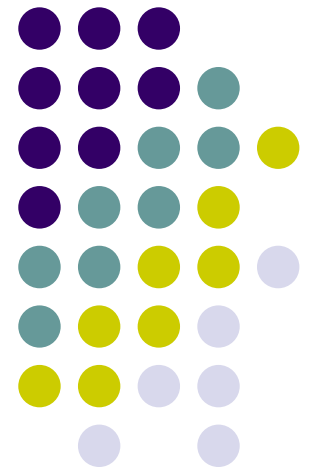
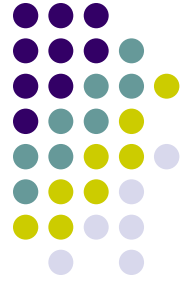


Development of 24-Hour 2006 PM_{2.5} Designations Guidance

NTAA/EPA Tribal Air Call
Barbara Driscoll
EPA, OAQPS
May 8, 2007

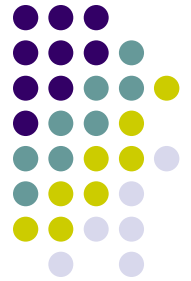




Designations Process

- Clean Air Act requires review of criteria health-based standards every 5 years
- EPA puts out guidance on how to make recommendations
- States and Tribes may send recommendations to EPA
- EPA determines which areas of the country meet or do not meet standard: attainment or nonattainment areas
- PM Link to lung cancer, cardiac and circulatory problems, infant mortality and premature death

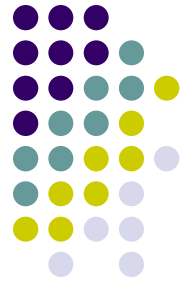
2006 PM2.5 Designation Topics to be Covered



- Designation guidance will be forthcoming:
 - Guidance will need to go through OMB review
 - Anticipate issuing in summer
- Topics covered in guidance:
 - Milestones for designation process
 - How are violations identified?
 - Boundary recommendations for areas violating the 24-hr PM2.5 standard
- Areas violating and tribal issues
- Process for participation

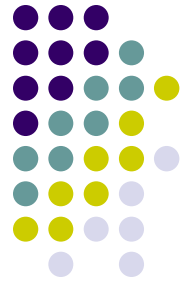
Background:

Section 107(d) Requirements



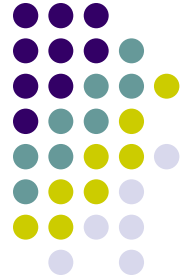
- PM2.5 NAAQS was revised for the 24-hour PM2.5 standard only.
 - The 24-hour standard was strengthened from 65 micrograms/cubic meter to 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Effective date of revised PM standards is Dec. 18, 2006.
- New nonattainment designations are only required for new or revised NAAQS.
- Section 107(d)(1) requirements for new designations:
 - Make recommendations not later than 1 year after promulgation of revised NAAQS (Dec. 18, 2007)
 - EPA must notify States and Tribes of any modifications no later than 120 days prior to the final designations date.
 - EPA is required to make final designations not later than 2 years after promulgation of the revised NAAQS (Dec. 18, 2008); this date may be extended for up to 1 year if EPA has insufficient information to promulgate the designations (Dec. 18, 2009).

Key Issues for 24-Hour PM_{2.5} Designations Guidance



- Timing of final designations (see table)
- Monitoring data
 - State recommendations based on 2004-2006 data.
 - Most recent 3 years of data will be considered when EPA makes final designations.
- Identifying sites that violate the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard
- Boundary recommendations – current thinking
 - Based on the assessment of the same 9 factors in previous PM_{2.5} designations.
 - Case-by-case assessment.
 - For areas with existing PM_{2.5} NA boundary, recommend maintaining same boundary for 2006 24-hour standard.
 - Not revisiting boundary for areas designated for 1997 standards.

Draft Timeline for Designations Process



Milestone	2006 PM2.5 NAAQS Date
State and Tribal recommendations due	Dec. 18, 2007
EPA Response	No later than August 20, 2008 (120 days prior to final designations)
States and Tribes may provide additional comments	Prior to final designations
Final Designations	No later than Dec. 18, 2008*

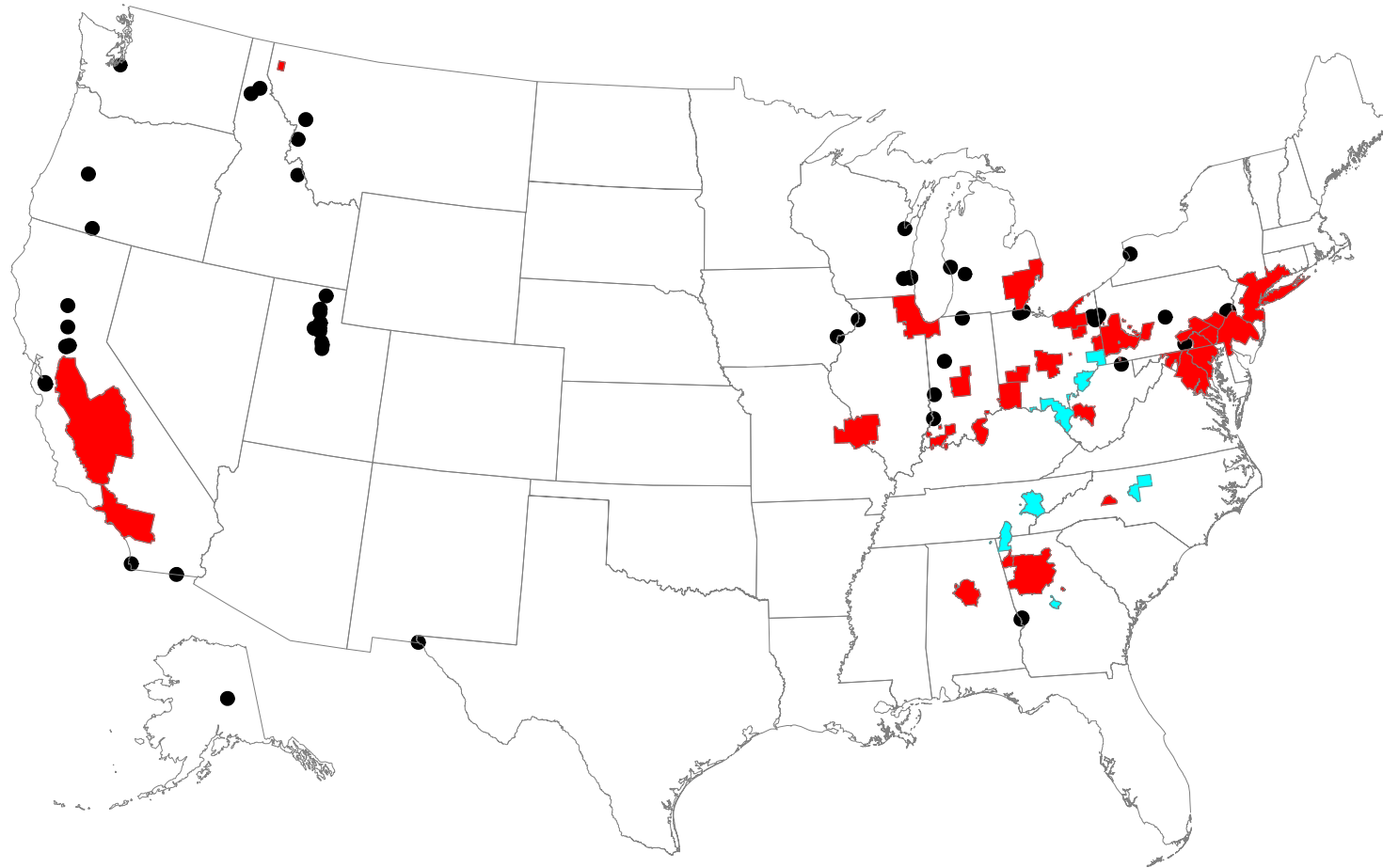
* If the EPA Administrator determines that there is insufficient information to make final designations, then the date of final designations may be extended by up to one year but no later than December 18, 2009.

Areas Currently Violating Revised 24-Hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS



- Approximately 70 areas are violating the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS (based on 2003-2005 monitoring data)
- 32 are in the 39 existing PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas
 - Predominantly urban areas and smaller cities
 - All except 3 are in the Eastern U.S.
- 38 are “new” areas (those currently designated nonattainment for PM_{2.5})
 - Mix of urban areas, smaller cities, and non-urban areas
 - About 20 are in the Western U.S.

Areas/Sites Violating 24-Hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS – 2003-2005



- Current nonattainment area violates new 24-hr NAAQS [32 areas]
- Current nonattainment area meets new 24-hr NAAQS [7 areas]
- Sites not in a current nonattainment area violate the new 24-hr NAAQS (59 sites)

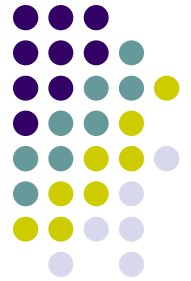
- 59 sites are violating the new 24-hr standard and are NOT located in an existing nonattainment area.
- They are located in 38 different areas (34 in metro areas, 4 not in a metro area).

Identifying Sites That Violate the 24-hour PM_{2.5} Standard



- Eligible monitors generally include SLAMS at population-oriented locations with a Federal reference method (FRM) or Federal equivalent method (FEM) monitor
 - Special purpose monitors which have operated for more than 24 months are also eligible.
- Average of 98th percentile value for each of 3 consecutive years
- Spatial averaging does not apply to 24-hr standard.
- See October 17, 2006 revisions to monitoring and data handling regulations for more details (71 FR 61227 and 71 FR 61236).

Identifying Sites That Violate the 24-hour PM2.5 Standard (cont.)

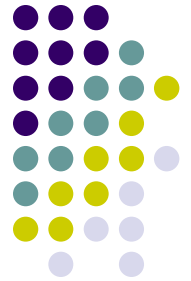


- March 2007 Exceptional Events rule – flagged data issues
 - For 2004-2006 monitoring data:
 - State must submit flags and initial supporting information by October 1, 2007 (extension to Dec. 1 possible).
 - Final demonstrations must be provided to EPA no later than the submittal of the Governor's letter with recommended area designations.
 - See 72 FR 13560 for further details.

9 Factors to Consider for Boundary Recommendations

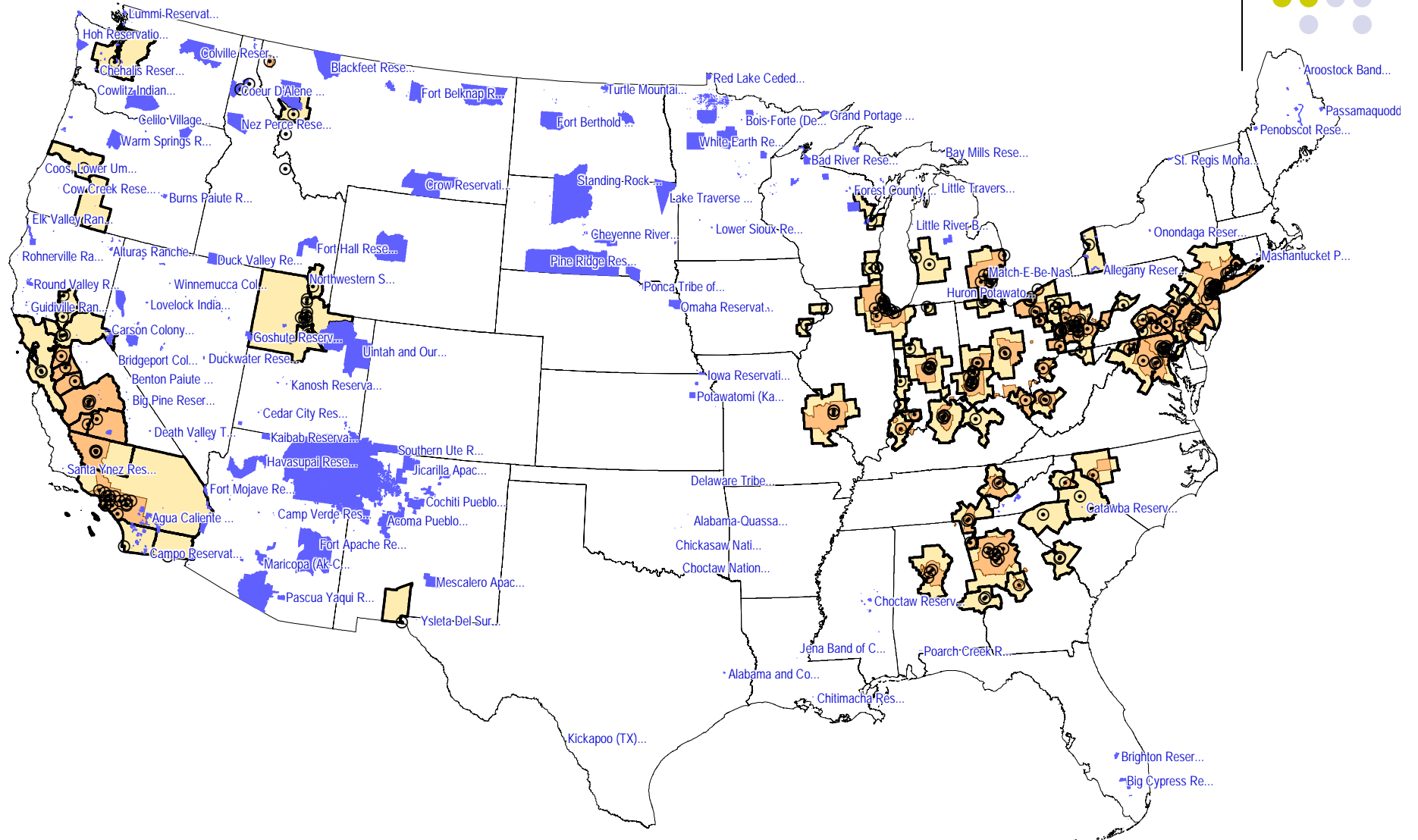
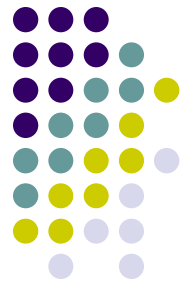


- Emission data
- Air quality data
- Population density and degree of urbanization (including commercial development)
- Traffic and commuting patterns
- Growth rates and patterns
- Meteorology (weather/transport patterns)
- Geography/topography (mountain ranges or other air basin boundaries)
- Jurisdictional boundaries (e.g., counties, air districts, Reservations, metropolitan planning organizations)
- Level of control of emission sources

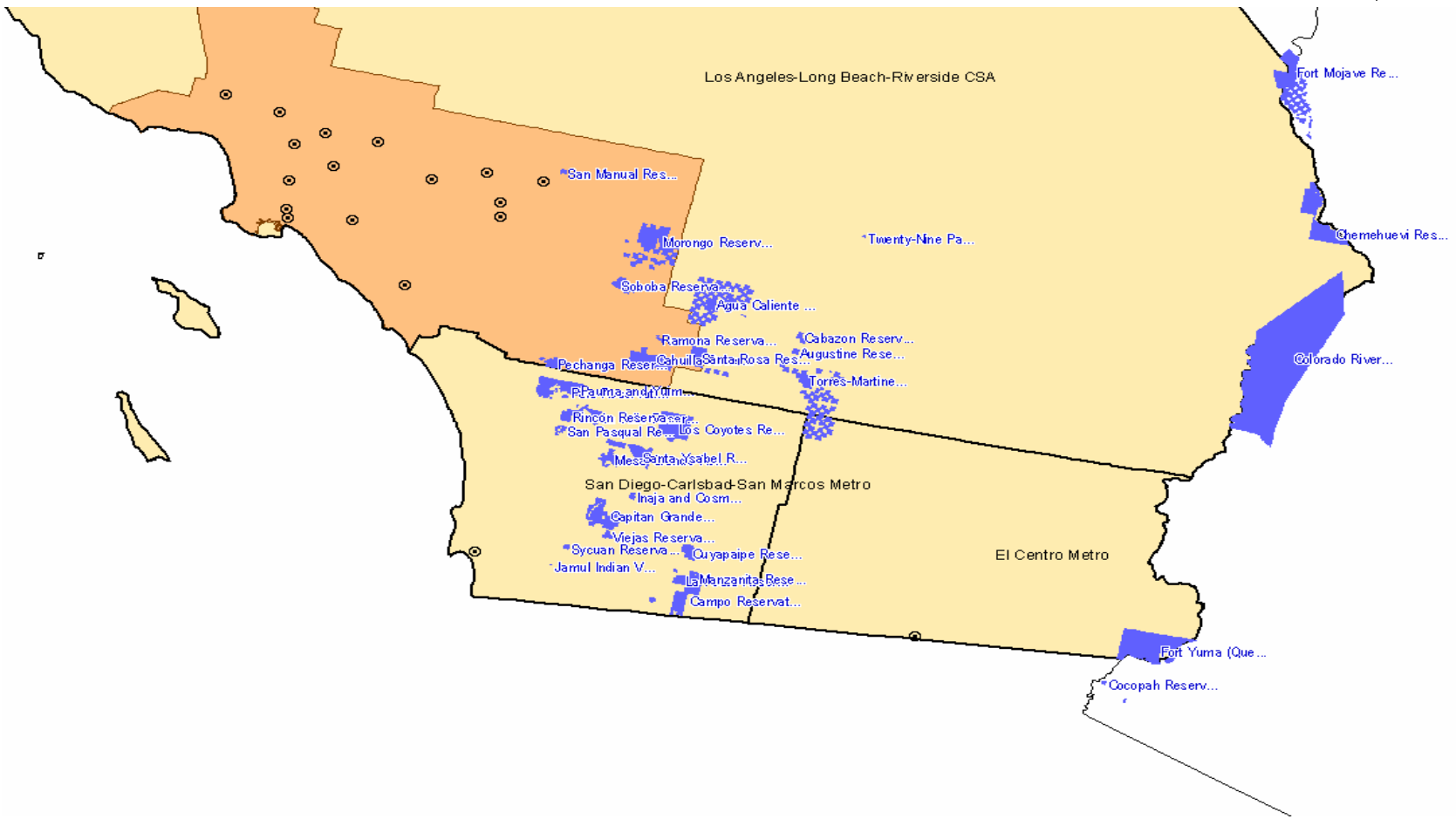


Tribal issues

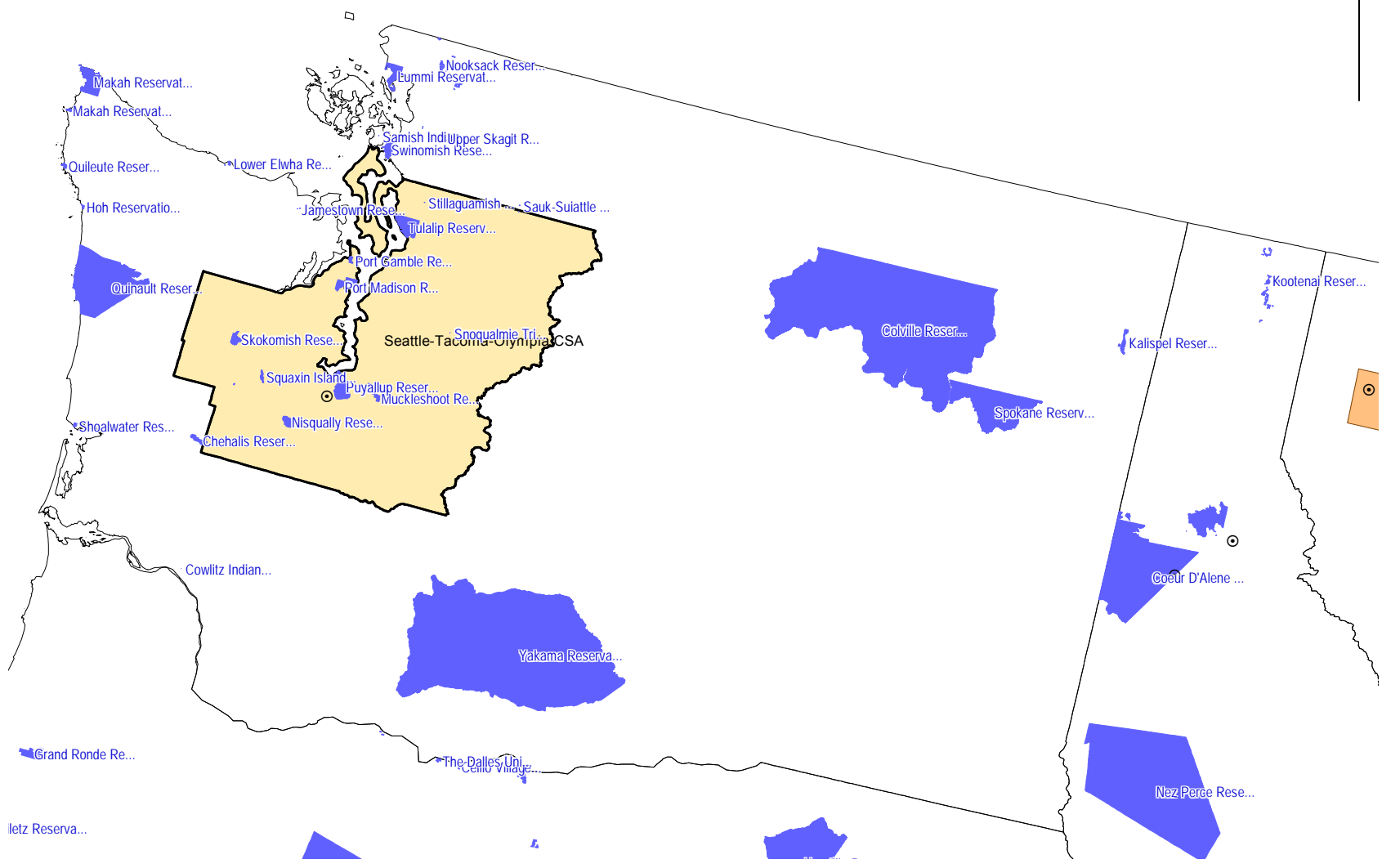
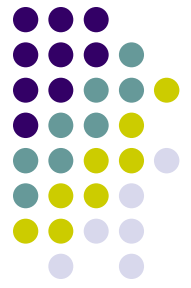
- A few newly violating areas appear to be near Tribal lands – maps to follow
- Tribes are encouraged, but not required to submit designation recommendations for their reservations or other areas
 - Basis for this is CAA sections 110(o) and 301(d) and the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR)
- EPA is required to promulgate area designations according to the timetable
 - Therefore, recommendations must be submitted by Tribes in time for consideration
 - EPA will consult with respective Tribes if designation seems appropriate
- Upon request, EPA will help Tribes to obtain relevant information addressing the 9 factors



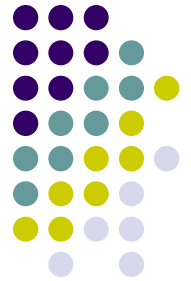
More detailed slides of some areas potentially affected by 2066 PM2.5 NAAQs designations



More detailed slides of some areas potentially affected by 2066 PM2.5 NAAQs designations



Past practice and options for getting involved



- For previous 8 hr ozone and PM2.5 designations, tribes requested a work group to discuss issues of concern meeting. (2001 – 2003)
- We want to hear from you. Options:
- Make materials available on EPA Tribal website.
www.epa.gov/oar/tribal
- Form a work group and/or hold regular conference calls, face-to-face meetings?
- If interested please contact: Barbara Driscoll (919) 541-1051; driscoll.barbara@epa.gov