resources without compensating environmental benefit." As an initial matter, EPA again points out that this concern challenges the part 70 regulations themselves and should have been raised following final promulgation of the part 70 regulations. Such concerns are untimely when raised in the context of EPA's action on Washington's title V program. In any event, EPA disagrees that applying the testing monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and compliance certification requirements of section 70.6 to IEUs with applicable requirements will be unduly burdensome or result in no compensating environmental benefit.

The commenters imply that requiring the provisions of section 70.6 to be met with respect to IEUs subject to applicable requirements will result in unnecessary paperwork. As EPA discussed in its September 1995 proposal on this action, part 70 allows States flexibility in tailoring the amount and quality of information required in the permit application, and the rigor of compliance requirements in the permit, to the type of emission unit and applicable requirement in question. See 60 FR 50170; See also White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, from Lydia Wegman, Deputy Director of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to EPA Regional Air Directors (July 10, 1995). The requirement to include in a permit testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and compliance certification sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit does not require the permit to impose the same level of rigor with respect to emission units that do not require extensive testing or monitoring in order to assure compliance with the applicable requirements as it does with respect to emission units that do require extensive testing or monitoring because of their potential to violate emission limitations or other requirements under normal operating conditions. As provided for in 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(B), recordkeeping may be used to provide reliable data that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit. For example, records showing the use of natural gas as the fuel for combustion sources would, in most cases, provide reliable data for a certification of compliance with sulfur dioxide emission limits.

The burden of ensuring that a permit meets the requirements of section 70.6 can also be significantly minimized by using standard permit terms to address testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, compliance and compliance

certification requirements for common generally applicable requirements that apply to IEUs. Permits could, for example, contain a chart summarizing the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that would form the basis for compliance certifications for the generally applicable requirements for IEUs.

In the September 1995 proposal on this action, EPA pointed to the Oregon operating permits program as an example of a program that had effectively implemented the requirements of section 70.6 for IEUs. The Oregon program received interim approval effective January 3, 1995, (59 FR 61820 (December 2, 1994)),3 one month after Washington's program first received final interim approval. Since that time, Oregon permitting authorities have received complete title V permit applications from over 86 sources, have issued 12 final title V permits and have submitted to EPA an additional 5 proposed title V permits. As discussed in the September 1995 proposal on this action, Oregon has used standard permit terms in its title V permits to address generally applicable requirements for IEUs as well as the associated testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, compliance, and compliance certification requirements for such IEUs. See 60 FR 50170-50171. Based on EPA's review of public comments on the 5 proposed and 12 final permits issued to date, Oregon sources have not objected to the permit terms relating to IEUs.

EPA is committed to issuing additional guidance to aid State and local permitting authorities in drafting permits which comply with the permit content requirements of section 70.6. EPA intends to issue such guidance with respect to IEUs with applicable requirements within the next several months. This guidance will address such things as streamlining the permit by using general conditions which apply to categories of IEUs; appropriate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for IEUs; and the appropriate level of information (i.e., reasonable inquiry) upon which compliance certifications would be based.

One commenter on the Washington title V program has stated, without any substantiation, that "a comparison of title V applications for similar sources in the two states reveals that Oregon applications were several times larger

than those prepared in Washington, with the difference attributable to emissions units making up one or two percent of the source's total emissions.' Although EPA has to date received only 16 permit applications from title V sources in Washington, a comparison of five Washington title V applications to Oregon title V applications for sources with the same SIC codes does not substantiate the commenter's claim. Although the Oregon permit applications that EPA reviewed were generally one-and-one-half times larger than their Washington counterparts, two of the five Washington applications contained more pages addressing IEUs and facility-wide applicable requirements than did their Oregon counterparts and one had the same number of pages. More importantly, none of these 10 permit applications for Washington and Oregon contained any significant number of pages addressing IEUs. The IEU-related portions of the Oregon applications ranged from 5 to 25 pages and the IEU-related portions of the Washington applications ranged from 3 to 19 pages. As indicated by the sample Oregon permit which was included in the docket for the proposal on this action, and the accompanying application for the permit which EPA has added to the docket, only 8 of the 165 pages of the permit application are devoted to IEUs, which includes three pages of checklists for categorically exempt IEUs, one page of brief descriptions/equations addressing aggregate insignificant IEUs, two pages listing facility-wide applicable requirements, and two pages listing compliance methods for the facilitywide applicable requirements. Note as well that not even two of the 27 pages of the Oregon permit for this source are devoted to IEUs. Any difference in the size of Oregon and Washington title V permit applications appears to be attributable to the difference in the forms required to be submitted for emission units other than IEUs and other differences in the Oregon and Washington air programs, such as the unique plant site emissions limit (PSEL) provisions of Oregon's rules. In short, Oregon permitting authorities and sources do not appear to be awash in the avalanche of paperwork for IEUs predicted by the commenters

EPA also vigorously disagrees that requiring permits to address the testing, monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, compliance, and compliance certification requirements of section 70.6 for IEUs will have little or no environmental benefit. For example, the Washington IEU program lists "vents

³ Oregon's IEU provisions received full approval when EPA granted the Oregon title V program final interim approval, see 59 FR 61820 (December 2, 1994), and the entire Oregon title V program has now received final full approval. See 60 FR 50106 (September 28, 1995).