

“Closed construction” means any building, building component, assembly, or system that is made or assembled in manufacturing facilities off the building site for installation, or assembly and installation, on the building site such that concealed parts or processes of manufacture cannot be inspected at the building site without disassembly, damage, or destruction. This definition shall not include products, such as structural, electrical, and plumbing fixtures and equipment, that are tested, listed, labeled, and certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

“Compliance assurance program” means the policies and procedures assuring that industrialized/modular buildings and building components, including their manufacture, storage, delivery, assembly, handling, and installation, conform with this subchapter and with the IBC’s Uniform Administrative Procedures.

“Independence of judgment” means not being affiliated with or influenced or controlled by building manufacturers by producers, suppliers, or vendors of products or equipment used in industrialized/modular buildings and building components, in any manner which is likely to affect capacity to render reports and findings objectively and without bias.

“Industrialized/modular building” means any building of closed construction, including, but not limited to, modular housing that is factory-built single-family and multi-family housing (including closed-wall, panelized housing) as well as other modular, nonresidential buildings. Industrialized/modular building does not include any structure subject to the requirements of the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

“Installation” means the process of affixing, or assembling and affixing, industrialized/modular buildings or building components on a building site.

“Interim reciprocal agreement” means a formal reciprocity agreement as defined in P.L. 1991, c.457, which is the New Jersey statute ratifying the Interstate Compact on Industrialized/Modular Buildings.

“Participating state” means any compacting state or any non-compacting state that is acting under an interim reciprocal agreement.

5:23-4A.5 Standards

(a) No person/agency shall be allowed to deliver, sell, lease, or install any industrialized/modular building or building component in the participating state unless such industrialized/modular building or building component is certified in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) (No change in text.)

(c) Alternates: The provisions of this subchapter are not intended to prevent the use of any technologies, techniques, or materials not specifically prescribed by the codes, standards, specifications, and requirements in this subchapter, provided any such alternate has been approved.

1. (No change.)

2. The evaluation agency may approve any such alternate provided that it determines that the proposed design is satisfactory and that the material, method, or work offered is, for the purpose intended, consistent with the adopted codes and standards as to quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, and safety. The evaluation agency shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim that may be made regarding the use of any such alternate. The evaluation agency shall notify the applicant of the determination. If the application is denied, the notification shall state the reasons for the denial.

5:23-4A.6 Amendments

The Department may amend these rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq.

5:23-4A.7 Uniform Administrative Procedures

(a) (No change.)

(b) Copies of the Uniform Administrative Procedures may be obtained from the Industrialized Building Commission, Suite 210, 505 Huntmar

Park Drive, Herndon, VA 22070. Copies are also available on the IBC’s website, www.interstateibc.org.

(c) The Department shall approve evaluation or inspection agencies that the Commission designates as meeting the requirements of Part VI, Section 1, of the Uniform Administrative Procedures and that the Commission finds otherwise qualified to perform the functions delegated to the agencies.

(d)-(e) (No change.)

5:23-4A.8 Appeals

(a) Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any decision or action undertaken pursuant to this subchapter may file an appeal.

(b) The appellant shall file the appeal within 30 calendar days after receipt of the decision or action that is the basis of the appeal.

(c) The appeal may be filed either in person or by mail and shall be addressed to the Hearing Coordinator, Division of Codes and Standards, PO Box 802, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0802.

(d) The appeal shall be in writing and shall contain sufficient information as set forth in (e) below to apprise the Department of the decision or action being appealed and the facts and circumstances surrounding the decision or action.

(e) The appeal shall include, where applicable, the following information and documentation:

1. A copy of the decision or action that is the subject of the appeal;
2. A description of the industrialized/modular building or building component affected and, if available, a copy of the building system plans or design, compliance assurance program, or other document involved;
3. (No change in text.)

4. If the Commission has made a prior decision or completed another action on this appeal (or one like it) and a hearing has already been conducted pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Procedures, the appellant shall include a copy of the prior decision or information on the other action with this appeal. In the event of an appeal from an action or decision of an evaluation and inspection agency, the application shall contain a copy or, if that is unavailable, a written statement of the prior decision or other action of the agency being appealed.

5:23-4A.9 Hearings

Hearings in contested cases shall be conducted by the Office of Administrative Law pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., and the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules (UAPR), N.J.A.C. 1:1. A proprietary version of the UAPR may be accessed at <http://nj.gov/oal>.

(a)

**DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES
LOCAL FINANCE BOARD**

Disbursements without Vendor Certification

Adopted Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.2 through 9A.5 and 5:30-9A.7

Proposed: November 19, 2012 at 44 N.J.R. 2933(a).

Adopted: March 13, 2013 by the Local Finance Board, Thomas H. Neff, Chair.

Filed: March 15, 2013 as R.2013 d.058, **with substantial and technical changes** not requiring additional public notice and opportunity for comment (see N.J.A.C. 1:30-6.3).

Authority: N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16.c.

Effective Date: April 15, 2013.

Expiration Date: March 23, 2016.

Summary of Public Comments and Agency Responses:

Public comment was submitted by William G. Dressel, Jr. on behalf of the New Jersey League of Municipalities, which is summarized below.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.3. Commenter strongly recommends that the threshold for use of procurement cards (P-cards) be capped at the local unit’s bid threshold. The proposed change does not take into consideration all procurement-related statutes and regulations. If used

without regard to such laws and regulations, P-cards risk becoming a confirming purchase order in violation of law.

RESPONSE: P-cards are a method of payment. Contracting unit purchases made utilizing procurement cards, just as with purchases made by paper check, are subject to all statutes and regulations governing public procurement (for example, Local Public Contracts Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:11-1 et seq.; Public School Contracts Law, N.J.S.A. 18A:18A-1 et seq.). Removing the monetary limitation on P-card purchases does not abrogate, for instance, the requirement that a contracting unit solicit bids if the purchase amount of a good or service is above the legal bid threshold.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.2. The existing and proposed definition of "chief administrative officer" does not accurately reflect the organizational structure of many contracting units and does not expressly state that a person with fiscal responsibilities be the fallback for oversight. For example, in some municipalities the "chief administrative officer" is an elected official such as the Mayor. Also, eliminating the person with fiscal responsibilities as the fallback for oversight compromises the fiscal integrity of a contracting unit. The following sentence should be added to the definition: "[I]n the absence of an appointed chief administrative officer, the person designated by law or the governing body to manage the fiscal affairs of the contracting unit shall assume the administrative responsibilities set forth in these rules."

RESPONSE: The Board concurs with the commenter to the extent that the definition of "chief administrative officer" should encompass elected or appointed officials having day-to-day administrative responsibilities. Modifying the definition of "chief administrative officer" in this regard will clarify the Board's intent that said definition includes such individuals. This revision is technical in nature and does not alter, but rather more accurately reflects, the intent and purpose of the adopted amendments.

However, the Board rejects the commenter's suggested revision of the definition to the extent it requires, in the absence of an appointed chief administrative officer, an individual "managing the contracting unit's fiscal affairs to assume the administrative responsibilities set forth in these rules." The individual managing the contracting unit's fiscal affairs may not be the same individual who manages its day-to-day administrative affairs, and the commenter's proposed revision with respect to this issue would not accurately reflect the organizational structure of many contracting units. The Board disagrees that not incorporating the commenter's suggested revision in this regard would compromise a contracting unit's fiscal integrity. The definition of "chief administrative officer" does not abrogate the role that a chief financial officer (CFO) or similar individual has in managing the contracting unit's fiscal affairs.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.7(a)1. The Division of Local Government Services should issue guidance through a Local Finance Notice on the training standards regarding the policies and procedures of using P-cards.

RESPONSE: The Board concurs with the commenter's suggestion, and recommends that the Division of Local Government Services issue technical guidance regarding training standards for policies and procedures concerning procurement card use.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.7(d). The program manager should not have the responsibility of reviewing a distribution report indicating the complete allocation of funds to be paid against previously appropriated and encumbered items. This responsibility should rest with the contracting unit's CFO.

RESPONSE: The individual(s) handling the accounts payable function is a local decision based upon available staffing, workflow, and the contracting unit's system of internal accounting controls.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.2. The term "local unit" included within the definition of "permitted use" should be changed to "contracting unit" so as to make the terminology uniform. Title 40A generally defines "local unit" as municipalities and counties, while excluding local authorities; by contrast the term "contracting units" refers to all agencies falling under the Local Public Contracts Law.

RESPONSE: The Board concurs with the commenter's suggested revision. This revision does not alter the intent and purpose of the adopted rule. The Board's intent to allow contracting units to use

procurement cards, rather than the subset of "local units," is evidenced by the overall context of the amendments. Contracting units were referenced throughout the proposed amendments as the entities who may avail themselves of the "permitted use" of P-cards. Program managers, who are responsible for day-to-day management and oversight of P-card usage, are referenced as employed by contracting units. Any contracting unit that utilizes P-cards must have policies and procedures in place ensuring "sound fiscal and management controls."

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.2; 5:30-9A.3(a)1i, 2i, and 3i. The definition of "program manager," and the responsibilities assigned to the program manager under the rule, should be amended to assign the review and reconciliation process to the finance office. Reconciliation activity is normally a fiscal internal control function which should be in the domain of the contracting unit's fiscal staff rather than under the purview of a Qualified Purchasing Agent (QPA); the QPA's expertise lies in determining procurement sources and process. Qualified Purchasing Agents are not presently provided the training necessary to effectively manage internal fiscal controls, which are necessary to ensuring effective oversight and management of procurement card usage. Requiring a QPA (unless a CFO also possesses a QPA certificate) to supervise and reconcile the activity conflicts with the traditional responsibility of the finance office to conduct that review, compromises segregation of duties and may result in added costs and inefficiencies.

RESPONSE: In defining the program manager's role in a contract unit's P-card program, the Board recognizes that contracting units have different internal structures. The definition of program manager is meant to be flexible and promote good workflow and controls without dictating the exact form thereof or superseding internal decisions with respect to internal controls. Not all contracting units have a separate purchasing department; fiscal control and purchasing can be performed by the same department. In light of the above-referenced intent, the Board recognizes that the definition of program manager in N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.2, along with the program manager's role as set out by N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.4(a)3, should provide that a contracting unit has the discretion to assign the program manager the responsibility of reconciling activity. The Board rejects commenter's argument that Qualified Purchasing Agents do not possess the expertise necessary to effectively assess and utilize P-card controls. The responsibilities of the program manager are centered on the procurement side rather than the payment side, as the primary considerations in ensuring the proper use of P-cards involve compliance with applicable public procurement laws. Program managers, particularly those possessing a Qualified Purchasing Certificate, are thus in the best position to evaluate P-card controls and the issues arising during the course of their use. For any additional training that may be necessary, the Board recommends that the Division of Local Government Services issue technical guidance setting out requisite guidelines and parameters.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.4(a)1. Examples of how contracting units can set limits on P-card usage should be retained in the regulations, as these examples are useful tools for contracting units particularly in the absence of other guidance.

RESPONSE: Eliminating this language removes the potential for contracting units to infer that maximum thresholds apply to certain items other than those limitations provided for under these rules. The proper venue for guidance concerning procurement card use is through technical guidance.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.4(a)3. Because P-cards are a payment process, the regulations should retain the chief financial officer's existing advice and consent role concerning management of the supervisory review process, determining which employees receive P-cards, and how those employees use P-cards. To do otherwise undermines and dilutes the internal controls and fiscal integrity of the contracting unit.

RESPONSE: The rule retains the chief financial officer's role in providing input as to who can utilize a P-card along with the establishment of limits by amount, period, and category of usage. The built-in security features of P-cards strengthen controls relating to the payment process, over which the CFO would provide input. However, the true risk of non-compliance lies with the procurement function and whether the Local Public Contracts Law is being followed. Therefore, the Board determines that the involvement of the Qualified Purchasing Agent

is integral to the success of a P-card program that does not contain a monetary limit on individual transactions.

COMMENT: N.J.A.C. 5:30-9A.7(b); 5:30-9A.7(d) and (e). The Chief Financial Officer, rather than the program manager, should be responsible for the management of financial process risks. The rule could be amended to permit the CFO to delegate such responsibilities, but the ultimate responsibility should still lie with the CFO.

RESPONSE: The responsibilities outlined in the above-referenced sections are centered on the procurement side rather than the payment side, as the primary considerations in ensuring the proper use of P-cards involve compliance with applicable public procurement laws. Program managers, particularly those possessing a Qualified Purchasing Certificate, are thus in the best position to evaluate P-card controls and the issues arising during the course of their use.

Federal Standards Statement

No Federal standards analysis is required because the rule amendments are not being adopted in order to implement, comply with, or participate in any program established under Federal law or under a State law that incorporates or refers to Federal law, standards, or requirements.

Full text of the adoption follows (additions to proposal indicated in boldface with asterisks ***thus***; deletions from proposal indicated in brackets with asterisks ***[thus]***):

5:30-9A.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

...
 "Chief administrative officer" means the appointed employee who oversees the day-to-day administrative affairs of the contracting unit including, but not limited to, the following titles: business administrator, administrator, and township or city manager. ***In the absence of an appointed chief administrative officer, the person designated by law or the governing body to manage the day-to-day administrative affairs of the contracting unit shall assume the administrative responsibilities set forth in this subchapter.***

...
 "Electronic funds transfer" means any method of transferring moneys permitted by this rule that does not involve the physical presentation of a paper check, including, but not limited to: wire transfers, e-checks, automated clearing house (ACH) transfers, and transactions initiated by phone or fax; however, this term shall not include procurement cards.

...
 "Permitted use" means such use of procurement cards or electronic funds transfers as are specifically permitted by the policies and procedures of the ***[local]* *contracting*** unit, but in no case beyond the scope of use permitted by N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c) or ***[these rules]* *this subchapter***.

...
 "Program manager" means an individual who is responsible for day-to-day oversight and management of procurement card usage. The program manager is responsible for overseeing all aspects of procurement card usage, including the management of supervisory review ***[and]**. The program manager may also be responsible for*** reconciliation of activity.

5:30-9A.3 Authorization to use procurement cards and electronic funds transfers for the acquisition of goods and services

(a) The governing body of a contracting unit may adopt policies that permit its specifically named employees to use procurement cards or electronic funds transfers for the acquisition of goods and services under the circumstances set forth in N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c). Such policies shall be in writing and shall be approved by resolution of the governing body. Such policies shall not exceed the limits and requirements expressed in the following conditions:

1. The conditions for advance payment under N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c)(1), covering circumstances when payment to vendors is required in advance of the delivery of certain goods or services that cannot be obtained from any other source at comparable prices, are as follows:

i. An individual transaction shall not exceed 15 percent of the contracting unit's bid threshold unless, in the case of a procurement card transaction, the contracting unit has a program manager who possesses a Qualified Purchasing Agent certification from the Division of Local Government Services, in which case the individual transaction limit shall be subject to the contracting unit's policies and procedures;

ii.-iv. (No change.)

2. The conditions under N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c)(2), relating to circumstances when ordering, billing, and payment transactions for goods or services are made through a computerized electronic transaction, are as follows:

i. Transactions occurring under these circumstances shall not exceed 15 percent of the contracting unit's bid threshold unless, in the case of a procurement card transaction, the contracting unit has a program manager who possesses a Qualified Purchasing Agent certification from the Division of Local Government Services, in which case the individual transaction limit shall be subject to the contracting unit's policies and procedures;

ii.-iv. (No change.)

3. The conditions under N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c)(3), which permits local units to pay out moneys without requiring certification are as follows:

i. An individual transaction shall not exceed 15 percent of the contracting unit's bid threshold unless, in the case of a procurement card transaction, the contracting unit has a program manager who possesses a Qualified Purchasing Agent certification from the Division of Local Government Services, in which case the individual transaction limit shall be subject to the contracting unit's policies and procedures; and

ii. (No change.)

4. (No change.)

(b)-(c) (No change.)

5:30-9A.4 Conditions for use of procurement cards or electronic funds transfers; organization and access

(a) Contracting units shall meet the following requirements prior to implementing procurement card and electronic funds transfer programs:

1. The contracting unit shall adopt the appropriate administrative ordinance or resolution authorizing the policies and procedures governing the use of procurement cards or electronic funds transfer consistent with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16(c) and limited by these rules.

2. The program manager shall cause a copy of said policies and procedures to be distributed to each individual whose duties may at any time include the use of a procurement card, supervisory review, or reconciliation of activity.

3. The chief administrative officer, in consultation with the chief financial officer and the program manager if that individual is someone other than the chief financial officer, will identify positions within the organizational structure that will benefit from the use of a procurement card and establish limits by amount, period (time), and category of usage permissible. The program manager shall develop and administer a supervisory review process as well as engage in ***[reconciliation of activity and]** any other oversight or management duties required to ensure the proper usage of procurement cards. *The program manager may also be responsible for reconciliation of activity.***

(b) (No change.)

5:30-9A.5 Procurement card limit and control requirements

(a) A procurement card differs substantially from a credit card issued by a financial institution because of the controls that may be exercised by the contracting unit. Before selection of an issuer (and in addition to consideration of fees and rebates, software and computer requirements, and accessibility to the vendor), the following limits and controls shall be incorporated into the procurement card program:

1.-6. (No change.)

5:30-9A.7 Policies and practices governing use of procurement cards; audit

(a) The contracting unit shall ensure that the use of procurement cards is governed by sound fiscal and management controls. All policies and procedures shall be enforced to ensure that the contracting unit shall establish procedures regarding the use of procurement cards as follows:

1. All authorized procurement card users, individuals responsible for supervisory review, individuals responsible for activity reconciliations, the purchasing agent, the program manager, the chief administrative officer, and the CFO are required to complete training on the policies and procedures governing the use of procurement cards;

2. Procurement cards shall be issued in the name of a specific individual. Said individual, upon completion of the requisite training, shall complete and sign a contract of understanding that includes financial responsibility for misuse of the procurement card. A card shall not be issued unless it can be shown that such issuance is necessary for the conduct of ongoing operations in the normal course of providing government services.

3. Under no circumstance shall procurement cards be used to purchase personal property or services, including travel and dining expenses for government employees, volunteers, or officials. Existing law, N.J.S.A. 40A:5-16.1, provides mechanisms for employees to receive travel and expense funds in advance. Subject to the authorization process and limits of this subchapter, procurement cards may be used by a Qualified Purchasing Agent of a county, or the County Sheriff or County Prosecutor if authorized by a resolution or ordinance of the governing body of the county, to arrange for travel, room, and board expenses of defendants, witnesses, or experts required for matters before the courts.

4. A procurement card is not to be issued to an individual who is neither covered by a fidelity bond nor by a blanket honesty policy held by the contracting unit and shall be cancelled if a person to whom a procurement card is issued becomes ineligible for coverage under the fidelity bond or blanket honesty policy; and

5. (No change in text.)

(b) The program manager is responsible for the identification, analysis, and management of all risks associated with the use of procurement cards.

(c) (No change.)

(d) The program manager shall assure that the following information is gathered and reviewed prior to any disbursement of funds to the issuer:

1.-4. (No change.)

(e) The program manager is responsible for monitoring and assessing the quality of internal control performance on a continuing basis to assure that all controls are actively pursued each cycle without exception.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

(a)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AIR QUALITY PERMITTING

Notice of Administrative Change and Announcement of General Permit (GP-009A) for Boilers and Indirect Fired Process Heaters, Each Greater than or Equal to 10 MMBTU/hr and Less Than 50 MMBTU/hr Combusting Gaseous Fuel

N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8

Take notice that the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is hereby, through this notice of administrative change, announcing the availability of a replacement general permit. The Department is adding the source category covered by this general permit to the list of sources at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8(c) for which a general permit is available. This general permit is available beginning on March 21, 2013.

This general permit will replace GP-009 entitled "Boiler(s) & Other Indirect Fired External Combustion Equipment [\geq 10 MMBTU per hour & $<$ 50 MMBTU per hour]." GP-009 will no longer be available for use by new registrants. Boilers currently registered under GP-009 can continue to operate until:

- The boiler and/or other indirect fired external combustion equipment is replaced or modified, before which time the registrant must register for authorization under GP-009A, as applicable, or apply for and receive approval for a source specific permit and

certificate prior to operation of the replaced or modified boiler and/or heater equipment; or

- The registrant's current general permit expiration date, before which time the registrants must register for authorization under GP-009A, as applicable, or apply for and receive approval for a source-specific permit and certificate for continued operation of the boiler and/or other indirect fired external combustion equipment.

A general permit is a pre-approved permit and certificate to construct and operate, issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8, for one or more types of similar sources at a facility. A permit registrant with a qualifying source can accept and operate under a general permit, rather than submitting a source-specific permit application, which would require case-by-case review by the Department.

General Permit GP-009A allows for the construction, installation, reconstruction, modification, and operation of:

- A single boiler and/or indirect fired process heater with a maximum gross rated heat input rate to the burning chamber of greater than or equal to 10 million BTU/hr (MMBTU/hr) and less than 50 MMBTU/hr; or
- Multiple boilers and/or indirect fired process heaters, each with a maximum gross heat input rate to the burning chamber of greater than or equal to 10 MMBTU/hr and less than 50 MMBTU/hr.

This general permit is applicable to boilers and/or indirect fired process heaters burning natural gas and propane. Number 2 (No. 2) fuel oil may be used only during periods of gas curtailment, testing, or maintenance.

This general permit is issued under the authority of N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2 and N.J.A.C. 7:27-8. The general permit provides for inspections and evaluations to assure conformance with all provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27.

The Department published notice of the proposed general permit in the January 17, 2012 New Jersey Register at 44 N.J.R. 180(a), pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2.h. Comments were received until February 17, 2012. The Department reviewed and evaluated the comments received and revised the General Permit to incorporate the suggestions where appropriate. In addition to the grammatical and structural changes, modifications to the proposed draft GP-009A made in response to comment are as follows:

Cover Page:

1. The title has been revised as follows "Boilers and Indirect Fired Process Heaters Each Greater Than or Equal to 10 MMBTU/hr and Less Than 50 MMBTU/hr Combusting Gaseous Fuel."

2. A footnote was added to No. 2 fuel oil and reads as follows: "Note: No. 2 fuel oil can be a blend of up to 5% by volume biodiesel fuel."

Section I. Definitions:

The definition of biodiesel fuel has been added as follows:

"Biodiesel fuel" means a commercial fuel that meets American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) 6751 Specification.

Section III. Applicability:

A footnote was added for No. 2 fuel oil and reads as follows "Note: No. 2 fuel oil can be a blend of up to 5% by volume biodiesel fuel."

Section V. Equipment/Control Specifications:

1. Staged air circulation was added.

2. Caption Title: "Table 1 Emission Standards" was added.

3. Caption Title: "Table 2 No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Limits" was added.

4. The No. 2 Fuel oil Sulfur Limits were revised to reflect the applicable requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-9.

Section VII. Potential-To-Emit (PTE) Options:

A conversion factor was added to convert gallons of propane to million cubic feet of natural gas.

Section VIII. Facility Specific Requirements:

1. At item Number 7, the applicable requirements for No. 2 fuel oil sulfur limits and compliance dates were revised to reflect the applicable requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-9.

2. At item Number 9, the applicable requirement for stack testing, the word "initial" was added to reflect the NO_x RACT requirements for an initial stack compliance test at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.