

9.0 Contingency Plans

Section 172(c)(9) of the CAA and EPA's Phase 2 8-hour ozone implementation rule¹ require states with 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas to include contingency measures in the SIP. These measures are to be implemented if the area fails to satisfy a reasonable further progress milestone or fails to attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by the applicable attainment date. Such measures must be fully adopted rules that are ready for rapid implementation upon failure to achieve RFP or attainment.

In the development of contingency plans, the following factors should be considered:

- Contingency measures are required for each RFP milestone year. For moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas with 2010 attainment dates, the only applicable RFP milestone year is 2008;
- Contingency measures are also required for the attainment milestone year, which is 2009 for moderate nonattainment areas with a June 2010 deadline; and
- Contingency measures must provide for a 3% reduction in the adjusted 2002 base year VOC emissions inventory for both RFP and attainment. The reduction must go beyond the level required to meet the RFP target level of emissions. NO_x reductions can be used as a direct substitute for up to 90% of the VOC reductions. Therefore VOC reductions must account for at least a 0.3% reduction.

Table 9.0 lists the adjusted 2002 base year emissions inventories² and the corresponding level of VOC emission reductions needed to satisfy each of the contingency measure requirements (i.e., 5.3 tons/summer day in Greater Connecticut and 6.2 tons/summer day in Southwest Connecticut). Details regarding the specific control measures selected to meet the contingency plan requirements for RFP and failure-to-attain are described below.

**Table 9.0
Emission Reduction Requirements for Contingency Plans**

Area	2002 Adjusted Base Year Inventory (tons per summer day)		Contingency Plans Required VOC Reduction* (tons per summer day)
	VOC	NO _x	VOC
Greater Connecticut	177.1	136.3	5.3
Southwest Connecticut	205.2	174.6	6.2
Statewide	382.3	310.9	11.5

* The contingency requirements can be met using any combination of VOC and NO_x reductions totaling 3% of the 2002 adjusted base year inventory. CTDEP has elected to comply using VOC reductions only. Both the RFP and the failure-to-attain contingency plans must achieve the emission reduction listed for each nonattainment area.

¹ 70 FR 71612.

² The development of the adjusted 2002 base year inventory is fully described in Section 5.

9.1 Contingency Plan for Failure to Achieve Reasonable Further Progress

The RFP contingency plan must identify control measures sufficient to secure an additional 3% reduction in ozone precursor emissions beyond the 15% RFP reduction required to be achieved by 2008 in moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas. The RFP contingency requirement may be met by including in the SIP a demonstration of at least 18% RFP by 2008 and specifying which control measures capable of providing the excess reduction are to be used for the contingency plan. EPA also allows reductions achieved through early implementation of an emission reduction measure to be used towards the contingency requirement.

As previously described in Section 5.3 (also see Tables 5.3.1 and 5.3.2), the suite of control programs that have been adopted in each of Connecticut's nonattainment areas are projected to provide combined VOC and NO_x reductions that exceed the 15% RFP requirement by more than 20% relative to the 2002 adjusted base year inventory. These surpluses of emission reductions in 2008 will far exceed the additional 3% reduction called for by the RFP contingency requirement in each area. As a result, any combination of these SIP measures providing a 3% VOC reduction can be specified for inclusion in the RFP contingency plan.

Connecticut's RFP contingency plan requirement will be met by using a portion of the expected emission reductions occurring from state rules limiting VOC emissions from architectural and industrial maintenance coatings (AIM) and solvent cleaning. As more fully described in Section 4 (also see Table 4.3.2), these regulations will result in a combined VOC reduction exceeding 16 tons/summer day by 2009, providing more than a 4% reduction relative to the 2002 adjusted base year VOC inventory, thus satisfying the 3% reduction requirement.

9.2 Contingency Plan for Failure to Attain the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

The failure-to-attain contingency plan must identify control measures sufficient to secure an additional 3% reduction in ozone precursor emissions should a moderate nonattainment area fail to attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by the June 2010 required attainment date. EPA will determine each moderate area's attainment status in 2010, using 2009 ozone design values. If EPA determines that an area has failed to attain, the contingency plan would be triggered for implementation beginning with the 2011 ozone season.

Connecticut's failure-to-attain contingency plan requirement will be met by using a portion of the expected emission reductions occurring from federal measures tightening engine and fuel standards for on-road vehicles and non-road equipment. As more fully described in Section 4, these adopted federal programs will continue to provide an increasing level of VOC and NO_x emission reductions through 2012 and beyond. Total VOC emission reductions from these two sectors are estimated to be 19.3 tons/summer day between 2009 and 2012 (i.e., 13.3 tons/summer day from on-road vehicles and 6.0 tons/summer day from non-road equipment; see Table 4.3.2). Assuming the reductions increase linearly between 2009 and 2012, VOC reductions between 2009 and 2011 would total 12.9 tons/summer day. This equates to a 3.3% VOC reduction relative to the 2002 adjusted base year VOC inventory, satisfying the 3% reduction requirement.