

Section IV of the proposed 1999 SIP revision provides for the consultation with FLMs for the review and revision of the visibility SIP and New Source Review rules.

- Provisions for periodic review and revision as appropriate of not less than every three years. See 40 CFR 51.306(c). This review must include:

- (1) Progress achieved in remedying existing impairment;

- (2) The ability of the long-term strategy to prevent future impairment;

- (3) Any change in visibility since the last report;

- (4) Additional measures, including the need for SIP revisions that may be needed to assure reasonable progress;

- (5) The progress achieved in implementing BART and meeting other schedules set forth in the long-term strategy; and

- (6) The impact of any exemption granted under 40 CFR 51.303.

- (7) The need for BART to remedy existing visibility impairment of any integral vista.

Section IV of the proposed 1999 SIP revision provides for the review of the visibility SIP.

- Provisions for review of the impacts of any new or modified major stationary source. See 40 CFR 51.306(d). The Washington Department of Ecology has a fully delegated Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. The Department of Ecology was notified of this delegation by letter dated February 7, 2002.

B. Monitoring

The plan must contain an assessment of visibility impairment and a discussion of how each element of the plan relates to preventing future or remedying existing impairment. See 40 CFR 51.302(c)(2)(ii). Section V of the proposed 1999 SIP revision provides for visibility monitoring of the mandatory Class I Federal areas. Section IV of the proposed 1999 SIP revision provides a general discussion of the effect of measures on preventing future and remedying existing impairment.

C. Best Available Retrofit Technology

The State must identify and analyze for BART each existing stationary facility which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area where the impairment is reasonably attributable to that existing stationary facility. See 40 CFR 51.302(c)(4). The plan must also contain emission limitations representing BART for any existing stationary facility identified according to 40 CFR 51.302(c)(4).

The State has not determined that existing impairment in any mandatory Class I Federal area for which impairment has been certified can be reasonably attributed to a specific major stationary source.

IV. What Does This Proposed Visibility SIP Revision Change and How Do These Changes Compare to the Federal Requirements?

A. Provisions To Revise the Protection of Integral Vistas

The 1987 SIP included a list of "Preliminary Integral Vistas" that were proposed by the National Park Service (NPS). The 1987 SIP provides that until the NPS finalizes the list of vistas in accordance with 40 CFR 51.304, the panoramas listed in the January 15, 1981, **Federal Register** (Table III-2) will be protected under the visibility SIP. These integral vistas were never finalized by the NPS. Thus, there are no federally recognized integral vistas to be protected. In the interim, no emission limitation was established for a source that specifically protected an integral vista, nor is the State proposing to revise and relax an emission limitation established for integral vista protection. The 1999 proposed SIP revision removes the provisions that would have continued these protections. The Federal visibility regulations (40 CFR 51.304(d)) indicate that a state need not in its implementation plan list any integral vista the identification of which was not made in accordance with the criteria in 40 CFR 51.304(a). Since no integral vistas have been identified by the FLM, there is no relaxation of SIP emission requirements and since the 1999 proposed SIP revision meets the applicable requirements for visibility protection in mandatory Class I Federal areas, EPA proposes approval of this revision.

B. Provisions To Revise the Smoke Management Plan

i. What Is Washington's Smoke Management Plan?

Washington's Smoke Management Plan (SMP) is a program designed to manage smoke impacts from the burning of silviculture and agriculture wastes. The SMP balances forest and agricultural land burning with preventing smoke from being carried to, or accumulating in, designated areas and other areas sensitive to smoke.

ii. How Does Washington's 1999 Proposed SIP Revision Change the Plan?

The SMP of 1998 submitted in the proposed 1999 Visibility SIP revision significantly improves the 1983 SMP

included in the 1987 SIP. The 1983 SMP provided for reduced emissions from prescribed fires through optimization of fuel conditions (*i.e.* dry fuel), improves ventilation and dispersion through meteorology, and minimizes impact by controlling smoke drift into populated areas. There was no consideration for protection of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas.

The 1998 SMP requires approval from the Resource Protection Division Manager, Department of Natural Resources for all prescribed fires. Approval requirements differ depending whether the fire is a "large fire" involving over 100 tons of fuel or a small fire. Large fire burn approval considers a number of factors including likelihood of smoke intrusion into populated areas or mandatory Class I Federal areas, air quality regulations, violation of emission reductions targets, violation of another state's air quality standards, and whether smoke will disperse within given timeframes. Operators of small fires (less than 100 tons of fuel) must call a toll-free phone number and follow the instructions that apply for that day and location of the proposed fire.

The SMP further requires emissions from prescribed fires be reduced by 20% from baseline levels (defined in the SMP) by December 1994 and until December 2000. Emissions from burning must be permanently reduced by 50% from baseline levels by December 2000.

iii. How Does the Smoke Management Plan Compare to Federal Requirements?

The visibility protection provisions at 40 CFR part 51, subpart P suggest that states consider SMPs in developing long-term strategies for visibility protection. However, there are no specific Federal requirements for states to develop and adopt SMPs. In September 1992, the Environmental Protection Agency published *The Prescribed Burning Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures* to assist states in the development of Smoke Management Plans [EPA-450/2-92-003].

C. Provisions To Include the SWAPCA Reasonably Available Control Technology Emission Limits for Centralia Power Plant

The Centralia Power Plant (CPP) is a coal-fired electrical generating station that has a potential to emit (PTE) 90,000 t/yr Sulfur dioxide (SO₂). It is a BART eligible source as defined by 40 CFR 51.301. It is located near the mandatory Class I Federal area, Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington state. The