

## Appendix F-O General Definitions in the Regional Haze Rule

The following are definitions from 40 CFR § 301 and 40 CFR § 309 that states may want to incorporate into their Section 309 regional haze implementation plans.

### Applicable definitions in Section 51.301:

1. **BART-eligible source** means an existing stationary facility as defined in this section.
2. **Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART)** means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.
3. **Deciview** means a measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol measurements):

$$\text{Deciview haze index} = 10^{-1} n_e (b_{\text{ext}}/10 \text{ Mm}^{-1}).$$

Where  $b_{\text{ext}}$  = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse megameters ( $\text{Mm}^{-1}$ ).

4. **Existing stationary facility** means any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants, including any reconstructed source, which was not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977, and has the potential to emit 250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant. In determining potential to emit, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted.

Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input,  
Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers),  
Kraft pulp mills,  
Portland cement plants,  
Primary zinc smelters,  
Iron and steel mill plants,  
Primary aluminum ore reduction plants,  
Primary copper smelters,  
Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day,  
Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants,  
Petroleum refineries,  
Lime plants,

Phosphate rock processing plants,  
Coke oven batteries,  
Sulfur recovery plants,  
Carbon black plants (furnace process),  
Primary lead smelters,  
Fuel conversion plants,  
Sintering plants,  
Secondary metal production facilities,  
Chemical process plants,  
Fossil-fuel boilers of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input,  
Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels,  
Taconite ore processing facilities,  
Glass fiber processing plants, and  
Charcoal production facilities.

5. **Federal Class I area** means any Federal land that is classified or reclassified Class I.
6. **Federal Land Manager** means the Secretary of the department with authority over the Federal Class I area (or the Secretary's designee) or, with respect to Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, the Chairman of the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission.
7. **Federally enforceable** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator under the Clean Air Act including those requirements developed pursuant to parts 60 and 61 of this title, requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to Sec. 52.21 of this chapter or under regulations approved pursuant to part 51, 52, or 60 of this title.
8. **Implementation plan** means, for the purposes of this part, any State Implementation Plan, Federal Implementation Plan, or Tribal Implementation Plan.
9. **Indian tribe or tribe** means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village, which is federally recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
10. **In existence** means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits required by Federal, State, or local air pollution emissions and air quality laws or regulations and either has (1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the facility or (2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the facility to be completed in a reasonable time.
11. **Least impaired days** means the average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent of monitored days in a calendar year with the lowest amount of visibility impairment.
12. **Major stationary source and major modification** mean major stationary source and major modification, respectively, as defined in Sec. 51.166.

13. **Mandatory Class I Federal Area** means any area identified in part 81, subpart D of this title.
14. **Most impaired days** means the average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent of monitored days in a calendar year with the highest amount of visibility impairment.
15. **Natural conditions** includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.
16. **Potential to emit** means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.
17. **Reasonably attributable** means attributable by visual observation or any other technique the State deems appropriate.
18. **Reasonably attributable visibility impairment** means visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from one, or a small number of sources.
19. **Regional haze** means visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area. Such sources include, but are not limited to, major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources.
20. **State** means "State" as defined in section 302(d) of the CAA.
21. **Stationary Source** means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.
22. **Visibility impairment** means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

**Definitions in Section 51.309:**

1. **16 Class I areas** means the following mandatory Class I Federal areas on the Colorado Plateau: Grand Canyon National Park, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Petrified Forest National Park, Mount Baldy Wilderness, San Pedro Parks Wilderness, Mesa Verde National Park, Weminuche Wilderness, Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness, West Elk Wilderness, Maroon Bells Wilderness, Flat Tops Wilderness, Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Capital Reef National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and Zion National Park.
2. **Transport Region State** means one of the States that is included within the Transport Region addressed by the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming).

3. **Commission Report** means the report of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission entitled "Recommendations for Improving Western Vistas," dated June 10, 1996.
4. **Fire** means wildfire, wildland fire (including prescribed natural fire), prescribed fire, and agricultural burning conducted and occurring on Federal, State, and private wildlands and farmlands.
5. **Milestone** means the maximum level of annual regional sulfur dioxide emissions for a given year, assessed annually consistent with paragraph (h)(2) of this section beginning in the year 2003.
1. **Mobile Source Emission Budget** means the lowest level of VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, elemental and organic carbon, and fine particles which are projected to occur in any area within the transport region from which mobile source emissions are determined to contribute significantly to visibility impairment in any of the 16 Class I areas.
7. **Geographic enhancement** means a method, procedure, or process to allow a broad regional strategy, such as a milestone or backstop market trading program designed to achieve greater reasonable progress than BART for regional haze, to accommodate BART for reasonably attributable impairment.
8. **BHP San Manuel** means: (i) The copper smelter located in San Manuel, Arizona which operated during 1990, but whose operations were suspended during the year 2000, (ii) The same smelter in the event of a change of name or ownership.
9. **Phelps Dodge Hidalgo** means: (i) The copper smelter located in Hidalgo, New Mexico which operated during 1990, but whose operations were suspended during the year 2000, (ii) The same smelter in the event of a change of name or ownership.