance specifies the method that should be used to calculate the maximum amount of emissions a nonattainment area can emit for each RFP analysis year. Those RFP target levels of emissions are calculated using a three-step process, which is used for this DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision.

1. Determine the 2011 RFP base year EI.
2. Calculate the required 15% and 18% emissions reduction amounts between 2011 and 2023 and an additional 9% reduction between 2011 and 2026.
3. Calculate the 2023 and 2026 emissions target levels for NO_x and VOC.

These steps are explained in Section 3.3: *Calculation of Target Emissions Levels.*

3.3 CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS LEVELS

The three-step process described above for target calculations for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year are presented in:

- Table 3-3: *Calculation Process for 2023 DFW RFP Target Levels;*
- Table 3-4: *Calculation Process for 2026 DFW RFP Target Levels;*
- Table 3-5: *Calculation Process for 2023 HGB RFP Target Levels;* and
- Table 3-6: *Calculation Process for 2026 HGB RFP Target Levels.*

The 2023 DFW and HGB attainment year VOC and NO_x target levels are found in Line 15 of Table 3-3 and Line 8 of Table 3-5.

The 2026 DFW and HGB attainment year VOC and NO_x target levels are found in Line 17 of Table 3-4 and Line 9 of Table 3-6. In these tables, NO_x and VOC target levels are expressed in tons per day (tpd) unless a percent reduction (%) is specified.

Table 3-3: Calculation Process for 2023 DFW RFP Target Levels

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd or %)
Line 1	2011 base year (BY) emissions inventory for one DFW newly designated county	33.24	33.97
Line 2	15% VOC to meet 15% VOC reduction requirement for 2012 through 2017 for newly designated county	N/A	15.00
Line 3	Percent of NO _x (PN) and VOC (PV) to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020 for newly designated county, (PN + PV = 9)	5.00	4.00

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd or %)
Line 4	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023 for newly designated county	4.50	4.50
Line 5	Total PN and PV to meet 2023 reduction requirement for newly designated county (Line 2 + Line 3 + Line 4)	9.50	23.50
Line 6	Calculate the 33% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2023 for newly designated county (Line 1 multiplied by Line 5)	3.16	7.99
Line 7	Calculate the 2023 target level of emissions for newly designated county (Line 1 minus Line 6)	30.08	25.98
Line 8	2011 BY emissions inventory for nine DFW previously designated counties	414.84	459.59
Line 9	PN and PV to meet 15% reduction requirement for 2012 through 2017 for nine previously designated counties	10.00	5.00
Line 10	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020 for nine previously designated counties	5.00	4.00
Line 11	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023 for nine previously designated counties	4.50	4.50
Line 12	Total PN and PV to meet 2023 reduction requirement for nine previously designated counties (Line 9 + Line 10 + Line 11)	19.50	13.50
Line 13	Calculate the 33% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2023 for nine previously designated counties (Line 8 multiplied by Line 12)	80.89	62.04
Line 14	Calculate the 2023 target level of emissions for nine previously designated counties (Line 8 minus Line 13)	333.95	397.55
Line 15	Calculate the 2023 target level of emissions for all ten DFW counties (Line 7 plus Line 14)	364.03	423.53

Table 3-4: Calculation Process for 2026 DFW RFP Target Levels

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd or %)
Line 1	2011 base year (BY) emissions inventory for one DFW newly designated county	33.24	33.97
Line 2	15% VOC to meet 15% VOC reduction requirement for 2012 through 2017 for newly designated county	N/A	15.00
Line 3	Percent of NO _x (PN) and VOC (PV) to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020 for newly designated county, (PN + PV = 9)	5.00	4.00
Line 4	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023 for newly designated county	4.50	4.50
Line 5	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2024 through 2026 for newly designated county	7.00	2.00
Line 6	Total PN and PV to meet 2026 reduction requirement for newly designated county (Line 2 + Line 3 + Line 4 + Line 5)	16.50	25.50
Line 7	Calculate the 42% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2026 for newly designated county (Line 1 multiplied by Line 6)	5.49	8.67

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd or %)
Line 8	Calculate the 2026 target level of emissions for newly designated county (Line 1 minus Line 7)	27.75	25.30
Line 9	2011 BY emissions inventory for nine DFW previously designated counties	414.84	459.59
Line 10	PN and PV to meet 15% reduction requirement for 2012 through 2017 for nine previously designated counties	10.00	5.00
Line 11	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020 for nine previously designated counties	5.00	4.00
Line 12	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023 for nine previously designated counties	4.50	4.50
Line 13	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2024 through 2026 for nine previously designated counties	7.00	2.00
Line 14	Total PN and PV to meet 2026 reduction requirement for nine previously designated counties (Line 10 + Line 11 + Line 12 + Line 13)	26.50	15.50
Line 15	Calculate the 42% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2026 for nine previously designated counties (Line 8 multiplied by Line 12)	109.93	71.23
Line 16	Calculate the 2026 target level of emissions for nine previously designated counties (Line 9 minus Line 15)	304.91	388.36
Line 17	Calculate the 2026 target level of emissions for all ten DFW counties (Line 8 plus Line 16)	332.66	413.66

Table 3-5: Calculation Process for 2023 HGB RFP Target Levels

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd or %)
Line 1	2011 base year (BY) emissions inventory	471.62	549.59
Line 2	Percent of NO _x (PN) and VOC (PV) to meet 15% reduction requirement from 2012 through 2017	11.00	4.00
Line 3	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020	7.00	2.00
Line 4	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023	6.00	3.00
Line 5	Total percent of NO _x and VOC to meet 2023 reduction requirement (Line 2 + Line 3 + Line 4)	24.00	9.00
Line 6	Calculate the 33% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2023 (Line 1 multiplied by Line 5)	113.19	49.46
Line 7	Calculate the 2023 target level of emissions	358.43	500.13

Table 3-6: Calculation Process for the 2026 HGB RFP Target Levels

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd of %)
Line 1	2011 base year (BY) emissions inventory	471.62	549.59
Line 2	Percent of NO _x (PN) and VOC (PV) to meet 15% reduction requirement from 2012 through 2017	11.00	4.00
Line 3	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2018 through 2020	7.00	2.00

Line	Description	NO _x (tpd or %)	VOC (tpd of %)
Line 4	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2021 through 2023	6.00	3.00
Line 5	PN and PV to meet 9% reduction requirement for 2024 through 2026	5.50	3.50
Line 6	Total percent of NO _x and VOC to meet 2026 reduction requirement (Line 2 + Line 3 + Line 4 + Line 5)	29.50	12.50
Line 7	Calculate the 42% NO _x and VOC reduction requirement between 2011 and 2026 (Line 1 multiplied by Line 6)	139.13	68.70
Line 8	Calculate the 2026 target level of emissions	332.49	480.89

3.4 GROWTH

This DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision must account for any growth in emissions between the RFP base year (2011) and the analysis year (2023) and attainment year (2026). For future analysis years, the uncontrolled (for mobile sources) or existing controlled (for stationary sources) NO_x and VOC emissions inventories are developed by applying the appropriate projection methodologies to the most recent EI estimates, emissions factors, and/or to activity-level estimates. The resulting emissions inventories include any growth between 2011 and 2023 and 2026.

The projection methodology for the uncontrolled or existing controlled RFP EI excludes changes in the emissions factor due to control strategies so that the projections represent the total growth in emissions. When the creditable RFP control reductions are subtracted from uncontrolled or existing controlled projected emissions inventories that include growth, the result will be the forecasted controlled RFP emissions.

The controlled RFP emissions are compared to the target emissions levels to determine if a nonattainment area successfully demonstrates RFP, thereby meeting RFP requirements. The method for accounting for growth is based on EPA guidance for performing RFP calculations.¹⁴ The development of the uncontrolled or existing controlled projected EI is documented in Chapter 2: *Emissions Inventories*. The development of the projected control reductions is documented in Chapter 4: *Control Measures to Achieve Target Levels*.

3.5 RFP DEMONSTRATION

EPA’s final 2008 ozone standard SIP requirements rule requires the RFP demonstration to show ozone precursor (NO_x and VOC) emissions reductions that will reduce controlled RFP analysis year emissions to values equal to or less than the emissions target values. To demonstrate RFP, the creditable RFP control reductions are subtracted from the uncontrolled or existing controlled forecast EI for each RFP analysis year.

¹⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Final Rule,” *Federal Register* (70 FR 71631), November 29, 2005.

For this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision, the RFP requirement is met if the 2023 controlled RFP EI forecast is less than the 2023 target level of emissions and the 2026 controlled RFP EI forecast is less than the 2026 target level of emissions.

Section 3.5.1 *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Demonstration*, and Section 3.5.2 *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Demonstration* provide the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas' RFP demonstrations for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision.

3.5.1 DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Demonstration

The RFP demonstration calculations were completed for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year. Summaries of the 2023 and 2026 DFW RFP demonstrations are provided in Table 3-7 and 3-8. As concluded in the final row of each table, the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area demonstrates the required RFP emission reductions for 2023 and 2026. All RFP calculations, including the required reductions and the target emissions levels, are calculated and shown in Appendix 1. Details of the emissions reductions used to calculate the creditable RFP control reductions for 2023 and 2026 are documented in Chapter 4 and summarized in:

- Table 4-1: *Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day)* and
- Table 4-2: *Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day)*.

Table 3-7: Summary of the 2023 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)

Line	Description	NO _x	VOC
Line 1	Uncontrolled or existing controlled 10-county DFW 2023 emissions forecast with growth	374.49	610.10
Line 2	Creditable 10-county DFW RFP control reductions between 2011 and 2023	161.68	195.86
Line 3	Controlled 10-county DFW 2023 RFP emissions forecast (Line 1 minus Line 2)	212.81	414.24
Line 4	Amount of substituted NO _x reductions (see Sheet 3 of Appendix 1)	0.00	0.00
Line 5	Controlled 10-county DFW 2023 RFP forecast accounting for NO _x substitution (Line 3 plus Line 4)	212.81	414.24
Line 6	10-county DFW 2023 RFP target level of emissions	364.03	423.53
Line 7	Excess (+) / Shortfall (-) (Line 6 minus Line 5)	151.22	9.29
Line 8	Is controlled RFP EI less than target level of emissions?	Yes	Yes

Table 3-8: Summary of the 2026 DFW RFP Demonstration (tons per day)

Line	Description	NO _x	VOC
Line 1	Uncontrolled or existing controlled 10-county DFW 2026 emissions forecast with growth	362.03	610.34

Line	Description	NO _x	VOC
Line 2	Creditable 10-county DFW RFP control reductions between 2011 and 2023	161.68	195.86
Line 3	Creditable 10-county DFW RFP control reductions between 2023 and 2026	3.52	10.02
Line 4	Controlled 10-county DFW 2026 RFP emissions forecast (Line 1 minus Line 2 minus Line 3)	196.83	404.46
Line 5	Amount of substituted NO _x reductions (see Sheet 5 of Appendix 1)	0.00	0.00
Line 6	Controlled 10-county DFW 2026 RFP forecast accounting for NO _x substitution (Line 4 plus Line 5)	196.83	404.46
Line 7	10-county DFW 2026 RFP target level of emissions	332.66	413.66
Line 8	Excess (+) / Shortfall (-) (Line 7 minus Line 6)	135.83	9.20
Line 9	Is controlled RFP EI less than target level of emissions?	Yes	Yes

3.5.2 HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP Demonstration

The RFP demonstration calculations were completed for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year. Summaries of the 2023 and 2026 HGB RFP demonstrations are provided in Table 3-9 and 3-10. As concluded in the final row of each table, the eight-county HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area demonstrates the required RFP emission reductions for 2023 and 2026. All RFP calculations, including the required reductions and the target emissions levels, are calculated and shown in Appendix 2. Details of the emissions reductions used to calculate the creditable RFP control reductions for 2026 are documented in Chapter 4 and summarized in:

- Table 4-3: *Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day)* and
- Table 4-4: *Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day)*.

Table 3-9: Summary of the 2023 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day)

Line	Description	NO _x	VOC
Line 1	Uncontrolled or existing controlled eight-county HGB 2023 emissions forecast with growth	520.94	644.99
Line 2	Creditable eight-county HGB RFP control reductions between 2011 and 2023	202.93	175.30
Line 3	Controlled eight-county HGB 2023 RFP emissions forecast (Line 1 minus Line 2)	318.01	469.69
Line 4	Amount of substituted NO _x reductions (see Sheet 3 of Appendix 2)	0.00	0.00
Line 5	Controlled eight-county HGB 2023 RFP forecast accounting for NO _x substitution (Line 3 plus Line 4)	318.01	469.69
Line 6	Eight-county HGB 2023 RFP target level of emissions	358.43	500.13
Line 7	Excess (+) / Shortfall (-) (Line 6 minus Line 5)	40.42	30.44
Line 8	Is controlled RFP EI less than target level of emissions?	Yes	Yes

Table 3-10: Summary of the 2026 HGB RFP Demonstration (tons per day)

Line	Description	NO_x	VOC
Line 1	Uncontrolled or existing controlled eight-county HGB 2026 emissions forecast with growth	521.18	656.61
Line 2	Creditable eight-county HGB RFP control reductions between 2011 and 2023	202.93	175.30
Line 3	Creditable eight-county HGB RFP control reductions between 2023 and 2026	19.92	8.61
Line 4	Controlled eight-county HGB 2026 RFP emissions forecast (Line 1 minus Line 2 minus Line 3)	298.33	472.70
Line 5	Amount of substituted NO _x reductions (see Sheet 6 of Appendix 2)	0.00	0.00
Line 6	Controlled eight-county HGB 2026 RFP forecast accounting for NO _x substitution (Line 4 plus Line 5)	298.33	472.70
Line 7	Eight-county HGB 2026 RFP target level of emissions	332.49	480.89
Line 8	Excess (+) / Shortfall (-) (Line 7 minus Line 6)	34.16	8.19
Line 9	Is controlled RFP EI less than target level of emissions?	Yes	Yes

CHAPTER 4: CONTROL MEASURES TO ACHIEVE TARGET LEVELS

4.1 OVERVIEW OF CONTROL MEASURES

Appendix 1: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet* and Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet* include a list of control strategies for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year to achieve the emissions reductions in nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) used to demonstrate RFP for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) 2008 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) nonattainment area (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Tarrant, Rockwall, and Wise Counties) and the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties). Summaries of the control strategy lists, and corresponding emissions reductions are provided in:

- Table 4-1: *Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day);*
- Table 4-2: *Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day);*
- Table 4-3: *Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day);* and
- Table 4-4: *Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day).*

The projected emissions reductions reflect the identified federal and state emissions controls. All state control measures are codified in regulations for the State of Texas. Control measures used for RFP do not include all emissions reduction programs and requirements for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

Table 4-1: Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Chapter 117 NO _x controls ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Chapter 115 storage tank rule ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Coating / printing rules ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Portable fuel containers ¹	Area	0.00	0.00

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO_x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Chapter 117 NO _x area source engine controls ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (FMVCP) ²	On-road	0.00	0.00
Reformulated Gasoline (RFG)/East Texas Regional Low Reid vapor pressure (RVP)/Low Sulfur Gasoline/Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel ³	On-road	25.19	7.46
Inspection and maintenance (I/M)	On-road	2.34	5.02
On-road Texas Low Emission Diesel (TxLED) ⁴	On-road	0.00	0.00
Tier I and II locomotive NO _x standards	Non-road	0.70	0.00
Small non-road spark ignition (SI) engines (Phase I) ⁵	Non-road	-7.40	61.51
Heavy duty non-road engines	Non-road	0.93	3.56
Tiers 2 and 3 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	3.57	0.66
Small non-road SI engines (Phase II)	Non-road	5.30	57.82
Large non-road SI and recreational marine	Non-road	50.40	17.75
Non-road TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Non-road RFG ⁵	Non-road	-0.01	0.86
Tier 4 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	74.37	15.32
Diesel recreational marine	Non-road	0.01	0.00
Small SI (Phase III)	Non-road	5.06	25.68
Drilling rigs: federal engine standards	Non-road	1.22	0.22
Drilling rigs: TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Locomotive: TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Sum of reductions from projected uncontrolled or existing controlled emissions	N/A	161.68	195.86

Note 1: These rules had compliance deadlines before 2011 in the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. The 2011 base year emissions inventory (EI) includes the effect of the control. No additional emissions reductions beyond 2011 are claimed.

Note 2: On-road emissions inventories developed using MOVES3 include FMVCP emissions reductions; however, MOVES3 does not include an option for quantifying FMVCP reductions separately from the overall emissions inventory. For continuity with previous state implementation plan (SIP) revisions, FMVCP is still included as a control strategy, but the reductions are set to zero.

Note 3: In 2023, the 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area includes counties with federal RFG and counties with Texas Regional Low RVP. The four counties with federal RFG are: Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant. The six counties with Texas Regional Low RVP are: Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Wise. Federal RFG will be implemented in all ten counties starting in 2026.

Note 4: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED during development of this SIP revision. To be conservative, this SIP revision did not include emissions reductions from TxLED.

Note 5: The small SI Phase 1 rule is shown to provide a substantial reduction in VOC emissions. A slight increase in NO_x emissions (small negative NO_x emissions delta) is due to the engine modifications required to meet the VOC and carbon monoxide (CO) standards of the Small SI Phase 1. There can also be small negative NO_x emissions deltas associated with the non-road RFG control strategy due to the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) model's fuel effects on NO_x for RFG versus conventional gasoline formulations.

Table 4-2: Summary of DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Chapter 117 NO _x controls ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Chapter 115 storage tank rule ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Coating / printing rules ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Portable fuel containers ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
Chapter 117 NO _x area source engine controls ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
FMVCP ²	On-road	0.00	0.00
RFG/East Texas Regional Low RVP/Low Sulfur Gasoline/Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel ³	On-road	17.61	6.06
I/M	On-road	1.76	5.01
On-road TxLED ⁴	On-road	0.00	0.00
Tier I and II locomotive NO _x standards	Non-road	0.70	0.00
Small non-road spark ignition (SI) engines (Phase I) ⁵	Non-road	-7.84	65.10
Heavy duty non-road engines	Non-road	0.50	3.54
Tiers 2 and 3 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	2.82	0.50
Small non-road SI engines (Phase II)	Non-road	5.61	60.92
Large non-road SI and recreational marine	Non-road	57.18	19.94

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Non-road TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Non-road RFG ⁵	Non-road	-0.01	0.90
Tier 4 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	80.25	16.34
Diesel recreational marine	Non-road	0.01	0.00
Small SI (Phase III)	Non-road	5.39	27.31
Drilling rigs: federal engine standards	Non-road	1.22	0.26
Drilling rigs: TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Locomotive: TxLED ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Sum of reductions from projected uncontrolled or existing controlled emissions	N/A	165.20	205.88

Note 1: These rules had compliance deadlines before 2011 in the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. The 2011 base year EI includes the effect of the control. No additional emissions reductions beyond 2011 are claimed.

Note 2: On-road emissions inventories developed using MOVES3 include FMVCP emissions reductions; however, MOVES3 does not include an option for quantifying FMVCP reductions separately from the overall emissions inventory. For continuity with previous SIP revisions, FMVCP is still included as a control strategy, but the reductions are set to zero.

Note 3: The 10-county DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area includes counties with federal RFG and counties with Texas Regional Low RVP. The four counties with federal RFG are: Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant. The six counties with Texas Regional Low RVP are: Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Wise. The East Texas Regional Low RVP was applicable for the 2023 analysis year but not applicable for the 2026 attainment year.; therefore, it was not included as a control strategy for 2026. Federal RFG will be implemented in all ten counties starting in 2026.

Note 4: EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED during development of this SIP revision. To be conservative, this SIP revision did not include emissions reductions from TxLED.

Note 5: The small SI Phase 1 rule is shown to provide a substantial reduction in VOC emissions. A slight increase in NO_x emissions (small negative NO_x emissions delta) is due to the engine modifications required to meet the VOC and CO standards of the Small SI Phase 1. There can also be small negative NO_x emissions deltas associated with the non-road RFG control strategy due to the MOVES model's fuel effects on NO_x for the RFG versus conventional gasoline formulations.

Table 4-3: Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2023 (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Chapter 117 NO _x controls ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Chapter 115 storage tank rule ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Coating / printing rules ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Portable fuel containers ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
Chapter 117 NO _x area source engine controls ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
FMVCP ²	On-road	0.00	0.00

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO_x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
RFG / Low Sulfur Gasoline / Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel	On-road	19.48	7.04
I/M	On-road	1.84	4.13
On-road TxLED ³	On-road	0.00	0.00
Tier I and II locomotive NO _x standards	Non-road	0.22	0.00
Small non-road spark ignition (SI) engines (Phase I) ⁴	Non-road	-6.67	53.24
Heavy duty non-road engines	Non-road	0.37	5.43
Tiers 2 and 3 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	2.81	0.57
Small non-road SI engines (Phase II)	Non-road	4.78	49.95
Large non-road SI and recreational marine	Non-road	51.41	17.68
Non-road TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Non-road RFG ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.30
Tier 4 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	68.82	14.61
Diesel recreational marine	Non-road	0.03	0.00
Small non-road SI engines (Phase III)	Non-road	4.79	21.87
Drilling rigs: federal engine standards	Non-road	0.72	0.15
Commercial marine vessel engine certification standards and fuel programs	Non-road	54.33	0.33
Drilling rigs: TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Locomotive: TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Sum of reductions from projected uncontrolled or existing controlled emissions	N/A	202.93	175.30

Note 1: These rules had compliance deadlines before 2011 in the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. The 2011 base year EI includes the effect of the control. No additional emissions reductions beyond 2011 are claimed.

Note 2: On-road emissions inventories developed using MOVES3 include FMVCP emissions reductions; however, MOVES3 does not include an option for quantifying FMVCP reductions separately from the overall emissions inventory. For continuity with previous SIP revisions, FMVCP is still included as a control strategy, but the reductions are set to zero.

Note 3: EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED during development of this SIP revision. To be conservative, this SIP revision did not include emissions reductions from TxLED.

Note 4: The small SI Phase 1 rule is shown to provide a substantial reduction in VOC emissions. A slight increase in NO_x emissions (small negative NO_x emissions delta) is due to the engine modifications required to meet the VOC and CO standards of the Small SI Phase 1. There can also be small negative NO_x

emissions deltas associated with the non-road RFG control strategy due to the MOVES model's fuel effects on NO_x for the RFG versus conventional gasoline formulations.

Table 4-4: Summary of HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP NO_x and VOC Cumulative Emissions Reductions from Control Strategies for 2011 through 2026 (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Chapter 117 NO _x controls ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Chapter 115 storage tank rule ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Coating / printing rules ¹	Point	0.00	0.00
Portable fuel containers ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
Chapter 117 NO _x area source engine controls ¹	Area	0.00	0.00
FMVCP ²	On-road	0.00	0.00
RFG/Low Sulfur Gasoline/Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel	On-road	14.18	5.65
I/M	On-road	1.36	4.08
On-road TxLED ³	On-road	0.00	0.00
Tier I and II locomotive NO _x standards	Non-road	0.22	0.00
Small non-road spark ignition (SI) engines (Phase I) ⁴	Non-road	-7.07	56.33
Heavy duty non-road engines	Non-road	0.04	5.48
Tiers 2 and 3 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	2.08	0.41
Small non-road SI engines (Phase II)	Non-road	5.06	52.62
Large non-road SI and recreational marine	Non-road	58.38	19.89
Non-road TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Non-road RFG ⁴	Non-road	0.00	0.32
Tier 4 non-road diesel engines	Non-road	72.80	15.26
Diesel recreational marine	Non-road	0.03	0.00
Small non-road SI engines (Phase III)	Non-road	5.13	23.30
Drilling rigs: federal engine standards	Non-road	0.74	0.15
Commercial marine vessel engine certification standards and fuel programs	Non-road	69.90	0.42
Drilling rigs: TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00
Locomotive: TxLED ³	Non-road	0.00	0.00

Control Strategy Description	Source Category	NO _x Emissions Reduction	VOC Emissions Reduction
Sum of reductions from projected uncontrolled or existing controlled emissions	N/A	222.85	183.91

Note 1: These rules had compliance deadlines before 2011 in the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. The 2011 base year EI includes the effect of the control. No additional emissions reductions beyond 2011 are claimed.

Note 2: On-road emissions inventories developed using MOVES3 include FMVCP emissions reductions; however, MOVES3 does not include an option for quantifying FMVCP reductions separately from the overall emissions inventory. For continuity with previous SIP revisions, FMVCP is still included as a control strategy, but the reductions are set to zero.

Note 3: EPA released new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED during development of this SIP revision. To be conservative, this SIP revision did not include emissions reductions from TxLED.

Note 4: The small SI Phase 1 rule is shown to provide a substantial reduction in VOC emissions. A slight increase in NO_x emissions (small negative NO_x emissions delta) is due to the engine modifications required to meet the VOC and CO standards of the Small SI Phase 1. There can also be small negative NO_x emissions deltas associated with the non-road RFG control strategy due to the MOVES model's fuel effects on NO_x for the RFG versus conventional gasoline formulations.

4.1.1 TxLED Reductions

In February 2023, EPA released the *Guidance on Quantifying NO_x Benefits for Cetane Improvement Programs for Use in SIPs and Transportation Conformity*, which included new guidance on calculating emissions reductions from TxLED for 2021 and future years during development of this SIP revision.¹⁵ Additional analysis is required to assess the impact on Texas' TxLED emissions reductions. To be conservative, this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision did not include emissions reductions from TxLED for the 2023 analysis year or the 2026 attainment year. However, TxLED emissions reductions may be included for future SIP revisions.

TxLED emissions reductions have historically been calculated for previous SIP revisions. For informational purposes, TxLED emissions determined using the historical EPA method to calculate the amount of TxLED reductions are included below in:

- Table 4-5: *10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area TxLED Emissions Reductions Removed from RFP Demonstration (tons per day)* and
- Table 4-6: *Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area TxLED Emissions Reductions Removed from RFP Demonstration (tons per day)*.

The TxLED reductions in these tables are included for informational purposes only and were not used to demonstrate RFP for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision.

¹⁵ <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P1016IFV.pdf>

Table 4-5: 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area TxLED Emissions Reductions Removed from RFP Demonstration (tons per day)¹

Source Category with TxLED Emissions Reductions	Total 2011 to 2023 NO _x Emissions Reductions (tpd)	Total 2011 to 2026 NO _x Emissions Reductions (tpd)
Non-road mobile	1.23	1.03
Drilling rigs	0.04	0.04
Locomotive	0.57	0.48
On-road mobile	2.71	2.42
Total	4.55	3.97

Note 1: The 10-county DFW area includes all 10 counties designated nonattainment under the 2008 NAAQS: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties.

Table 4-6: Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area TxLED Emissions Reductions Removed from RFP Demonstration (tons per day)

Source Category with TxLED Emissions Reductions	Total 2011 to 2023 NO _x Emissions Reductions (tpd)	Total 2011 to 2026 NO _x Emissions Reductions (tpd)
Non-road mobile	1.01	0.83
Drilling rigs	0.03	0.01
Locomotive	0.63	0.53
On-road mobile	2.10	1.85
Total	3.77	3.22

4.2 POINT SOURCE CONTROLS

There is no change in approach to point source controls from the DFW and HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (project number 2019-079-SIP-NR). All listed point source controls had compliance deadlines prior to 2011 and were incorporated into the 2011 RFP base year. No additional point source controls were required to demonstrate RFP for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision.

4.3 AREA SOURCE CONTROLS

There is no change in approach to area source controls from the DFW-HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (project number 2019-079-SIP-NR). All listed area source controls had compliance deadlines prior to 2011 and were incorporated into the 2011 RFP base year. No additional area source controls were required to demonstrate RFP for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision.

4.4 NON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCE CONTROLS

Except for removing TxLED reductions from the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year, there is no change in approach to the non-road mobile source controls from the DFW and HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (project number 2019-079-SIP-NR). Please refer to Section 4.1.1, *TxLED Reductions* for a detailed discussion of TxLED reductions. Details on controlled inventory development for non-road mobile sources can be found in Section 2.4.7: *Updated Controlled Analysis Year Inventories*.

4.5 ON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCE CONTROLS

This SIP revision includes two updates to the approach used for on-road mobile source control reduction quantification from the DFW and HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (project number 2019-079-SIP-NR), related to TxLED and on-road FMVCP. The TxLED reductions are set to zero for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year. Please refer to Section 4.1.1 for a detailed discussion on TxLED reductions.

MOVES3 was used to develop the emissions inventories and quantify control strategy reductions for this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision. MOVES3 was the latest available version of MOVES at the time of inventory development. The MOVES4 model was not used in this SIP revision since there was insufficient time to switch to MOVES4 between proposal and adoption and since TCEQ had already invested significant resources to develop an on-road mobile source EI using MOVES3. As EPA stated in its notice of availability published in the Federal Register on September 12, 2023, “[...]state and local agencies that have already completed significant work on a SIP with a version of MOVES3 (e.g., attainment modeling has already been completed with MOVES3) may continue to rely on this earlier version of MOVES” (88 FR 62567, 62569). On-road emissions inventories developed using MOVES3 include FMVCP emissions reductions; however, MOVES3 does not include an option for quantifying FMVCP reductions separately from the overall EI. For continuity with previous SIP revisions, FMVCP is still included as a control strategy, but the reductions are set to zero. Details on controlled inventory development for on-road mobile source can be found in Section 2.5.2: *On-Road Mobile Updated Controlled Analysis Year Inventories*.

4.6 VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT)

EPA has issued guidance on what information must be included in a SIP revision to demonstrate that VMT offsets are not required. A VMT demonstration is required for areas designated as serious ozone nonattainment. For areas designated as severe ozone nonattainment, a VMT growth demonstration is required. The VMT growth demonstrations for the DFW and HGB 2008 severe ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas required for this SIP revision are provided in Section 4.6.2: *VMT Growth Demonstration*.

4.6.1 VMT Demonstration

Transportation control measures (TCM) are required to offset growth in VMT for nonattainment areas classified as serious under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The growth in VMT-related emissions for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment areas was more than offset by control measures that reduce the per-mile emissions rates, which resulted in a decrease in emissions of NO_x and VOC between the 2011 base year and the 2020 serious attainment year.

For the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) previously adopted serious classification RFP SIP revisions for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas to address the VMT growth offset in NO_x and VOC between the 2011 base year and the 2020 serious attainment year. The DFW and HGB Serious Classification RFP SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (project number 2019-079-SIP-NR) was adopted by the commission on March 4, 2020. EPA

approved the DFW RFP SIP revision on April 24, 2023 (88 *Federal Register* (FR) 24693) and approved the HGB RFP SIP revision on May 10, 2021 (86 FR 24717).¹⁶

4.6.2 VMT Growth Demonstration

TCMs are required to offset growth in VMT that results in an increase in vehicle emissions for nonattainment areas classified as severe under an ozone NAAQS. For the VMT growth demonstration, EPA requires development of four emissions scenarios. The results of the four scenarios are used to: 1) determine the base year emissions, 2) determine the growth in emissions due to VMT growth between the base year and the attainment year without new controls, 3) set the attainment year emissions ceiling assuming no growth between the base year and attainment year and no post-2011 controls, and 4) determine whether new controls implemented after the base year are sufficient to offset VMT growth.

The VMT offset assessments for this SIP revision use the latest EPA guidance and a process based upon consultation with EPA Region 6 and review of other states' currently approved VMT offset demonstrations. Specifically, this SIP revision uses an emissions assessment process that isolates VMT-related emissions for the VMT offset demonstration. The VMT offset emissions assessments do not include emissions occurring during non-VMT related vehicle operating modes.

As detailed in Appendix 15: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Areas Vehicle Miles Traveled Growth Offset Demonstration for On-Road Mobile Sources*, TCEQ and TTI used Method 2, MOVES option, to calculate emissions for the VMT offset demonstration. Method 2 produces a set of operating mode emissions ratios or fractions for each specified process, which are multiplied by the emission process' total emissions to produce the operating mode emissions subtotals. Evaluating each process individually allows the emissions from non-VMT related operating modes, such as cold-soak VOC emissions, to be removed from the VMT offset EIs.

Due to the complexity of the MOVES tank vapor venting emissions process algorithms and lack of usable information in the MOVES advanced features generator output, as well as time constraints, only permeation and fuel leak process emissions were post-processed into operating mode components. This results in a conservative approach to estimating non-VMT related vehicle operating mode emissions, since non-VMT emissions for only two of the evaporative emissions processes are quantified.

The VMT offset emissions were calculated from county-level analyses using five main steps for each area:

1. MOVES3 was run using RFP input county databases to obtain the ratio of cold soak operating mode activity fractions to total evaporative operating mode activity fractions.

¹⁶ On April 21, 2023, EPA published a proposed disapproval of the contingency measures for DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision submitted for the serious classification under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS (88 FR 24522).

2. MOVES algorithms were applied to evaporative emissions to calculate the ratio of cold-soak evaporative emission rates to total evaporative emission rates in the permeation and liquid leak evaporative processes.
3. Post-processing work was conducted on the ratio of rates and ratio of operating mode fractions to calculate the ratio of cold-soak emissions to total evaporative emissions in the permeation and liquid leak evaporative processes.
4. The post-processed ratio of cold-soak emissions was applied to the total evaporative emissions to calculate and isolate cold-soak evaporative permeation and liquid leak emissions for both base scenarios and analysis year scenarios.
5. The tab-delimited output files were prepared based on the analyses in the same format as emissions inventories output files.

Section 3.0: *Method Application and Emissions Estimation* in Appendix 15 provides details on key assumptions, input data sources, and outputs, if applicable, for each step of the process.

The one 2011 and three 2026 VMT offset emissions assessments were developed for the four VMT offset scenarios for the DFW and HGB areas. The emission assessments were developed using MOVES3 and the MOVES3 VMT offset tool, and incorporate the latest activity estimates consistent with each VMT offset scenario. MOVES3 was the latest version of MOVES available at the time of development of the VMT offset demonstration. The MOVES4 model was not used in this SIP revision since there was insufficient time to switch to MOVES4 between proposal and adoption and since TCEQ had already invested significant resources to develop an on-road mobile source EI using MOVES3. As EPA stated in its notice of availability published in the Federal Register on September 12, 2023, “[...]state and local agencies that have already completed significant work on a SIP with a version of MOVES3 (e.g., attainment modeling has already been completed with MOVES3) may continue to rely on this earlier version of MOVES” (88 FR 62567, 62569). Documentation of the development of the VMT offset emissions scenarios for the DFW and HGB areas are provided in Appendix 15. The four VMT offset emissions scenarios are:

- 2011 base year emissions,
- 2026 emissions with VMT growth and assuming no new post-2011 control measures,
- 2026 emissions without VMT growth and assuming no new post-2011 control measures, and
- 2026 emissions with 2026 emission controls and VMT growth.

The results of the four VMT offset scenarios for DFW and HGB are provided in Figure 4-1: *VMT Offset Emissions Scenarios for the DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS 10-County Nonattainment Area*, and Figure 4-2: *VMT Offset Emissions Scenarios for the HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Eight-County Nonattainment Area*. Overall, the VMT offset scenario results indicate the growth in VMT is offset by post-2011 control measures that reduce the per mile emission rates, resulting in a decrease in emissions. Scenario 3, the 2026 no growth and no post-2011 controls scenario, sets the ceiling on attainment year emissions. Since vehicle emissions for the 2026 scenario, Scenario 4, are below the

emissions ceiling, no additional controls from TCMs are required for the DFW or HGB areas.

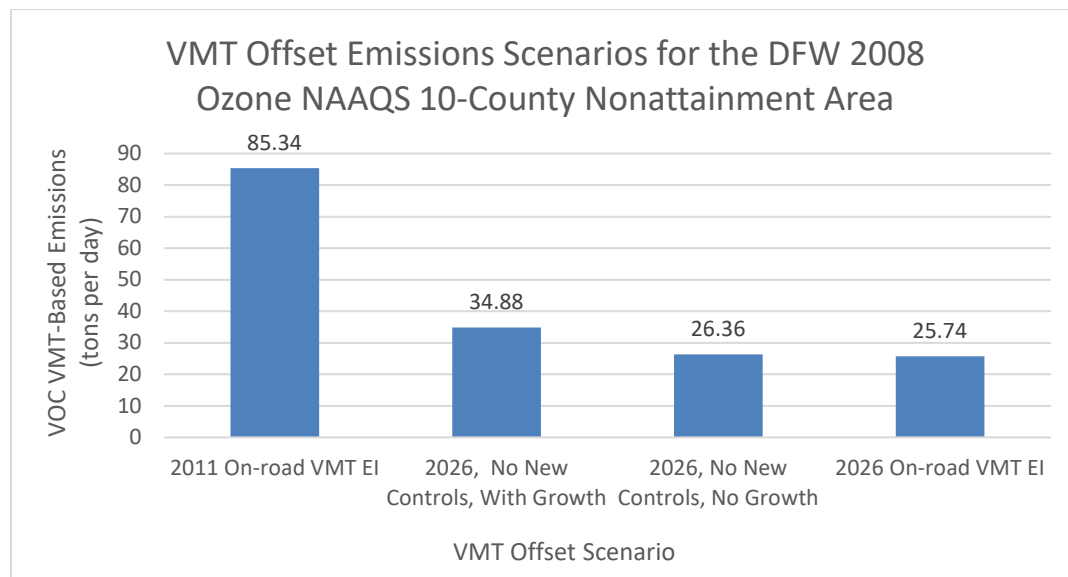


Figure 4-1: VMT Offset Emissions Scenarios for the DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS 10-County Nonattainment Area

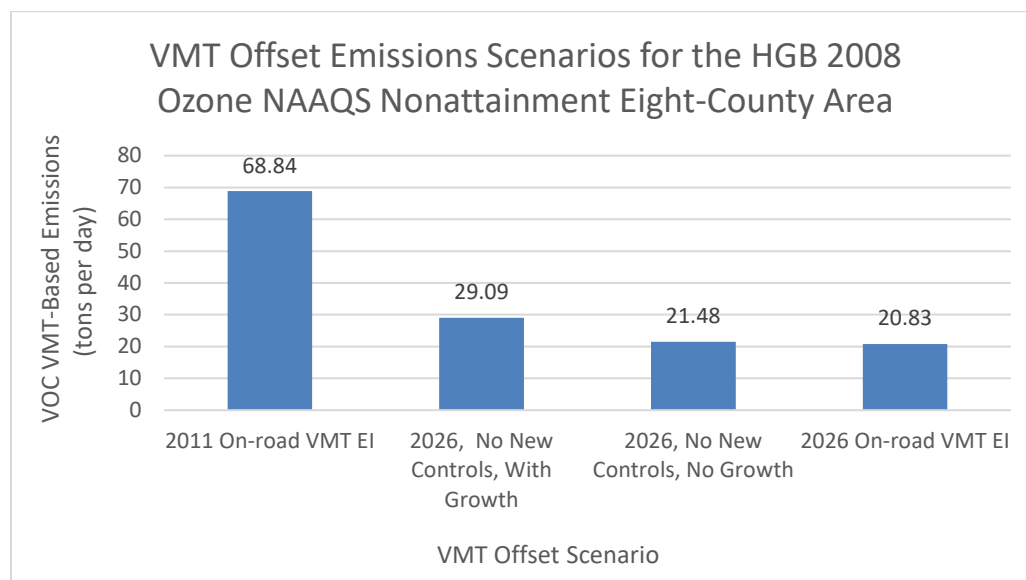


Figure 4-2: VMT Offset Emissions Scenarios for the HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Eight-County Nonattainment Area

4.7 CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Contingency measures are control requirements that would take effect and result in emissions reductions if an area fails to attain a NAAQS by the applicable attainment date or fails to demonstrate RFP. EPA has interpreted recent court decisions to have invalidated key aspects of EPA’s historical approach to implementing the contingency measure requirement. At the time these contingency measures were developed, EPA

had historically accepted the use of surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented control measures to fulfill the contingency measure requirements. However, EPA's new draft guidance on contingency measures, published in the *Federal Register* for public comment on March 23, 2023 (88 FR 17571), indicates that contingency measures must be conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) based on the recent court rulings. The draft guidance also establishes an entirely new scheme for determining the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement.

The contingency measures in the concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI) are conditional and prospective (not previously implemented), which follows EPA's interpretation of recent court decisions. These measures do not rely on the historical approach of using surplus emissions reductions from previously implemented measures to fulfill contingency requirements. Since EPA had not issued final guidance to states regarding the amount of required reductions from contingency measures at the time this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision was developed, this SIP revision relies on the historically approved approach to determine the amount of emissions reductions necessary to address the contingency requirement. Under the historical approach, in the General Preamble for implementation of the FCAA published in the April 16, 1992 *Federal Register*, EPA interpreted the contingency requirement to mean additional emissions reductions that are sufficient to equal 3% of the emissions in the baseline year inventory (57 FR 13498).

This section contains details of the conditional and prospective control measures by source category.

The RFP requirements include a 3% contingency plan for each area. The contingency measures for each area include a 3% reduction for a milestone (analysis) year and the attainment year. In the event the required reductions in ozone precursor emissions are not met individual contingency control measures will be triggered for each area sufficient to provide the required emissions reduction. As with the 3% per year reduction requirement, the 3% contingency requirement is based on the RFP base year EI and may be met using NO_x and VOC reductions.

The analysis contingency year and attainment contingency year demonstration separates the 3% requirement into a 0% reduction in NO_x and a 3% reduction in VOC for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and a 0% reduction in NO_x and a 3% reduction for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

Summaries of the RFP contingency analyses for the severe classification are provided in:

- Table 4-9: *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted (tons per day unless otherwise noted);*
- Table 4-10: *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted);*
- Table 4-11. *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted (tons per day unless otherwise noted);* and

- Table 4-12: *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted)*

On October 3, 2023, EPA published disapproval of the contingency measures for the DFW and HGB RFP SIP revision submitted on May 13, 2020, for the serious classification under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS (88 FR 67957). In the disapproval, EPA stated [...] “EPA agrees with TCEQ that there is no longer a need for contingency measures triggered by failure to meet RFP for the DFW and HGB Serious nonattainment plan for the purposes of the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS because these areas met RFP for this specific classification.”¹⁷

As EPA noted in the disapproval, the 2008 eight-hour ozone serious RFP SIP revision met the RFP emissions reduction requirements, as demonstrated in the 2020 milestone compliance demonstration (MCD) submitted to EPA on March 31, 2021, and approved by EPA on July 1, 2021.¹⁸ The MCD verified that TCEQ met the RFP targets identified in the March 4, 2020, DFW and HGB Serious Classification SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS. The contingency measures included in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision may be used for the severe RFP milestone years if triggered for failure to meet RFP for the DFW and HGB 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas.

EPA also stated in the disapproval that the serious contingency measures are still required for the failure to attain by the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS serious attainment date. The contingency plan for failure to attain in the DFW area is included in the concurrent DFW AD SIP revision (2023-107-SIP-NR). The contingency plan for failure to attain in the HGB area is included in and HGB AD SIP revision (2023-110-SIP-NR).

During review of comments submitted, TCEQ staff realized that they had omitted a portion of the intended VOC content limit tables from the proposed 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (Project No. 2023-116-115-AI), as published in the *Texas Register* on December 15, 2023 (48 TexReg 7290). The omitted content limits were included in the emissions reductions calculation in this concurrently proposed DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision. In addition, staff inadvertently used inconsistent VOC content limits in the proposed rule language and the emissions reductions calculations.

As proposed and adopted in the 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking and this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision, the VOC emissions reductions from the industrial adhesives contingency measure are documented as 1.05 tpd in the DFW area and 0.99 tpd in the HGB area. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate an Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections rulemaking (corrections rulemaking) for commission consideration to amend the adhesive VOC content limits in the concurrently adopted 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking to match the originally intended

¹⁷ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/10/03/2023-21757/air-plan-disapproval-texas-contingency-measures-for-the-dallas-fort-worth-and>

¹⁸ https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/air-quality/sip/ozone/other/epa-adequacy-letter-tx-ozone-milestone-compliance-demonstration_7-1-21-signed.pdf

limits and to add additional source categories that were inadvertently excluded from the industrial adhesives category.

If adopted, the potential corrections rulemaking would result in additional VOC emissions reductions of 2.26 tpd in the DFW area and 2.13 tpd in the HGB area resulting in final emissions reductions of 3.31 tpd in the DFW area and 3.12 tpd in the HGB area. Therefore, if adopted, the corrections rulemaking would restore the emissions reductions to the amounts described in the contingency plan narratives in the DFW AD SIP revision (Project 2023-107-SIP-NR), the HGB AD SIP revision (Project 2023-110-SIP-NR), and this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision.

If proposed and adopted, the corrections rulemaking would amend Table 1 of Figures 30 TAC §115.473(e) and (f) as shown below by adding underlined text, deleting text marked with strikethrough, and revising the first column name for clarity. If proposed and adopted, the corrections rulemaking would also add definitions to 30 TAC §115.470(b) for adhesive categories inadvertently omitted.

Table 1.	
Application Specific Adhesives	Grams of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per liter adhesive
<u>Architectural Applications</u>	
<u>Building Envelope Membrane Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Carpet Pad Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Ceramic Glass, Porcelain, & Stone Tile Adhesive</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Cove Base Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Dry Wall and Panel Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Multi-Purpose Construction Adhesives</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Roofing</u>	
<u>Hot Applied Modified Bitumen/Built Up Roof Adhesive</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>EPDM/TPO Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive (Except EPDM/TPO)</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Shingle Laminating Adhesive</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>All Other Roof Adhesives</u>	<u>250</u>
<u>Rubber Floor Adhesive</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Structural Glazing Adhesive</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Structural Wood Member Adhesive</u>	<u>140</u>
<u>Subfloor Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>VCT and Asphalt Tile Adhesive</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Wood Flooring Adhesive</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>All Other Indoor Floor Covering Adhesives</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>All Other Outdoor Floor Covering Adhesives</u>	<u>50</u>
Computer Diskette Manufacturing Adhesive	350
Contact Adhesive	80

Table 1.	
Application Specific Adhesives	Grams of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per liter adhesive
Edge Glue Adhesive	250
Plastic Welding Cement	
ABS Welding Cement	325
ABS to PVC Transition Cement	425 10
CPVC Welding Cement	400 490
CPVC For Life-Safety Systems	490
Higher Viscosity CPVC	400 490
PVC Welding Cement	425 10
All Other Plastic Welding Cements	100
Rubber Vulcanization Adhesive	250 850
Special Purpose Contact Adhesive	250
Thin Metal Laminating Adhesive	780
Tire Tread Adhesive	100
Top and Trim Adhesive	250 40
Waterproof Resorcinol Glue	170
All Other Adhesives	250

Since the fiscal note information published in the proposal for the 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (Project No. 2023-116-115-AI), reflected the cost per ton of VOC to achieve the intended emissions reductions, as documented in the concurrently proposed DFW and HGB AD and RFP SIP revisions, the public has already been informed of all expected costs to affected businesses that would result if the corrections rulemaking were proposed and adopted.

Summaries of the RFP contingency analyses for the severe classification including the corrections rule are provided in:

- Table 4-10: *DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted)*; and
- Table 4-12. *HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted)*.

4.7.1 Area Source and Point Source Contingency Measure Controls

Six area and point source control measures are included in a concurrent rulemaking for 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 115 (Rule project 2023-116-115-AI), which will fulfill SIP contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. The rulemaking covers the following source categories: degreasing, industrial maintenance coatings, industrial cleaning solvents, emulsified asphalt paving, traffic marking coatings, and industrial adhesives. Three of these measures target a mix of area and point sources: degreasing, industrial cleaning

solvents, and industrial adhesives. The other three—industrial maintenance coatings, emulsified asphalt paving, and traffic marking coatings—target area sources. A summary of the VOC emissions reductions in tpd from each contingency measure is provided in Table 4-7: *10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP VOC Contingency Measure Reductions* and Table 4-8: *Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP VOC Contingency Measure Reductions in Tons Per Day*.

4.7.1.1 Degreasers

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from solvent degreasers by adopting requirements which would establish a new limit for VOC content for the solvents used in these applications of 25 grams per liter (g/l). TCEQ estimates reductions from degreasing contingency measures to be 7.44 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and 9.8 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area.

4.7.1.2 Industrial Maintenance Coatings

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from industrial maintenance coatings by adopting requirements which would establish a new limit for VOC content for the coating products used for these applications of 250 g/l of VOC. TCEQ estimates reductions from industrial maintenance coatings contingency measures to be 2.79 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment area and 2.95 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone nonattainment area.

4.7.1.3 Industrial Cleaning Solvents

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from cleaning solvents by adopting requirements which would establish a more stringent limit for VOC content for cleaning solvents used to clean general materials of 25 g/l of VOC. The existing VOC limit to clean all materials is 50 g/l. Limits to clean specialty materials would be higher. The measure would remove the existing exemption for stationary source solvent cleaning operations that emit less than 3 tpy of VOC. TCEQ estimates reductions from industrial cleaning solvents contingency measures to be 1.71 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment area and 1.92 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone nonattainment area.

4.7.1.4 Emulsified Asphalt Paving

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from emulsified asphalt operations by adopting requirements which would establish a more stringent limit for VOC content for emulsified asphalt of 0.5% VOC content by weight. TCEQ estimates reductions from emulsified asphalt contingency measures to be 1.36 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment area and 1.32 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone nonattainment area.

4.7.1.5 Traffic Marking Coatings

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from traffic marking coatings by adopting requirements which would establish a more stringent limit for VOC content for traffic marking coatings of 100 g/l of VOC. The existing VOC limit in the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Architectural Coatings Rule (63 FR 48848) is 150 g/l. TCEQ estimates reductions from traffic marking coatings contingency measures to be 0.88 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment area and 1.10 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone nonattainment area.

4.7.1.6 Industrial Adhesives

This measure would reduce VOC emissions from industrial adhesives by adopting requirements which would establish more stringent limits for VOC content of industrial adhesives by category. Some current 30 TAC Chapter 115 VOC limits are less stringent and are based on EPA's Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (EPA 453/R-08-005 2008/09). TCEQ estimates reductions from industrial adhesives contingency measures to be 3.12 tpd for the HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment area and 3.31 tpd for the DFW 2008 ozone nonattainment area. However, this will require an additional rulemaking effort as described in Section 4.7.

Table 4-7: 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP VOC Contingency Measure Reductions

Control Measure	VOC Reductions (tpd)	Previous VOC Limits (Percent or g/l of Product)	VOC Limits (Percent or g/l of Product)	Location in Chapter 115
Degreasing	9.86	None	25 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 1
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	2.95	450 g/l	250 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 5
Industrial Cleaning Solvents	1.92	50 g/l	25 g/l general and higher specialty limits ¹	Subchapter E, Division 6
Emulsified Asphalt Paving	1.32	Use-specific percentages by weight	0.1% VOC by weight	Subchapter F, Division 1
Traffic Marking Coatings	1.10	150 g/l	100 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 5
Industrial Adhesives Adopted	1.05 ⁴	Use-specific limits ²	Use-specific limits ³	Subchapter E, Division 7
Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule	2.26 ⁴	Use-specific limits ²	Use-specific limits ³	Subchapter E, Division 7
Total Reductions	20.46⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: Limits are based on the material being cleaned.

Note 2: Use-specific limits developed in accordance with Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (EPA 453/R-08-005 2008/09).

Note 3: Use-specific limits developed in accordance with rules in other states.

Note 4: Please refer to Section 4.7: *Contingency Measures* for an explanation on the Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule.

Table 4-8: Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area RFP VOC Contingency Measure Reductions in Tons Per Day

Control Measure	VOC Reductions (tpd)	Previous VOC Limits (Percent or g/l of Product)	VOC Limits (Percent or g/l of Product)	Location in Chapter 115
Degreasing	7.44	None	25 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 1
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	2.79	450 g/l	250 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 5
Industrial Cleaning Solvents	1.71	50 g/l	25 g/l general and higher specialty ¹	Subchapter E, Division 6
Emulsified Asphalt Paving	1.36	Use-specific percentages by weight	0.1% VOC by weight	Subchapter F, Division 1
Traffic Marking Coatings	0.88	150 g/l	100 g/l	Subchapter E, Division 5
Industrial Adhesives Adopted	0.99 ⁴	Use-specific limits ²	Use-specific limits ³	Subchapter E, Division 7
Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule	2.13 ⁴	Use-specific limits ²	Use-specific limits ³	Subchapter E, Division 7
Total Reductions	17.30⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: Limits are based on the material being cleaned.

Note 2: Use-specific limits developed in accordance with Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (EPA 453/R-08-005 2008/09).

Note 3: Use-specific limits developed in accordance with rules in other states.

Note 4: Please refer to Section 4.7: *Contingency Measures* for an explanation on the Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule.

4.7.2 Contingency Measures Summary

The contingency measure reductions are conditional and prospective (not previously implemented) and would reduce VOC emissions in DFW and/or HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas should the areas not meet RFP analysis year requirements. If these requirements are not met, then the contingency measures to reduce VOC emissions would be triggered upon EPA publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* that the DFW and/or HGB area failed to meet an RFP analysis year requirement under the 2008 ozone NAAQS and TCEQ's subsequent publication in the *Texas Register* specifying what contingency measures are being implemented and establishing the implementation schedule, which is proposed to be by no later than nine months after *Texas Register* publication. Summaries of the contingency measure demonstrations are located below in Tables 4-9, 4-10, 4-11 and 4-12. Each contingency measure can be triggered independently for the DFW and/or HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. TCEQ would implement enough contingency measures in the applicable area to meet or exceed the required contingency reductions.

As shown in Table 4-9, based on the contingency measures adopted in the associated 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (2023-116-115-AI), if contingency measures are triggered for failure to meet severe RFP milestone years, sufficient reductions are available to exceed the required contingency reductions for the DFW area, with 3.39 tpd left over in the DFW area. However, as shown in Table 4-11, there are not sufficient reductions available for the HGB area, with a deficit of 1.32 tpd. Tables 4-10 and 4-12 show that with adoption of the Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule, there are sufficient reductions available to exceed the required contingency reductions for both areas if the contingency measures are triggered for failure to meet severe RFP milestone years. A surplus of 5.65 tpd would be left over in the DFW area and a surplus of 0.81 tpd would be left over in the HGB area.

Table 4-9: DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted (tons per day unless otherwise noted)

Line	Contingency Plan Description	NO _x	VOC
1	10-county DFW 2011 controlled base year EI	448.09	493.56
2	Percent for contingency calculation (total of 3%)	0.00	3.00
3	10-county DFW required contingency reductions (Line 1 x Line 2 expressed as a percent)	0.00	14.81
	Control reductions to meet contingency requirements	NO_x	VOC
4	Total 10-county DFW contingency reductions	0.00	18.20
5	Contingency Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)	0.00	3.39
6	Are the contingency reductions greater than or equal to the required contingency reductions?	Yes	Yes

Table 4-10: DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted)

Line	Contingency Plan Description	NO _x	VOC
1	10-county DFW 2011 controlled base year EI	448.09	493.56
2	Percent for contingency calculation (total of 3%)	0.00	3.00
3	10-county DFW required contingency reductions (Line 1 x Line 2 expressed as a percent)	0.00	14.81
	Control reductions to meet contingency requirements	NO_x	VOC
4	10-county DFW contingency reductions adopted	0.00	18.20
5	10-county DFW contingency reductions from Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule	0.00	2.26
6	Total 10-county DFW contingency reductions (Line 4 + Line 5)	0.00	20.46
7	Contingency Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)	0.00	5.65
8	Are the contingency reductions greater than or equal to the required contingency reductions?	Yes	Yes

Table 4-11: HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted (tons per day unless otherwise noted)

Line	Contingency Plan Description	NO _x	VOC
1	Eight-county 2011 controlled base year EI	471.62	549.59
2	Percent for contingency calculation (total of 3%)	0.00	3.00
3	Eight-county HGB required contingency reductions (Line 1 x Line 2 expressed as a percent)	0.00	16.49
	Control reductions to meet contingency requirements	NO_x	VOC
4	Total eight-county HGB contingency reductions	0.00	15.17
5	Contingency Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)	0.00	-1.32
6	Are the contingency reductions greater than or equal to the required contingency reductions?	Yes	No

Table 4-12: HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area Severe RFP Contingency Plan as Adopted and Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule (tons per day unless otherwise noted)

Line	Contingency Plan Description	NO _x	VOC
1	Eight-county 2011 controlled base year EI	471.62	549.59
2	Percent for contingency calculation (total of 3%)	0.00	3.00
3	Eight-county HGB required contingency reductions (Line 1 x Line 2 expressed as a percent)	0.00	16.49
	Control reductions to meet contingency requirements	NO_x	VOC
4	Eight-county HGB contingency reductions adopted	0.00	15.17
5	Eight-county HGB contingency reductions from Industrial Adhesives Contingency Measure Corrections Rule	0.00	2.13
6	Total eight-county HGB contingency reductions (Line 4 + Line 5)	0.00	17.30
7	Contingency Excess (+) or Shortfall (-)	0.00	0.81
8	Are the contingency reductions greater than or equal to the required contingency reductions?	Yes	Yes

CHAPTER 5: MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGET

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard establishes motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB), setting the allowable on-road mobile emissions an area can produce while continuing to demonstrate RFP. The DFW and the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas' RFP MVEBs are calculated by subtracting the on-road mobile source control strategies emissions reductions necessary to demonstrate RFP from the uncontrolled, projected on-road mobile source emissions inventories. Local transportation planning organizations use applicable MVEBs to demonstrate that projected emissions from transportation plans, programs, and projects are equal to or less than the MVEBs, as required by the federal transportation conformity rules (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 93, Subpart A).

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) developed updated on-road mobile source emissions inventories and control strategy reduction estimates using the latest planning assumptions and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator version 3 (MOVES3) emissions factor model. MOVES3 was the latest version of the model available at the time of inventory development. The MOVES4 model was not used in this SIP revision since TCEQ had already invested significant resources to develop an on-road mobile source EI using MOVES3 and since there was insufficient time to switch to MOVES4 between proposal and adoption. As EPA stated in its notice of availability published in the Federal Register on September 12, 2023, "[...] state and local agencies that have already completed significant work on a SIP with a version of MOVES3 (e.g., attainment modeling has already been completed with MOVES3) may continue to rely on this earlier version of MOVES" (88 FR 62567, 62569). Updated emissions inventory (EI) development included development of a 2011 base year EI, uncontrolled emissions inventories for 2023 and 2026, controlled emissions inventories for 2023 and 2026, and control strategies reduction estimates for 2023 and 2026. TCEQ contracted the North Central Texas Council of Governments and Texas A&M Transportation Institute to develop the RFP emissions inventories and control strategies reductions for the DFW 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area and the HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, respectively. Detailed documentation of the on-road mobile EI development is provided in the following contractor reports:

- Appendix 12: *Dallas-Fort Worth Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator 3 (MOVES3)-Based Reasonable Further Progress On-Road Emissions Inventories and Control Strategies Reductions for Analysis Years 2011, 2023, and 2026;*
- Appendix 13: *Updated 2026 On-road EIs with RFG in all 10 Counties for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone Reasonable Further Progress (RFP); and*
- Appendix 14: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) 2008-Eight-Hour Ozone Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) On-Road Mobile Emissions Inventories.*

5.2 MVEBS FOR RFP ANALYSIS YEARS

The MVEBs in this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision are established from the on-road mobile source EIs for RFP analysis years, the on-road mobile source reductions strategies used to demonstrate RFP, and a transportation conformity safety margin, if one is used. A transportation conformity safety margin is allowed when there is an excess of emissions reductions beyond those required to demonstrate RFP. Details for MVEB calculations are documented in Appendix 1: *Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet Reasonable Further Progress Demonstration Spreadsheet, Tab 08 Calc 2023 RFP MVEB and Tab 09 Calc 2026 RFP MVEB* and in Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress Demonstration Spreadsheet, Tab 08 Calc 2023 RFP MVEB and Tab 09 Calc 2026 RFP MVEB*. Summaries of the MVEB calculations for 2023 and 2026 are presented in:

- Table 5-1: *2023 RFP MVEBs for the 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day);*
- Table 5-2: *2026 RFP MVEBs for the 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day);*
- Table 5-3: *2023 RFP MVEBs for the Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day);* and
- Table 5-4: *2026 RFP MVEBs for the Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day).*

The RFP control strategies for this SIP revision produce more than the required emissions reductions for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas, therefore, a percentage of the excess in emissions reductions for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year is used to provide MVEB safety margins for the area’s MVEBs. The HGB area’s available excess NO_x emissions reductions decreased by 1.44 tpd between proposal and adoption due to the CMV emissions inventory updates described in Section 2.4.3: *CMV and Locomotive Emissions Estimation Methodology*. As a result, the transportation conformity safety margin for the 2026 HGB area decreased from 5.34 tons per day of NO_x emissions at proposal to 5.19 tons per day of NO_x emissions at adoption. The safety margins are less than the total excess emissions reductions remaining after demonstrating RFP for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. Therefore, even if these safety margins are used, the areas still demonstrate RFP for 2023 and 2026.

Table 5-1: 2023 RFP MVEBs for the 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	NO _x	VOC
2023 on-road mobile controlled inventory	79.55	41.62
Transportation conformity safety margin	8.01	4.18
2023 10-County DFW area MVEB with safety margin	87.56	45.80

Table 5-2: 2026 RFP MVEBs for the 10-County DFW 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	NO_x	VOC
2026 on-road mobile controlled inventory	66.72	35.39
Transportation conformity safety margin	6.79	3.68
2026 10-County DFW area MVEB with safety margin	73.51	39.07

Table 5-3: 2023 RFP MVEBs for the Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	NO_x	VOC
2023 on-road mobile controlled inventory	61.55	33.86
Transportation conformity safety margin	6.22	3.41
2023 Eight-County HGB area MVEB with safety margin	67.77	37.27

Table 5-4: 2026 RFP MVEBs for the Eight-County HGB 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area (tons per day)

Control Strategy Description	NO_x	VOC
2026 on-road mobile controlled inventory	50.93	28.97
Transportation conformity safety margin	5.19	2.91
2026 Eight-County HGB area MVEB with safety margin	56.12	31.88

Appendices Available Upon Request

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**RESPONSE TO COMMENTS RECEIVED CONCERNING THE
DALLAS-FORT WORTH (DFW) AND HOUSTON-
GALVESTON-BRAZORIA (HGB) SEVERE AREAS
REASONABLE FURTHER PROGRESS (RFP) STATE
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) REVISION FOR THE 2008
EIGHT-HOUR OZONE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY
STANDARD (NAAQS)**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (commission or TCEQ) offered a public hearing in Arlington on January 11, 2024, at 7:00 p.m. and another in Houston on January 4, 2024, at 7:00 p.m. During the comment period, which opened on December 1, 2023 and closed on January 16, 2024, the commission received comments from Air Alliance Houston, Earthjustice, Environment Texas, the Sierra Club, the Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services (TEJAS), Environmental Integrity Project, Public Citizen, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Harris County Attorney, and 24 individuals.

In this response to comments, the commission uses “DFW area” to refer to the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, consisting of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties, unless otherwise specified. The commission uses “HGB area” to refer to the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, consisting of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties, unless otherwise specified.

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GENERAL COMMENTS

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented requesting a 30-day extension to the comment period. The extension was requested due to the amount of material to be reviewed in the proposed SIP and the coinciding holiday season. An additional public hearing was also requested, to accommodate for the possible impact of the holidays on attendance at the originally scheduled hearing and to provide adequate opportunity for public participation.

The commission encourages public participation in the SIP development process and makes every effort to hold hearings in locations and at times that are accessible and convenient to the public. In addition to providing the opportunity to comment at a public hearing, TCEQ also provides the public with the option to submit written comments by mail, fax, or electronically through TCEQ’s Public Comment system. Instructions for the submittal of written comments were provided in the proposed SIP revision documents and public notices.

The commission strives to give all citizens of Texas appropriate prior notification and opportunity to comment. This SIP revision was filed with TCEQ's Chief Clerk's Office and made available to the public on TCEQ's website on November 20, 2023. Listserv subscribers received an email notification on November 20, 2023, that this SIP revision was scheduled to be considered by the commission for proposal on November 29, 2023. On November 30, 2023, another email was sent to listserv subscribers notifying the public that the commission had approved publication of, and hearing on, the proposal. These notices also directed the public to TCEQ's website, where all SIP revision documents and the hearing notices were posted. The hearing notices for this SIP revision were published in the *Dallas Morning News* and *Houston Chronicle* on December 1, 2023, and in Spanish in *Al Día* on December 6, 2023, and *La Voz* on December 13, 2023, and in the *Texas Register* on December 15, 2023 (48 Texas Register 7642-7643).

The public comment period was open from December 1, 2023 through January 16, 2024, providing an additional 15 days beyond the required 30-day comment period in order to account for scheduling around the holidays. During this time, the public had the opportunity to provide both written and oral comment regarding this SIP revision to TCEQ. A public hearing was offered in Houston on January 4, 2024, and in Arlington on January 11, 2024.

The commission did not extend the comment period or hold additional hearings on this SIP revision. An extension of the public comment period would not allow staff time to adequately consider and respond to comments, route SIP and rule revision documents through the required channels, and submit adopted revisions to EPA by the required May 7, 2024 deadline. Commenters were notified of this decision on December 19, 2023, before the close of the comment period.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to these comments.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that it is difficult for the public to evaluate how all of the projects proposed along with this SIP revision relate to and would impact each other, including the proposed amendments to 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapters 115 and 117. The commenters noted that the challenge was exacerbated due to TCEQ not extending the public comment period and asserted that TCEQ must ensure that it considers how this SIP revision impacts and is impacted by the SIP and rule projects with which it is associated.

TCEQ followed all relevant federal and state statutes, regulations, and guidance in the development of this SIP revision. This includes assessing changes in any concurrently proposed related rules.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that TCEQ has failed to bring ozone levels in the Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio areas into compliance with levels protective of public health. The commenters stated that failure to attain the 2008 ozone standard continues to harm communities in these areas, particularly in Houston where certain areas experience greater exposure than other parts of the city. Twelve individuals

commented that TCEQ should create a strong ozone plan for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas and stated Texas should do more in its SIP submissions to reduce ozone pollution. Furthermore, the twelve individuals encouraged the agency to reduce pollution and protect public health. One individual asked TCEQ to tighten-up regulations and another noted it is critical that improvements to our air quality come from this SIP revision. An individual commented that given the track record of holding back from strong regulations and enforcement, state officials and TCEQ only have concern for the wealthy and industry, not those impacted by industry.

The federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires EPA to set the primary ozone NAAQS at levels that protect the health of the public, including infants, children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing conditions, such as asthma. EPA considered these health impacts when setting the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. TCEQ takes the health and concerns of Texans seriously and remains committed to working with area stakeholders to attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with EPA rules and guidance and the FCAA.

The purpose of this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision is to demonstrate whether the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas will or will not achieve emissions reductions in ozone precursors consistent with the severe ozone nonattainment area requirements of FCAA, §182(b)(1)(A) and EPA's *Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule* (2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule). TCEQ followed all relevant federal and state statutes, regulations, and guidance in the development of this SIP revision and evaluated all relevant information, including emission sources, in reaching its decision regarding the appropriate control strategies for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas. Analyses regarding measures necessary for attainment of the NAAQS are considered in the concurrent attainment demonstration (AD) SIP revisions (Project No. 2023-107-SIP-NR and Project No. 2023-110-SIP-NR).

Comments relating to the San Antonio area, the responsibilities of state officials, and enforcement are beyond the scope of this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to these comments.

One commenter stated the importance of actionable goals and targets and requested SIP and other rulemaking actions implement a strategy for defining specific actionable goals and targets.

The commission prepares and implements air quality plans in accordance with both state and federal law. No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Twelve individuals commented in support of the determination by EPA to reject TCEQ's previous SIP submittal for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas under the 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS.

This comment is outside the scope of this SIP revision.

One individual urged TCEQ to evaluate and implement as many of the strategies and actions proposed by NCTCOG as practical.

The commission remains committed to working with area stakeholders toward the common goal of attaining the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard as expeditiously as practicable and in accordance with EPA rules and guidance under the FCAA.

The commission expects to meet RFP milestones in 2023 and 2026 in the DFW and HGB areas as described in Section 3.5 of this SIP revision. No additional emissions reductions are required for this purpose. Additional emissions reductions for other purposes are outside the scope of this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

One commenter asserted that the DFW area has never attained the ozone NAAQS.

The commission disagrees that the DFW region has never attained a NAAQS for ozone. On October 16, 2008, EPA issued a determination that the DFW area attained the one-hour NAAQS of 0.12 parts per million (73 FR 61357). Subsequently, on September 1, 2015, EPA finalized the determination of attainment by the DFW area for the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS of 0.08 ppm (80 FR 52630). On March 27, 2008, EPA once again revised the ozone NAAQS to 0.075 ppm (73 FR 16436). As EPA has continued to tighten the ozone NAAQS, emissions reductions within the DFW area have continued the progress towards attainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

One commenter referenced a 50% reduction in traffic in Spring 2020 and a 17% reduction in traffic in December 2020 in the DFW area that did not see a corresponding decrease in ozone levels. The commenter suggested TCEQ perform a comprehensive evaluation of 2020 to identify impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on emissions of ozone precursors, especially relating to reduced mobile source emissions due to curtailed commuting.

In the proposed DFW attainment demonstration SIP revision, both Appendix B: *Conceptual Model* and Chapter 5: *Weight of Evidence* assess NO_x and VOC reductions and projections for 2023 and 2026 to demonstrate compliance with federal NAAQS for ozone. A thorough evaluation of ambient precursor concentrations in response to novel and transient influences such as COVID-19 is beyond the scope of this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Twelve individuals provided comments regarding concerns about major sources circumventing major New Source Review (NSR) through various means, such as undercounting emissions and the improper aggregation of projects, as well as TCEQ allowing such circumvention.

Ensuring circumvention of requirements does not occur is an important element of the air permitting program. Permit applicants are required to represent the maximum hourly and annual emission rates for new or modified facilities, including emission rates for planned maintenance, startup and shutdown (MSS) facilities and related activities. All supporting calculations based on established

methods and the technical basis for the emission rates are required to be included. Emissions are calculated based on the maximum hourly operations and annual average operations being authorized for the facility. The submitted application information must enable the permit reviewer to duplicate all emission calculations to verify and confirm emissions data and rates represented in the application. An applicant is bound by its representations in the application and those representations become an enforceable part of the permit, including production rates, authorized emission rates, and equipment. If the applicant deviates from the representations made in the application, the applicant may be subject to enforcement action.

For every application that is received, TCEQ performs an applicability analysis for new major sources and modifications to existing major sources to determine if major new source review is triggered. As required by commission rules in 30 TAC Chapter 116, when undergoing a physical or operational change (project), an existing major source must determine major NSR applicability through a two-step process that first considers whether the increased emissions alone are significant, followed by a calculation of the particular project's net emissions increase considering all contemporaneous increases and decreases at the source to determine if a major modification has occurred.

The process to determine whether a proposed project is subject to major NSR is determined based on a case-by-case evaluation based on available information. The TCEQ relies on, and applies, EPA rules and guidance to determine when nominally separate activities should be combined into a single project for purposes of major NSR applicability.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to these comments.

Twelve individuals commented that Texas recently discontinued vehicle safety inspections, which means that vehicles not meeting air pollution standards will go undetected. The commenters said that Texas must maintain emissions testing in counties where required. The individuals commented that Texas must ensure that car companies are not cheating on emission testing. The individuals also listed emissions tests, the smoking vehicle program, and remote emissions sensing as strategies to combat vehicle pollution.

Safety inspections for noncommercial vehicles in Texas are no longer required on January 1, 2025, due to passage of House Bill 3297, 88th Texas Legislature, 2023, Regular Session. Texas will continue to implement the vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance (I/M) program in the counties where it is required. The I/M program in the DFW and HGB areas includes Brazoria, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Johnson, Kaufman, Montgomery, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties.

As a part of the DFW and HGB areas' enhanced I/M program requirement under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §51.351, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) uses remote emissions sensing equipment to collect on-road vehicle emissions measurement data and identify high-emitters among the commuting fleet that are contributing disproportionately to air quality in the core metropolitan areas. The remote sensing program is aimed at identification of commuter

polluters, raising public awareness, and deterring vehicle tampering and fraudulent inspections.

DPS is the agency in Texas that is responsible for enforcement of the I/M program, while EPA is responsible for enforcing federal engine standards.

Texas law enforcement agencies may issue a citation to a driver of a smoking vehicle under the state's smoking vehicle statute in Texas Transportation Code §547.605.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Twelve commenters stated the TCEQ could strictly enforce the Clean Air Act and the permits it issues under the act. The commenters noted air pollution violations in Texas occur with no corrective action at all and that TCEQ has a crucial role to play in using enforcement to give companies an economic incentive to obey the law.

Proper implementation of the New Source Review program is an important element in attaining and maintaining the NAAQS, and TCEQ enforces this program as specified in the Texas Water Code, Texas Health & Safety Code, and commission rules. The commission does not agree that most air pollution violations in Texas occur with no corrective action, nor has the commenter provided specific information for this allegation that is relevant to this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to these comments.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice stated TCEQ should take more aggressive action to demonstrate reasonable further progress to protect the health of all people, particularly environmental justice (EJ) communities. TEJAS expressed concerns that environmental justice communities are overburdened by ozone and other toxins. Sierra Club stated that an Environmental Integrity Project study found that minority and low-income communities are exposed to high levels of ozone in the Houston area. Air Alliance Houston stated that the revised SIP does not acknowledge the disproportionate impact of ozone exposure on communities of color. An individual requested that TCEQ do better for minority communities.

EPA requested TCEQ carefully review applicable authorities for opportunities to incorporate EJ considerations and ensure they have been adequately and appropriately incorporated in this SIP. In addition, EPA suggested that TCEQ consider the number of pollution sources, major and minor, in a geographic area as part of evaluating community risk during SIP development.

EPA encouraged TCEQ to use both EJScreen and specific area information in developing its SIP to consider potential issues related to civil rights of the communities potentially impacted. EPA commented that using EJScreen would indicate whether a SIP revision has the potential to contribute to significant public health or environmental impacts, if the community may be particularly vulnerable to impacts from the SIP revision, and whether the community is already disproportionately impacted by public health and/or environmental burdens on the basis of demographic factors.

The purpose of this SIP revision is to include an analysis of RFP toward attainment of the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, RFP motor vehicle emissions budgets for the 2023 analysis year and 2026 attainment year, vehicle miles traveled growth offset requirement, and an RFP contingency plan. TCEQ followed all relevant federal and state statutes, regulations, and guidance in the development of this SIP revision and evaluated all relevant information, including emissions sources, in reaching its decision regarding the appropriate control strategies for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas.

The SIP is not the appropriate mechanism to address EJ issues. No federal or state statute, regulation, or guidance provides a process for evaluating or considering the socioeconomic or racial status of communities within an ozone nonattainment area. In a recent proposed approval of a TCEQ submittal for El Paso County, which did not include an EJ evaluation, EPA stated that the FCAA “and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation.”¹ Further, TCEQ’s jurisdiction is limited by statute; for example, TCEQ may not consider location, land use, or zoning when permitting facilities. TCEQ continues to be committed to protecting Texas’ environment and the health of its citizens regardless of location. Specific health-related concerns are further addressed elsewhere in this response to comments.

While EPA may encourage states to utilize EJScreen in SIP actions, it is not necessary because the NAAQS are protective of all populations.

TCEQ provided the public equal access in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. This SIP revision was developed in compliance with the policies and guidance delineated in TCEQ’s Language Access Plan (LAP) and TCEQ’s Public Participation Plan (PPP).^{2, 3} The LAP helps ensure individuals with limited English proficiency may meaningfully access TCEQ programs, activities, and services in a timely and effective manner; and the PPP identifies the methods by which TCEQ interacts with the public, provides guidance and best practices for ensuring meaningful public participation in TCEQ activities, and highlights opportunities for enhancing public involvement in TCEQ activities and programs.

In accordance with the PPP, EJScreen was used to conduct a preliminary analysis of the population in the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas, which was then used to plan public engagement efforts for this SIP revision. Specifically, TCEQ developed plain language summaries, GovDelivery notices, public hearing notices, and SIP Hot Topics notices that were provided in English and Spanish for all projects. The newspaper hearing notices for this SIP revision were also translated and published in Spanish language newspapers, and they included a statement that Spanish interpretation would be available at each hearing. Additionally, two Spanish language interpreters were available at all hearings.

¹ 88 Fed. Reg. 14103 (Mar. 7, 2023).

² TCEQ, *TCEQ’s Language Access Plan*, Sept. 2021, found at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/agency/decisions/participation/language-access-plan-gi-608.pdf>.

³ TCEQ, *TCEQ’s Public Participation Plan*, June 2021, found at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/agency/decisions/participation/public-participation-plan-gi-607.pdf>.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to these comments.

EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that the construction emissions increase from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Houston Ship Channel expansion project (Project 11) was not included in the non-road emissions inventory.

The construction emissions from projects such as the Houston Ship Channel expansion project are reflected in the 2023 and 2026 non-road emissions inventories. TCEQ uses economic and other data in conjunction with EPA-approved methods and models to incorporate growth due to construction and related activities into future non-road emissions, as detailed in Appendix 7: *Development of the Non-road Model RFP Emissions Inventories for the HGB Eight-County and DFW 10-County Ozone Nonattainment Areas.*

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that TCEQ improperly reduced the 2026 emissions estimates of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for all ocean-going vessels by 3% due to the forecasted completion of the USACE Project 11. Commenters stated that the project will be completed in “late 2026” and the commercial marine vessels (CMV) emissions reductions attributed to the anticipated traffic flow improvements from the expansion would not occur during the 2026 ozone season. Commenters also questioned whether the emissions reductions would be enforceable.

The commission disagrees that the ocean-going vessel emissions inventory adjustment to account for Project 11 was improper as the activity adjustment was based upon the best information available at the time of SIP development. Mobile source emissions inventories development routinely requires activity adjustments to account for both growth as well as future efficiencies and economic contractions. An emissions inventory activity adjustment differs from regulatory control implementation. However, Project 11 activity adjustments were removed from this DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision in response to these comments based on new information that the project may not be complete by the end of 2026. The proposed 3% ocean-going vessel activity adjustment was removed from the applicable CMV emissions inventory in the non-road portions of the adopted SIP narrative and from Appendix 2: *Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) Demonstration Spreadsheet.*

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that TCEQ commonly uses population as an activity surrogate for area source emissions and that TCEQ must ensure that the accurate activity data are applied to determine area source emissions.

TCEQ uses the most accurate data available to develop area source emissions estimates. For most area source categories, TCEQ uses the most current EPA calculation methodology, which includes applicable activity surrogates and emission factors. During each triennial National Emissions Inventory cycle, the Nonpoint Method Advisory (NOMAD) committee reviews the calculation

methodologies and works to improve the emission estimates. TCEQ participates in the NOMAD work and regularly attends their monthly calls in order to stay current with the committee's work.

The use of population as an activity surrogate is the EPA's standard for many area source categories. Using population as an activity surrogate provides the most accurate estimates possible for certain area source categories, such as consumer personal care products and household cleaning products. The growth factors used to develop the future target year emissions for these source categories accounts for expected population growth.

While population is commonly used as a surrogate to develop area source emissions, TCEQ ensures the accuracy of its area source emissions inventory by using other activity data to develop emissions for some specific source categories when it is more appropriate. Examples include using the amount of gasoline sold in an area to estimate emissions for gas filling stations, using employment by industry type to estimate emissions for industrial sources, and using crude oil and natural gas production to estimate emissions for upstream oil and gas sources.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Nineteen individuals commented that TCEQ used drilling rig counts from 2014 or 2015 in the DFW SIP, which is unacceptable when more recent rig counts are readily available.

The drilling rig emissions contained in the DFW attainment demonstration and RFP SIP revision are not based on drilling rig counts from 2014 or 2015. TCEQ obtains the amount of feet drilled in a given calendar year from the Railroad Commission (RRC), which provides a more accurate emissions estimate than the drilling rig count. TCEQ developed 2023 and 2026 emissions based on actual 2020 county-level amounts of feet drilled from the RRC since this was the most recent set of data available at the time of SIP development.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Seven individuals commented that the report included in Appendix 8 incorrectly indicated that drilling rig activity was expected to decline by 2020. The individuals stated that the Arlington area has increased drilling activity.

While new oil and gas wells continue to be drilled and hydraulically fractured in the Barnett Shale area, which includes the Arlington area, the number of drilling permits issued in this area in 2023 is among its lowest levels in the past 24 years based on RRC data.⁴ The Baker Hughes counts of active drilling rigs in the Barnett Shale from 2011 through 2023 also reflect this trend, indicating that the average number of active drilling rigs each week has dropped by over 90% (from 72 in 2011 to only one in 2020).⁵ While there was a small uptick in drilling rigs in 2022 (going from one in both 2020 and 2021 to three in 2022), it has fallen back to 2020 levels (one in 2023 and the first month of 2024).

⁴ <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/media/srpkgz4w/drilling-permits.pdf>

⁵ <https://rigcount.bakerhughes.com/na-rig-count>

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

RFP DEMONSTRATION

An individual stated that the projected population growth of the Houston metropolitan area will impact the amount of vehicles on the roadways.

Population growth and related impacts, such as increases in vehicles and vehicle miles traveled, were incorporated into projections for the 2023 analysis year and the 2026 attainment year. Emissions growth resulting from population increases was offset by emissions reductions in other sectors, resulting in an overall decline of total ozone precursor emissions from the base year to the attainment year. EPA itself has noted the disconnect between population, economic growth, and emissions trends.^{6, 7}

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision fails to rationally demonstrate RFP.

The commission disagrees that the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision fails to demonstrate RFP. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision fulfills the requirements of FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) by demonstrating that ozone precursor emissions (NO_x and/or VOC) will be reduced by specified amounts between the 2011 base year and the 2026 attainment year, including a 2023 analysis year, for both the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. This SIP revision also meets the requirements of EPA's 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule published on March 6, 2015 (80 FR 12264).

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision should require the implementation of new controls on stationary sources.

The commission disagrees that any additional controls are required to demonstrate RFP. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates that ozone precursor emissions (NO_x and/or VOC) will be reduced by specified amounts between the 2011 base year and the 2026 attainment year, which fulfills the requirements of FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) and the EPA's 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule. Therefore, new controls are not required to demonstrate RFP.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that annually measured and reported emissions data from point sources are more reliable and verifiable metrics to track RFP emissions

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/transportation-air-pollution-and-climate-change/accomplishments-and-successes-reducing-air>

⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-national-summary>

reductions compared to the less reliable measures from modeled mobile source emissions data.

The commission disagrees that relying on stationary source ozone precursor emissions reductions instead of mobile source emissions reductions would result in a more effective and verifiable RFP demonstration. TCEQ is required to use EPA's mobile source emissions model, Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) to develop on-road emissions inventories used in the SIP. TCEQ works with EPA, other state agencies, local governments, multi-jurisdictional organizations (MJOs), and the Texas Transportation Institute to continue to improve the accuracy of the mobile source emissions inventory and the resulting modeled emissions.

Emissions reductions from all sectors use the best available TCEQ- and EPA-approved methods for RFP analysis. The best available methods for establishing emissions inventories for some sectors includes emissions models. Simply because different inventory types require different methods to estimate emissions and reductions does not indicate a less verifiable emissions inventory.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice summarized the RFP FCAA requirements and stated that the proposal is overly reliant on mobile sources for creditable emissions reductions and thus does not ensure RFP.

The commission disagrees that mobile source emissions reductions are not creditable reductions to demonstrate RFP. The DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision follows the requirements of FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) and EPA's 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, which specifies "[...] that all SIP-approved or federally promulgated emissions reductions that occur after the baseline emissions inventory year from sources located in the nonattainment area are creditable for purposes of the rate of progress RFP requirements, provided the reductions meet the standard requirements for creditability and are not prohibited by section 182(b)(1)(D) of the CAA" (80 FR 12274).

EPA vehicle and engine emissions standards become more stringent over time as vehicle technology improves, reducing pollution. Fleet turnover is a well-documented economic process where older, higher-emitting vehicles are replaced with newer, lower-emitting vehicles. Overall averages from 1970–2017 indicate new vehicles made up 7.9% of passenger vehicles and 5.7% of passenger vehicles were scrapped each year.⁸ TCEQ has performed fleet turnover analysis that confirms significant historical vehicle emissions reductions and projects future reductions based on these trends. This information is available in Figure 5-1: *On-Road Emissions Trends in the Eight-County HGB Area from 1999 through 2050* in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) Serious Classification Attainment Demonstration (AD) State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) (Project No. 2019-077-SIP-NR) and Figure 5-1: *On-Road Emissions Trends in the DFW Area from 1999 through 2050* in

⁸ EPA, The Effects of New-Vehicle Price Changes on New- and Used-Vehicle Markets and Scrappage (2021), (https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_file_download.cfm?p_download_id=543273&Lab=OTAQ)

the Dallas-Fort Worth Serious Classification Attainment Demonstration State Implementation Plan Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (Project No. 2019-078-SIP-NR).

As part of regulatory analyses, EPA studies the impacts of fleet turnover and the implications for the age and size of the vehicle fleet. EPA incorporates the impacts of fleet turnover into its mobile source emissions model, MOVES, which TCEQ is required to use for SIP emissions inventory development. As a result, the impacts of fleet turnover cannot be removed from mobile source emissions inventories.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision is based on modeling that has not been verified by similar ambient reductions in precursor levels. They asserted that ambient levels of NO_x and VOC correlate more generally with point source emissions, and proactively reducing emissions using point source controls is necessary for RFP because the SIP revision relies on the same mobile source reductions strategies used for the 2011 to 2020 RFP.

The commission disagrees with the assertion that ambient levels of NO_x and VOC correlate more generally with point source emissions, and no evidence of such correlation was provided by the commenters. This RFP SIP revision is required to demonstrate ozone precursor emissions reductions and not reductions in monitored levels of ozone precursors or attainment of the NAAQS. This DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision demonstrates RFP for both nonattainment areas consistent with FCAA and EPA requirements; therefore, new controls are not required.

Additionally, the 2008 eight-hour ozone serious RFP SIP revision met the RFP emissions reduction requirements as demonstrated in the milestone compliance demonstration (MCD) submitted to EPA on March 31, 2021 and approved by EPA on July 1, 2021.⁹ The MCD verified that TCEQ met the RFP targets identified in the March 4, 2020, DFW and HGB Serious Classification SIP Revision for the 2008 Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS, using mobile source and other emissions reductions.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that TCEQ did not provide an explanation on how the modeling will perform better in the future.

This comment is outside the scope of this SIP revision.

Earthjustice commented that TCEQ should take proactive measures to ensure decreases in ozone precursor emissions in the HGB nonattainment area by focusing on industrial emitters rather than relying on the small, incremental decreases from mobile source emissions.

⁹ https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/air-quality/sip/ozone/other/epa-adequacy-letter-tx-ozone-milestone-compliance-demonstration_7-1-21-signed.pdf

The commission disagrees that additional controls are required to be included in the proposed SIP revision. The RFP SIP revision demonstrates progress for the HGB area consistent with FCAA and EPA requirements.

The commission disagrees that focusing on industrial emitters is necessary or that the reductions in mobile source emissions are small or incremental. A review of the emissions summaries in Chapter 2 of the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision shows that mobile source NO_x emissions have decreased 54% and VOC emissions have decreased 48% between the 2011 base year and the 2026 attainment year within the HGB area.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, and Earthjustice commented that TCEQ should take proactive measures to reduce point source NO_x emissions in the DFW nonattainment area to ensure attainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

The purpose of the DFW-HGB RFP SIP revision is not to demonstrate attainment of the ozone NAAQS but rather to demonstrate that ozone precursor emissions (NO_x and/or VOC) will be reduced by specified amounts between the 2011 base year and the 2026 attainment year.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

EPA commented that the calculation method used for the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) offset demonstration isolated VMT-related emissions and excluded certain non-VMT related vehicle operating modes, specifically, evaporative emissions from vehicle cold soaks (“cold-soak emissions”). EPA did not dispute the validity of excluding cold-soak emissions from calculations of VMT offset emissions scenarios but stated that TCEQ’s approach was novel. EPA commented that they could not vouch for the approvability of TCEQ’s methodology at this time and that they plan to evaluate the proposed methodology and notify TCEQ of concerns.

TCEQ worked extensively with its grant partner, the Texas A&M Transportation Institute, to develop a robust VMT offset method that uses EPA’s MOVES model and meets EPA guidance. The resulting method was based on California’s approach to modeling VMT offset emissions that EPA recently proposed to approve for San Diego County (88 FR 87850), which is designated as severe nonattainment for both the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS.

In communications subsequent to the public comment period for this SIP revision, EPA noted that TCEQ’s method was approvable and requested that TCEQ clarify the method used and the steps in the narrative. In response to this request, TCEQ added a discussion of the VMT offset method, including steps, to Section 4.6.2: *VMT Growth Demonstration* of this SIP revision.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, and Earthjustice stated that the emissions reduction goals for mobile source emissions are not enforceable.

Mobile source emissions reductions from fleet turnover relied upon for demonstrating RFP are enforceable. FCAA, Title II directs EPA to establish emissions standards to control pollution from engines and vehicles and requires manufacturers to demonstrate that their vehicles and engines comply with these standards by obtaining certificates from EPA. EPA certification specifications require compliance with emissions standards throughout the useful life of the engine.

The commission's rules in 30 TAC Chapter 114, Control of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles, regarding anti-tampering provisions and vehicle inspection and maintenance programs also assist with ensuring on-road vehicles comply with EPA requirements. Additionally, as a part of the DFW and HGB areas' enhanced I/M program requirements under 40 CFR §51.351, the DPS uses remote emissions sensing equipment to collect on-road vehicle emissions measurement data and identify high-emitters among the commuting fleet that are contributing disproportionately to air quality in the core metropolitan areas.

As part of regulatory analyses, EPA studies the impacts of fleet turnover and the implications for the age and size of the vehicle fleet. EPA incorporates the impacts of fleet turnover into its mobile source emissions model, MOVES, which TCEQ is required to use for SIP emissions inventory development.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, TEJAS, and Earthjustice commented that projected controlled VOCs from non-road mobile sources will increase between 2023 and 2026 in the DFW nonattainment area. The commenters stated that since the non-road VOC emissions will increase, TCEQ should not rely on mobile source emissions to demonstrate RFP.

FCAA, §182(c)(2)(B) requires this RFP SIP revision to demonstrate overall reductions in emissions of ozone precursors from the 2011 base year to the 2026 attainment year. While there are increases in emissions for VOC in the non-road mobile sector between 2023 and 2026, this increase is offset by reductions in on-road NO_x and VOC emissions and non-road NO_x emissions during this period. This results in an overall decline of total ozone precursor emissions from the base year to the attainment year that demonstrates RFP.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

CONTROL STRATEGIES

EPA commended TCEQ's inclusion of contingency measures that fall in line with the January 2021 U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacatur of EPA's interpretation of the CAA.

The commission appreciates the support. No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Twelve individuals encouraged implementation of EPA's proposed Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines

for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review (“methane rule”) and additional requirements specific to the petroleum and natural gas sector.

This comment is outside the scope of this SIP revision.

An individual suggested that TCEQ can reduce emissions from the oil and gas industry by encouraging the adoption of electric drilling equipment and renewable energy sources. A different individual recommended that the commission consider using similar emission control strategies for ozone precursors as those used for greenhouse gas emissions in the City of Dallas Comprehensive Environmental & Climate Action Plan.

The commission appreciates the commenters’ suggestions of strategies to reduce ozone precursor emissions. The commission expects to meet RFP milestones in 2023 and 2026 in the DFW and HGB areas as described in Section 3.5 RFP Demonstration of this SIP revision. No additional control measures are required for this purpose. Additional control measures for other purposes are outside the scope of this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

An individual commented that historically, TCEQ’s emission control strategies proposed in the SIP revisions to achieve compliance with the ozone NAAQS have been limited in scope, have focused solely on either stationary or mobile sources, but have not fully encompassed the extent and scope of the ozone nonattainment issue. The individual expressed a need for a revised strategy with expanded scope and more severe reductions. The individual added that they supported the strategies and actions proposed by the NCTCOG.

The commission expects to meet RFP milestones in 2023 and 2026 in the DFW and HGB areas as described in Section 3.5 of this SIP revision. No additional control measures are required for this purpose. Additional control measures for other purposes are outside the scope of this SIP revision.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Office of the Harris County Attorney commented that the six proposed VOC contingency measures are insignificant, not sufficient to enable the DFW and/or HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment areas to demonstrate RFP or attain the 2008 ozone NAAQS, and are only sufficient to fulfill the FCAA requirement to include contingency measures in an AD SIP revision. They additionally requested that since the proposed contingency measures do not conform to EPA guidance, they should be revised to be more effective.

The commission disagrees that the proposed contingency measures require revision. The measures conform to EPA’s 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, which requires measures to achieve sufficient VOC reductions to meet a calculated target amount. The 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule sets the emission reduction amount at a level that EPA claims is sufficient to assist progress toward attainment, which fulfills the FCAA requirement for contingency measures.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

The 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule does not require contingency measures to be sufficient for a nonattainment area to attain the NAAQS, but rather to assist progress toward attainment. Control measures designed to accomplish attainment are addressed in attainment demonstration SIP revisions. See the concurrent DFW AD SIP Revision (2023-107-SIP-NR) and HGB AD SIP Revision (2023-110-SIP-NR) for discussion of the need for such measures.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

The Office of the Harris County Attorney commented regarding the timeframe and scope of TCEQ Contingency Measures (CM). They stated that after EPA publishes a notice of finding of failure to attain or meeting RFP in the *Federal Register*, TCEQ must publish a notice in the *Texas Register* stating that compliance with CMs is required. They noted that TCEQ's proposed rules require compliance with these CMs no more than 9 months after the *Texas Register* publication, whereas new EPA guidance, published in March 2023, requires CM implementation and compliance within 60 days of EPA's publication. .

The commission disagrees with the commentor's assertion that draft contingency guidance requires contingency measure implementation and compliance within 60 days of EPA publication of a finding of failure to attain or meet RFP.

EPA's draft contingency guidance states "As discussed in Section 2, in the 1992 General Preamble, EPA did address the question of how soon the CMs for ozone should take effect, and acknowledged that certain actions, such as notification of sources, modification of permits, etc., would probably be needed before a measure could be implemented effectively. There, EPA concluded that in general, actions needed to affect full implementation of the measures should occur within 60 days after EPA notifies the State of its failure (to attain or meet RFP)." The draft contingency guidance also states, "EPA continues to believe that 1 year is generally the appropriate timeframe for CMs to achieve reductions because of the intended purpose of CMs to provide emissions reductions to bridge the gap between the failure and the subsequent corrective action." The commission is adopting compliance dates requiring compliance with the contingency measures no later than 270 days after TCEQ notice in the Texas Register. TCEQ chose to require compliance no later than 270 days from Texas Register publication rather than a year to allow time between the EPA notification and the TCEQ notification while assuring compliance within one year of EPA notification.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

Air Alliance Houston, Sierra Club, Environment Texas, Public Citizen, Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services, and Earthjustice raised concerns about TCEQ's approach to contingency measures using area source controls. They commented that TCEQ did not require new NO_x controls for area sources and illegally and arbitrarily proposed to relax certain emission limits on industrial adhesives and included an industrial cleaning solvent measure which should be required as reasonably available control technology (RACT).

The concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (Project No. 2023-116-115-AI) includes contingency measures that would reduce VOC emissions consistent with EPA's contingency measure requirements described in the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule. EPA's rule does not require that contingency measures be NO_x reductions only. TCEQ chose to pursue area source VOC emission reductions were because these VOC reductions were readily available, not considered to be RACT because they go beyond RACT, and could be implemented quickly enough to meet the requirements for contingency measures. Therefore, TCEQ did not need to pursue contingency measures from new NO_x controls for area sources.

TCEQ did not illegally or arbitrarily propose to relax certain emission limits on industrial adhesives. TCEQ shows in the *Demonstrating Noninterference under Federal Clean Air Act, §110(l)* section of the concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking that the industrial adhesives contingency measure avoids negatively impacting the status of the state's progress towards attainment or preventing reasonable further progress toward attainment of the ozone NAAQS in the HGB and DFW nonattainment areas.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

TCEQ did not illegally or arbitrarily propose an industrial cleaning solvent contingency measure that should be required as RACT. The concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (2023-116-115-AI) includes contingency measure emission limits for industrial cleaning solvents that are consistent with limits in SCAQMD rule 1171, as amended in 2009. This rule has a general limit of 25 grams of VOC per liter (g/l) of cleaner. In its 2006 CTG for Industrial Cleaning Solvents, EPA evaluated the SCAQMD limit and set the recommended VOC content limit at 50 g/l, which defined RACT for this source category. TCEQ has adopted the beyond-RACT limit of 25 g/l to generate VOC emission reductions for contingency purposes.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

EPA commented that TCEQ must provide and implement additional contingency measures to address the DFW and HGB areas' failure to attain by the 2008 ozone NAAQS attainment date for areas classified as serious in addition to the proposed new

contingency measures that would be implemented in the event of failure to attain or make RFP by the severe attainment date. EPA requested clarification on which contingency measures will be triggered in the event of a failure to attain by the severe date or meet a future RFP milestone, as opposed to those that are being implemented immediately due to the past failure to attain under a serious classification. EPA also sought a clear identification of the specific measures that will be implemented under each scenario.

In response to this comment, clarifications were made to Section 4.7, *Contingency Measures* of this this SIP revision to explain that contingency measures specific to RFP for the 2008 ozone NAAQS serious classification are no longer required for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas as both areas met their RFP requirements. EPA's October 3, 2023 (88 FR67957) disapproval action references "EPA's July 1, 2021, determination that the 2008 ozone NAAQS Milestone Compliance Demonstration for the 2020 Calendar Year adequately established that the January 1, 2021 RFP milestone emission reductions were met" and that "EPA agrees with TCEQ that there is no longer a need for contingency measures triggered by failure to meet RFP for the DFW and HGB Serious nonattainment plan for purposes of the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, because these areas met RFP for this specific classification."

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

Details of the contingency plan, including triggering and available measures for the finding of failure to attain for the serious and severe classifications, can be found in the concurrent DFW AD SIP Revision (2023-107-SIP-NR) and HGB AD SIP Revision (2023-110-SIP-NR).

As stated in Section 4.7.2, *Contingency Measures Summary* of this RFP SIP revision, the adopted contingency measures, if applied for RFP purposes for the severe classification, would be triggered upon EPA publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* that the DFW and/or HGB area failed to meet an RFP analysis year requirement under the 2008 ozone NAAQS and TCEQ's subsequent publication in the *Texas Register* specifying what contingency measures are being implemented, why they are being implemented, and establishing the compliance date, which is by no later than 270 days after *Texas Register* publication. A similar process exists for a notice of failure to attain.

Regarding TCEQ's 2008 Severe AD SIP revision proposal for the DFW area, EPA commented that TCEQ should clarify if it intends to rely upon all of the contingency measures TCEQ identified in its RFP SIP revision proposal for the ozone nonattainment area if the area failed to attain the 2008 ozone standard or if the DFW area failed to satisfy RFP requirements for the 2008 ozone standard. If the intent of TCEQ was not to rely on all the contingency measures that it identified at proposal, EPA requested further clarification of not only which contingency measures TCEQ would choose to

implement upon a triggering event, but also how a selection process would comply with FCAA requirements and EPA guidance.

As stated in Section 4.7.2, of the RFP SIP revision, “Each contingency measure can be triggered independently for the DFW and/or HGB 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area. TCEQ would implement enough contingency measures in the applicable area to meet or exceed the required contingency reductions.” It would be necessary to exceed the required contingency reduction amount because the individual contingency measures each contribute a fixed reduction and the last one added puts the reduction total over the target. Tables 4-7 and 4-8 of the RFP SIP revision contain a list of the contingency measures and the VOC reduction amount associated with each measure for the DFW and HGB areas, respectively. Tables 4-10 and 4-12 show how the VOC reduction amounts from Tables 4-7 and 4-8 satisfy the required contingency measure reductions for the DFW and HGB areas, respectively. The FCAA requirement and EPA’s 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule (80 FR 12264) state that contingency measures sufficient to reach the contingency reduction target must be implemented, which is expressed in Line 3 of Tables 4-9 through 4-12 as 3% of the VOC emissions in the baseline year inventory. Therefore, TCEQ contingency measures are selected and implemented in agreement with EPA’s 2008 eight-hour ozone standard SIP requirements rule, which EPA claims is consistent with the FCAA.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

The triggering language in the concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (2023-116-115-AI) states that the *Texas Register* notice would specify which contingency measures are triggered in which nonattainment areas and the purpose for triggering. For example, the triggering language for the industrial cleaning solvents contingency measure in the DFW area states “The owner or operator of a solvent cleaning operation in Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties shall be in compliance with the requirements of §115.463(e) of this title (relating to Control Requirements) no later than 270 days after the commission publishes notification in the *Texas Register* of its determination that the industrial cleaning solvent contingency requirements are necessary as a result of EPA publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* that the specified area failed to attain the applicable NAAQS for ozone by the attainment deadline or failed to demonstrate reasonable further progress as set forth in the 1990 Amendments to the FCAA, §172(c)(9).”

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

EPA recommended adopting additional controls for industrial solvents and adhesives in the DFW area, to achieve more emissions reductions. They also urged Texas to

implement any measures that result in extra emission reductions promptly to ensure progress towards attainment continues.

As stated in each of the triggering rule provisions in the concurrent 30 TAC Chapter 115 rulemaking (2023-116-115-AI), the contingency measures are triggered “after the commission publishes notification in the *Texas Register* of its determination that this contingency rule is necessary as a result of EPA publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* that the specified area failed to attain the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone by the attainment deadline or failed to demonstrate reasonable further progress”.

The choice to adopt the industrial adhesives and industrial cleaning solvents contingency measures in the DFW area is a change from proposal in response to this comment. By adopting all the proposed contingency measures in the DFW area, TCEQ generates contingency measure reductions that can be applied to a failure to attain by the 2008 ozone NAAQS attainment date for areas classified as serious.

Staff inadvertently omitted some source categories and incorrectly stated multiple VOC content limits for other source categories in the industrial adhesives contingency measure of the concurrent Chapter 115 rulemaking proposal (Rule Project No. 2023-116-115-AI). This resulted in less emissions reductions available to fulfill contingency requirements in the DFW and HGB areas. The Executive Director intends to immediately initiate rulemaking for commission consideration to restore the missing and incorrect VOC content limits to achieve the reductions originally intended.

EPA commented that TCEQ’s process for full implementation of contingency measures within the required 60 days was unclear and requested clarification. Specifically, the concern is about a nine-month timeframe mentioned, which suggests that not all actions needed to affect full implementation will occur within the required 60 days of EPA’s notification.

EPA draft contingency guidance states “As discussed in Section 2, in the 1992 General Preamble, EPA did address the question of how soon the CMs for ozone should take effect, and acknowledged that certain actions, such as notification of sources, modification of permits, etc., would probably be needed before a measure could be implemented effectively. There, EPA concluded that in general, actions needed to affect full implementation of the measures should occur within 60 days after EPA notifies the State of its failure (to attain or meet RFP).”

The commission agrees in this situation that “actions needed to affect full implementation of the measures” can occur within 60 days of EPA notice. For these contingency measures, this action would be notification to affected sources in the *Texas Register* that the measures have been triggered. Permit modifications are not anticipated to be required to reduce emissions by using materials with lower VOC materials such as coatings, degreasing and cleaning solvents, adhesives, and emulsified asphalt because, if mentioned at all, the permit would set a maximum VOC content, not a minimum.

The draft contingency guidance also states, “EPA continues to believe that 1 year is generally the appropriate timeframe for CMs to achieve reductions because of the

intended purpose of CMs to provide emissions reductions to bridge the gap between the failure and the subsequent corrective action.” The commission is adopting a compliance date requiring compliance with the contingency measures no later than 270 days after TCEQ notice in the *Texas Register*. TCEQ chose to require compliance no later than 270 days after TCEQ notice in the *Texas Register* rather than a year to allow time between the EPA notification and TCEQ notification.

The commission is not requiring compliance within 60 days of EPA notice for three reasons. First, the EPA notice would be of EPA’s determination of failure to attain or meet an RFP milestone, but a separate notice is required from TCEQ to notify affected sources that contingency measures will be triggered in nonattainment areas. TCEQ notice requires additional time, potentially eating up a substantial portion of a 60-day period. Second, once notified, affected sources may need additional time to acquire a supply of complaint, lower VOC materials. Third, EPA draft contingency guidance recommends that contingency measure reductions occur within one year of EPA notification and the 270-day compliance period will allow sources sufficient time to adjust their operations while assuring that sources are achieving reductions within one year.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.

EPA requested that TCEQ review and incorporate the controls on electric generating utility (EGU)s and non-EGUs in EPA’s Good Neighbor Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) into the SIP for nonattainment areas. EPA commented that NO_x and VOC controls in nonattainment areas should be at least as stringent as the Good Neighbor rule. EPA also commented that because the 2015 ozone NAAQS poses a greater need for emission reductions than the 2008 NAAQS, TCEQ should conduct a robust analysis of emission controls and include documentation and analyses for CTG RACT, Major Source non CTG VOC RACT and Major Source NO_x RACT.

The commission notes that EPA’s Good Neighbor FIP rules are under judicial stay. If the Good Neighbor FIP rules come into force, their effect in the nonattainment areas would be analyzed like all applicable rules in future RFP SIP revisions. Additionally, for all applicable units in the DFW and HGB areas during the ozone season, current TCEQ emission limits are as low or lower than the corresponding limits in the Good Neighbor FIP. RACT analyses for the 2015 ozone NAAQS would be conducted for required AD SIP revisions for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

No changes were made to this SIP revision in response to this comment.