(v) The same sources reported as point sources in the base year inventory for the nonattainment area shall be included as point sources in the attainment projected inventory for the nonattainment area. Stationary nonpoint and mobile source projected emissions shall be provided using the same detail (*e.g.*, state, county, and process codes) as the base year inventory for the nonattainment area.

(vi) The same detail of the emissions included shall be consistent with the level of detail and data elements as in the base year inventory for the nonattainment area (*i.e.*, as required by 40 CFR part 41, subpart A).

(b) For any nonattainment area reclassified as Serious, the state shall submit to the EPA all of the following:

(1) For purposes of meeting the emissions inventory requirements of CAA section 172(c)(3), a base year inventory for the nonattainment area for all emissions sources that meets the requirements listed under paragraphs (a)(1) (ii) through (a)(1)(vi) of this section. In addition, the inventory shall use the Serious area definition of a major source listed under §51.165(a)(1)(iv)(A), and(a)(1)(vii) and (viii), and consistent with Table 1 of Appendix A to subpart A of this part in determining sources to include as point sources. Finally, the inventory year shall be one of the 3 years for which monitored data were used for reclassification to Serious, or another technically appropriate inventory year if justified by the state in the plan submission.

(2) An attainment projected inventory for the nonattainment area that meets the criteria listed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(c) *Serious nonattainment areas subject to CAA section 189(d) for failing to attain a $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable Serious area attainment date.* No later than 12 months after the EPA finds through notice-and-comment rulemaking that a Serious nonattainment area, or portion thereof contained within a state's borders, fails to attain a $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date and thus becomes subject to the requirements under CAA section 189(d), the state shall submit to the EPA all of the following:

(1) For purposes of meeting the emissions inventory requirements of CAA section 172(c)(3), a base year inventory for the nonattainment area for all emissions sources that meets the requirements listed under paragraphs (a)(1) (ii) through (a)(1)(vi) of this section. In addition, the inventory shall use the Serious area definition of a major source listed under §51.165(a)(1)(iv)(A)(vii) and (viii) and consistent with Table 1 of Appendix A to subpart A of this part in determining sources to include as point sources. The inventory year shall be one of the 3 years for which monitored data were used to determine that the area failed to attain the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable Serious area attainment date, or another technically appropriate inventory year if justified by the state in the plan submission.

(2) An attainment projected inventory for the nonattainment area as defined by §51.1000(e) and that meets the criteria listed under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

§ 51.1009 Moderate area attainment plan control strategy requirements.

(a) The state shall identify, adopt, and implement control measures, including control technologies, on sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors located in any Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area or portion thereof located within the state consistent with the following:

(1) The state shall identify all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and all sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in the nonattainment area in accordance with the emissions inventory requirements of §51.1008(a).

(2) The state shall identify all potential control measures to reduce emissions from all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and all sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors in the nonattainment area identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(i) The state is not required to identify and evaluate potential control measures to reduce emissions of a particular $PM_{2.5}$ precursor from any existing sources if the state has submitted a comprehensive precursor demonstration approved by the EPA pursuant to

§51.1006, except where the EPA requires such information as necessary to evaluate the comprehensive precursor demonstration pursuant to §51.1006(a)(1)(ii).

(ii) The state is not required to identify and evaluate potential control measures to reduce emissions of a particular $PM_{2.5}$ precursor from any existing major stationary sources if the state has submitted a major stationary source precursor demonstration approved by the EPA pursuant to §51.1006, except where the EPA requires such information as necessary to evaluate the major stationary source precursor demonstration pursuant to §51.1006(a)(1)(ii).

(3) For any potential control measure identified under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the state may make a demonstration that such measure is not technologically or economically feasible to implement in whole or in part by the end of the sixth calendar year following the effective date of designation of the area, and the state may eliminate such whole or partial measure from further consideration under this paragraph.

(i) For purposes of evaluating the technological feasibility of a potential control measure, the state may consider factors including but not limited to a source's processes and operating procedures, raw materials, physical plant layout, and potential environmental impacts such as increased water pollution, waste disposal, and energy requirements.

(ii) For purposes of evaluating the economic feasibility of a potential control measure, the state may consider factors including but not limited to capital costs, operating and maintenance costs, and cost effectiveness of the measure.

(iii) The state must submit to the EPA as part of its Moderate area attainment plan a detailed written justification for eliminating from further consideration any potential control measure identified under paragraph (a)(2) of this section on the basis of technological or economic infeasibility.

(4) The state shall use air quality modeling that meets the requirements of §51.1011(a) and that accounts for emissions reductions estimated due to all technologically and economically feasible control measures identified for sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors in the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area to demonstrate that the area can attain the applicable $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable but no later than the end of the sixth year following the effective date of designation of the area. The state may use air quality modeling to demonstrate that the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area cannot practicably attain the applicable $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by such date.

(i) If the state demonstrates through air quality modeling that the area can attain the applicable $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the end of the sixth calendar year following the effective date of designation of the area, the state shall adopt and implement all technologically and economically feasible control measures identified under paragraph (a)(3) of this section that are necessary to bring the area into attainment by such date. The state shall also adopt and implement all other technologically and economically feasible measures identified under paragraph (a)(3) of this section that, when considered collectively, would advance the attainment date for the area by at least 1 year. If the state demonstrates through this analysis that control measures for reducing emissions of a $PM_{2.5}$ precursor would not be necessary for attainment as expeditiously as practicable or to advance the attainment date, then the state would not be required to include control measures for the precursor in the Moderate area attainment plan, nor be required to address the precursor in the RFP plan, quantitative milestones and associated reports, and contingency measures.

(A) Any control measure identified for adoption and implementation under this paragraph that can be implemented in whole or in part by 4 years after the effective date of designation of the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area shall be considered RACM for the area. Any such control measure that is also a control technology shall be considered RACT for the area.

(B) Any control measure identified for adoption and implementation under this paragraph that can only be implemented in whole or in part during the period beginning 4 years after the effective date of designation of the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area and the applicable attainment date for the area shall be considered an additional reasonable measure for the area.

(ii) If the state demonstrates that the area cannot practicably attain the applicable $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the end of the sixth calendar year following the effective date of designation of the area, the state shall adopt all technologically and economically feasible control measures identified under paragraph (a)(3) of this section. This requirement also applies to areas that demonstrate pursuant to section 179B that the plan would be adequate to attain or maintain the standard but for emissions emanating from outside the United States.

(A) Any control measure identified for adoption and implementation under this paragraph that can be implemented in whole or in part by 4 years after the effective date of designation of the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area shall be considered RACM for the area. Any such control measure that is also a control technology shall be considered RACT for the area.

(B) Any control measure identified for adoption and implementation under this paragraph that can only be implemented in whole or in part during the period beginning 4 years after the effective date of designation of the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area through the end of the sixth calendar year following the effective date of designation of the area shall be considered an additional reasonable measure for the area.

(b) The state shall adopt control measures, including control technologies, on sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors located within the state but outside the Moderate $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area if adopting such control measures is necessary to provide for attainment of the applicable $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in such area.

(c) For new or revised source emissions limitations on sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, the state shall establish such emission limitations to apply either to the total of the filterable plus condensable fractions of direct $PM_{2.5}$, or to filterable $PM_{2.5}$ and condensable $PM_{2.5}$ separately.

§ 51.1010 Serious area attainment plan control strategy requirements.

(a) The state shall identify, adopt, and implement best available control measures, including control technologies, on sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors located in any Serious $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area or portion thereof located within the state and consistent with the following:

(1) The state shall identify all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and all sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in the nonattainment area in accordance with the emissions inventory requirements of § 51.1008(b).

(2) The state shall identify all potential control measures to reduce emissions from all sources of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and sources of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors in the nonattainment area identified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(i) The state shall survey other NAAQS nonattainment areas in the U.S. and identify any measures for direct $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{2.5}$ plan precursors not previously identified by the state during the development of the Moderate area attainment plan for the area.

(ii) The state is not required to identify and evaluate potential control measures to reduce emissions of a particular $PM_{2.5}$ precursor from any existing sources if the state has submitted a comprehensive precursor demonstration approved by the EPA, except where the EPA requires such information as necessary to evaluate the comprehensive precursor demonstration pursuant to § 51.1006(a)(1)(ii).

(iii) The state is not required to identify and evaluate potential control measures to reduce emissions of a particular $PM_{2.5}$ precursor from any existing major stationary sources if the state has submitted a major stationary source precursor demonstration approved by the EPA, except where the