

FY 2004 Grant Guidance for
Selected Air and Radiation Programs

Office of Air and Radiation

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INTRODUCTION

On February 3, 2003, President Bush submitted his budget request for FY 2004 to the Congress. The FY 2004 request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes nearly \$247.8 million in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) appropriation for air and radiation programs. Congress established the STAG appropriation to help state, tribal, and local governments carry out their responsibilities under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), and other federal environmental statutes. The amount of the FY 2004 STAG request for air and radiation programs is \$7 million more than the amount of the President's FY 2003 request and \$5 million more than the level contained in the FY 2003 appropriations bill signed by the President.

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) issued companion technical program guidance on April 29, 2003 that summarizes FY 2004 national air and radiation annual priorities and measures of performance for EPA and for state, tribal, and local agencies. This document provides additional information and guidance on the state and local grant programs for carrying out these priorities, including a preliminary FY 2004 region-by-region allocation of STAG funds. Later in 2003, OAR will complete a preliminary allocation for the FY 2004 tribal air grant portion of the STAG appropriation. OAR will not be able to issue final allocations of grant funds until the President signs the FY 2004 appropriations bill.

OBJECTIVES of the GRANT GUIDANCE

The primary objectives of OAR's FY 2004 grant guidance are to highlight the Assistant Administrator's priorities and describe the allocation among these priorities of the STAG resources included in the President's FY 2004 budget request. The preliminary allocation is based on principles of continuity and equity, and on the direction of resources to the areas of greatest health and environmental risk. This year's grant guidance also is designed: (a) to help ensure sound grants management by summarizing OAR and Agency policies on award authorities, competition, and post-award monitoring; and (b) to better articulate the relationship between STAG-funded activities and environmental and programmatic accountability and results called for by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

CLEAN AIR GOALS and FY 2004 PRIORITIES

The overarching goals of the OAR's Assistant Administrator include: address the highest risks in improving air quality; get results in the least burdensome ways; and increase the role of state, tribal, and local governments in these efforts.

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Addressing the Highest Health Risks. Fine particulates are the most immediate and serious environmental health threat that EPA and state, tribal, and local air agencies face today, with proven adverse respiratory and cardiovascular impacts – especially for at-risk populations. Because of the complex interrelationship among particulates, regional haze, and other criteria pollutants, EPA's strategy for achieving clean air includes a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach comprised of (1) state, tribal, and local clean air programs; (2) President Bush's Clear Skies Initiative; and (3) national programs for reducing mobile source emissions.

State and local clean air plans: EPA will work with state, tribal, and local clean air programs to develop the additional local measures necessary to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards

(NAAQS). The Agency encourages states, tribes, and local programs to adopt measures that achieve early reductions in emissions to provide public health benefits sooner. States participating in Early Action Compacts for areas that are close to or exceeding the 8-hour ozone standard must submit state implementation plans (SIPs) in FY 2004. States, tribes, and local agencies also may adopt voluntary measures, such as diesel retrofit and anti-idling programs, to reduce fine particulate levels.

Clear Skies Initiative: EPA will work with the Congress to enact legislation that will create a mandatory program to reduce power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and mercury by 70 percent by setting a national cap on each pollutant. The dramatic reduction in power plant emissions will reduce levels of fine particulates, ozone, acid deposition, and regional haze in every part of the country where power plants contribute significantly to air pollution. Under Clear Skies, each year, by 2020, Americans would experience approximately: 12,000 fewer premature deaths; 7,400 fewer cases of chronic bronchitis; 11,900 fewer hospitalizations/emergency room visits for cardiovascular and respiratory symptoms; and 15 million fewer days with respiratory illnesses and symptoms, including work loss days, restricted activity days, and days with asthma attacks.

Mobile sources: EPA will implement mobile source standards, including new standards for diesel fuel and trucks and buses. In addition, EPA will put in place new fuel and engine standards for non-road diesel engines, the largest contributors to mobile source particulate emissions.

Make Existing Regulatory Programs Work Better. The most effective requirements generally are those that offer flexibility while delivering real environmental results.

Reform new source review: EPA has completed one rule and proposed another to help improve new source review. These actions will offer facilities greater flexibility to improve and modernize their operations in ways that will reduce energy use and air pollution, provide incentives to install state-of-the-art pollution controls, and more accurately calculate actual emissions of air pollution. Regions will work with state and local agencies to revise their clean air plans to implement the EPA new source review rule that became effective on March 3, 2003.

Focus on Title V priorities: Although funded with fees rather than air grants, the decade-old Title V operating permit programs implemented by state and local agencies are important components of the nation's clean air strategy. At this point, state and local agencies have issued almost 90 percent of the permits, but the pollution sources that remain to be permitted are among the largest and most complex. EPA regions will work with states, tribes, and local agencies to complete the remaining Title V operating permits, giving priority to those that are of most benefit to the environment. Regions also will meet with state and local Title V programs to evaluate program implementation, note practices that may be helpful to other agencies, document areas that need improvement, and learn how EPA can help.

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Focus air toxics program on risk: EPA's integrated air toxics program has four elements: use the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) to set priorities and guide programs; develop source-specific and sector-based federal standards; carry out national, regional, and community-based initiatives that focus on multi-media and cumulative (including indoor-outdoor) risks; and conduct public education and outreach. FY 2004 priorities for the toxics program include: complete Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards on a schedule that avoids case-by-case decisions by states; achieve cost-effective risk reductions through additional national and local measures; and work with stakeholders to identify the risk reductions that matter most to local citizens.

Regions should work with states, tribes, and local agencies to implement MACT and other national air toxics standards; to expand monitoring of air toxics and inventories of emissions; and to carry out community-based air toxics initiatives that identify and address issues of community concern. In carrying out monitoring and community-based initiatives, states, tribes, and local programs should focus their efforts on areas with highest potential health risks, as identified through NATA and other information.

Increasing the Role of State, Tribal, and Local Agencies. For CAA grant-funded areas affecting state, tribal, and local governments, addressing the highest risks will require a focus on: (a) the reduction of emissions of fine particulate matter including the complex interrelationship with regional haze and the criteria pollutants of ozone, NO_x, and SO₂; and (b) the reduction of air toxics through implementation of both technology-based and risk-based standards and implementation of area-specific measures.

Late in FY 2003 and into the first quarter of FY 2004, states and tribes will propose boundaries for areas not meeting the 8-hour ozone and the fine particulate standards. Late in FY 2004 and into the first quarter of FY 2005, respectively, EPA will publish final designations of these areas. Regions, states, and tribes should work together to ensure that the designations occur on schedule. Regions also should work with states, tribes, and local programs to ensure implementation of voluntary early reduction programs and measures, emphasizing measures that protect sensitive populations.

EPA will continue to provide CAA grant funding for essential activities: monitoring of air quality; implementation of air quality improvement measures, including early emissions reduction measures and innovative approaches, and designation of area attainment status. Regional Planning Organizations (RPOs) comprised of state and tribal agencies should continue their planning and development efforts related to the reduction and control of regional haze and visibility.

EFFECTIVE GRANTS MANAGEMENT

EPA places a high priority on effective grants management. The Agency and OAR have issued directives, policies, and guidance to help improve grants management and ensure environmental results.

Using Proper Authorities for Award. On November 12, 1999, OAR issued "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation," to help identify the appropriate statutory authority to use in awarding STAG grants. EPA funds state, tribal, and local continuing air programs using the authority of section 105 of the Clean Air Act and funds the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) using section 106 of the Act. The Agency uses the authority of section 103 to fund most other clean air activities, including the national fine particulate monitoring network, the air toxics

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monitoring pilots, tribal capacity building, and regional planning organizations (comprised of state, local and tribal representatives). EPA awards radon assistance grants under sections 10 and 306 of TSCA.

Promoting Competition. EPA's policy is to promote competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements, and to ensure that the competitive process is fair and open, with no applicant receiving an unfair advantage. EPA Order 5700.5, effective September 30, 2002, includes the requirements for implementing this policy. In drafting the order, EPA recognized that it is not practical to compete certain grants and cooperative agreements. The order exempts grants for continuing environmental programs, such as those funded under section 105. The order also exempts CAA section 103 grants for fine particulate monitoring, air toxics monitoring pilots, and regional haze planning; TSCA

section 306 grants for state indoor radon programs; and TSCA section 10 grants for tribal radon programs. The order does not preclude EPA from allocating grant funds for a portion of these programs through competition, if the Agency determines it is in the best interest of the public. The order may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/competition.htm>. For more information on competition in air assistance programs, contact Kari Bilal at 202-564-1356.

Achieving Programmatic and Environmental Results. OAR's technical guidance outlines selected programmatic and environmental results expected from state, tribal, and local programs funded by grants. Regional offices use the technical guidance in negotiation of section 103 and 105 work plans and agreements with grantees. Appendix B includes information from the technical guidance.

The grants portion of the national guidance has traditionally focused on activities that (a) are nationally-administered for the benefit of multiple state and local agencies, (b) introduce a new funding initiative, (c) are multi-regional or multi-organizational in scope, or (d) focus on a specific geographic area. Performance objectives and measures related to the grant-funded activities discussed specifically in this guidance are included within the respective sections of the narrative. Approved agreements should meet the requirements of 40 CFR 31 and 40 CFR 35. Pursuant to 40 CFR 35.107, section 105 agreements should include milestones, deliverables, and expected outcomes or accomplishments.

Ensuring Effective Oversight of Assistance Agreements. EPA issued Order 5700.6, effective January 8, 2003, to streamline post-award management of grants and cooperative agreements and to help ensure effective oversight of recipient performance and management. The order encompasses both the administrative and programmatic aspects of the Agency's financial assistance programs. It requires each EPA office providing assistance to develop and carry out a post-award monitoring plan, and conduct basic monitoring for every award. From the programmatic standpoint, this monitoring should ensure satisfaction of five core areas: (1) compliance with all programmatic terms and conditions, (2) correlation of the recipient's workplan/application and actual progress under the award, (3) availability of funds to complete the project, (4) proper management of and accounting for equipment purchased under the award, and (5) compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements of the program.

Offices must conduct advanced monitoring on a portion of grant awards each year and carry out more extensive contact with, and review of, recipient performance. Both levels of oversight must be documented in the official grant file. Regional offices may find more information on the order at

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<http://epawww.epa.gov/oinijhkh/order/5700.6.pdf>. To assist EPA project officers in oversight of assistance agreements, EPA has developed a grant inquiry project management tool that is available on the Agency's intranet. For more information on this tool, contact William Houck (202-564-1349) or Katherine Moore (202-564-1514).

CONSULTATION ON RESOURCE ISSUES

It is the policy of OAR and the EPA regional offices to ensure that collaborative and timely

consultation with states, tribes, and local agencies occurs in the areas of planning, priority-setting, and budgeting. It also is the policy of OAR and the regions to seek prior consultation with representatives of these agencies on the allocation of grant resources. For example, OAR not only has worked with states, tribes, and local agencies to develop a joint statement outlining a shared vision and goals for a national air program, but also has sought timely input from these partners on matters of strategic planning, indicators of programmatic and environmental performance, budget priorities, and distribution of grant increases. OAR also has consulted state and local representatives on targeting undirected Congressional adds.

OAR is committed to a joint budget process that establishes needs, sets priorities, and identifies federal, state, tribal, and local roles and responsibilities. As part of this effort, EPA will continue to work with representatives of the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators (STAPPA), the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (ALAPCO) to identify and resolve any state, tribal, or local issues associated with the allocation of air grant funds targeted to state, tribal, and local agencies.

FY 2004 FUNDING REQUEST

Table 1 shows how the President’s FY 2004 budget request of \$247.8 million is allocated among major grant programs and compares the request with funding for FY 2003. The FY 2004 budget request includes: \$228.6 million for multi-state, state, and local air agencies; \$11.1 million for tribal air programs; and \$8.1 million for state and tribal radon assistance. The \$228.6 million for multi-state, state, and local air agency grants include: \$159.5 million for state and local continuing air programs, \$42.5

Table 1. STAG Request by Purpose
(\$ Millions)¹

Purpose	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Request
State/Local Continuing Air Programs	161.4 ²	159.5

Fine Particulate Monitoring Network	42.5	42.5
Air Toxics Monitoring Network Development.	9.5 ³	16.5 ⁴
Tribal Air Program Support	11.0	11.1
Regional Haze Planning	10.1 ⁵	10.1 ⁵
State Indoor Radon Activities	8.1	8.1

Total	242.6	247.8
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¹Columns may not add because of rounding. Rounded FY 2003 figures do not reflect government-wide rescission.

²Includes Congressional increase of just under \$2.0 million.

³Includes \$3 million for pilots and \$6.5 million redirected from NAAQS implementation in 2003.

⁴ Includes a requested increase of \$7 million.

⁵ Includes \$150,000 for WRAP administrative expenses.

million for fine particulate monitoring, \$16.5 million for air toxics monitoring, and \$10.1 million for regional haze planning. The \$16.5 million for air toxics monitoring includes the \$3 million for pilot studies in FY 2003, the \$6.5 million redirected from implementation of NAAQS in FY 2003, and a request for an additional \$7 million. The \$10.1 million includes the \$10 million requested for regional haze planning, plus \$150,000 for operating expenses for the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), the successor to the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission.

SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION METHOD

The FY 2004 grant request and preliminary allocation contain modest changes from the request and allocation described in the final FY 2003 grant guidance issued by OAR on May 8, 2002. The primary change is an increase of \$7 million for air toxics monitoring. Combined with the approximately \$3 million targeted for the air toxics monitoring pilots and \$6.5 million redirected in FY 2003 from NAAQS, support for air toxics monitoring now totals \$16.5 million. The approach to allocating these funds and their appropriate uses are discussed in greater detail in the *Air Toxics Monitoring* section. The approach to the overall allocation is described below.

General Approach. The FY 2004 request includes \$166 million for continuing state and local air programs (see Table 2). Of the \$166 million, the proposed allocation distributes 95 percent of that amount, or approximately \$157.0 million, for award to state, local, and multi-state agencies.

The remaining \$9 million falls into three categories: undistributed funds (\$2.4 million), centrally-administered funds (\$4.7 million), and direct implementation funds (\$1.9 million). The undistributed funds include: \$648,561 for the OTC, \$1.2 million for the STAPPA/ALAPCO Secretariat, and \$550,000 for competitive grants for mobile source outreach. OAR will award the funds for the outreach projects on a competitive basis, and provide the funds to state, tribal, and local agencies through consolidation with, or amendment to, their regular section 105 grants.

**Table 2. Allocation of FY 2004 STAG Funds
for State and Local Continuing Air Programs**
(\$ Millions)

Description	\$ Millions
Directly distributed funds	157.0 ¹
Undistributed funds	2.4
Centrally administered funds	4.7
Direct implementation funds	1.9
Total	166.0

¹ Includes \$6.5 million redirected to air toxics monitoring in FY 2003.

The centrally-administered funds are used by EPA for providing associated program support to state and local agencies. Associated program support activities include: CAA training (\$1.8 million), the national procurement contract (approximately \$951,000), and the NO_x allowance trading system (\$2.0 million). The national procurement contract provides monitoring equipment, supplies, sample analyses, and data support to state and local agencies. The allowance trading system implements EPA's October 27, 1998 call for state implementation plan (SIP) revisions for jurisdictions with NO_x sources that contribute to the region-wide ozone problem in the northeastern U.S. Direct implementation activities include the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) network (\$1.2 million) and EPA's response to section 126 petitions (\$676,077).

Funding Highlights

- OAR continues to target significant grant resources for air monitoring designed to determine the levels of air pollution to which Americans are exposed. EPA and state, tribal, and local representatives are currently developing a new national strategy for the integration, refinement, and modernization of the nation's ambient air quality monitoring system. In the coming months, OAR will engage the state, tribal, and local agency representatives in more specific discussions of the resource implications of the strategy, including its impact on the level and use of existing monitoring resources. FY 2004 funding levels for components of the national monitoring program are outlined below.
- OAR's FY 2004 budget request contains an increase of \$7 million for additional monitoring of air toxics to determine population exposure to pollutant levels that threaten human health. The total amount of grant resources under CAA sections 103 and 105 targeted for this purpose now totals \$16.5 million. OAR will work with state and local agency representatives through ECOS, STAPPA, and ALAPCO, including the joint Air Toxics Steering Committee, to determine how the \$16.5 million should be used. A discussion of the overall air toxics monitoring effort is provided on pages 10-14 of this guidance.
- The guidance for FY 2004 again includes just over \$14 million for operation of the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring System (PAMS) and \$42.5 million for support of the national fine particulate monitoring program. OAR has not completed a proposal for allocating the fine particulate monitoring resources, primarily because of OAR's extensive involvement in the BioWatch monitoring program. OAR will provide regional offices and state and local agencies a revised allocation for fine particulate monitoring in early June 2003.
- A total of approximately \$10.1 million for regional haze is specifically targeted to support the efforts of the regional planning organizations. Allocation of these funds is based upon several factors, including the severity of the haze problem, the scope of the organizations' work plans, and the readiness of the recipients. OAR will distribute FY 2004 regional haze funds in the last quarter of the fiscal year.
- The grant allocation for FY 2004 again targets \$1.8 million in STAG funds for CAA-related training. EPA also will fund training for the staff of state, tribal, and local agencies from the Environmental Program and Management (EPM) and Science and Technology (S&T) appropriations. These resources will support training into FY 2005. OAR, ECOS, STAPPA, and ALAPCO will continue to explore ways to develop and deliver training in the most efficient and effective ways possible.

- OAR will again provide grant funds for two nationally important geographic priorities, the Great Lakes and the U.S.-Mexico Border. These areas require multi-state, multi-media strategies to address bi-national environmental issues. The guidance provides additional clarification on recipients eligible for assistance in these programs.

The basis for the above activities and the associated distribution of resources are described in more detail in the following sections.

AIR TOXICS MONITORING

A major goal of the Clean Air Act is the reduction of air toxics emissions and associated health effects. The Act provides a two-phased approach – initial emission reductions through technology-based MACT standards – followed by the assessment and control of residual health risks. Initial monitoring efforts have helped characterize the general nature and extent of the air toxics problem. Additional monitoring is now necessary: (a) to measure the full extent of population exposure to hazardous air pollutants across the country, including unique local circumstances, (b) to provide additional insight, along with exposure data, to help determine actual risks, to provide information for making policy and management decisions, and (d) to help measure the outcome of federal, state, tribal, and local measures designed to reduce public exposure to toxic pollutants.

EPA has targeted a total of \$16.5 million to support expanded air toxics monitoring nationwide. This multi-million dollar effort is comprised of three increments of funds: \$6.5 million originally redirected in FY 2003 from NAAQS implementation, \$3 million originally targeted for monitoring pilots and initial national network development, and an additional \$7 million requested for FY 2004 to establish a national air toxics monitoring network.

Re-Targeting Funds to Air Toxics Monitoring. The President's FY 2004 budget request continues the FY 2003 redirection of \$6.5 million from implementation of NAAQS to air toxics monitoring. OAR will work closely with the joint Air Toxics Monitoring Committee, and with state, tribal, and local agencies through the FY 2004 grant negotiation process to enhance the national air toxics monitoring effort and to determine the most practical and effective way to target air toxics funds to meet community-scale monitoring and assessment needs.

Expansion of the Air Toxics Monitoring Network. EPA began funding air toxics monitoring pilots in FY 1999-2000 to develop information on which to base the design of a national air toxics monitoring network. A joint EPA/ State-Local Air Toxics Monitoring Steering Committee recommended ten cities for the pilot monitoring efforts: four cities with six-to-eight sites, and six smaller cities with

two-to-three sites.

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The pilot program included analyses of data from existing monitoring sites and from the pilot city sites. The analyses have addressed spatial and temporal variability related to site data as well, and accounted for the unique characteristics of the pollutants (i.e., practicality of measurement and their ambient concentration levels). Analysis of pilot data and final results were discussed at a May 2003 workshop and will provide additional insight on priorities for a longer term funding strategy.¹ For

¹ For instance, pilot data results now being analyzed are answering questions on optimum monitor

background on the pilot program, refer to the quarterly newsletters at:
<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtxfil.html>.

Initial results from the pilot studies, and analysis of NATA models, have resulted in recommendations for a 22-site national trends network. The \$3 million formerly targeted to the pilot program is now being allocated to this combined urban/rural trends network and to additional analyses of data.² The sites were chosen based on several technical factors, including level of concentrations as modeled in the NATA program and geographic and topographical differences. Due to funding limitations, sites were chosen based upon having an existing infrastructure in place. The 22 trends sites were deployed in a two-step process, with 13 sites beginning once-every-six-day sampling measurements in January 2003. The remaining sites will begin this sampling frequency in January 2004 (see Table 3).³ As data become available, model-to-monitor comparisons, source apportionment, and uncertainty studies will be developed.

For FY 2004, EPA will expand the Air Toxics Ambient Monitoring Program to address priorities related to community assessment and risk characterization. Development of these activities has been subject to the continuing review and approval of the Science Advisory Board (SAB) and SAB has determined these activities to be within the scope of the program. A comprehensive, long-range plan is being developed by EPA for expansion of the program. Areas of expanded activity may include:

- (1) Community-based monitoring associated with known air toxics management efforts designed to reduce levels of specific hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Such programs often require a shorter term monitoring effort that, in some cases, can use temporary or mobile based monitoring platforms.
- (2) Improved characterization of urban and regional concentration gradients in or in regional proximity to existing trends cities. Although the trends stations typically are sited to detect “representative” air parcels, there may exist considerable spatial heterogeneity throughout a metropolitan area and the surrounding region. As noted above, shorter term monitoring that assists in spatial “gap filling” can improve the overall spatial characterization of air toxics that, in turn, will provide a more robust metric for evaluating air quality models, tracking measurable progress, and assisting exposure assessments.
- (3) More comprehensive pollutant measurements at existing trend sites. The trend sites currently are required to report on four relatively ubiquitous HAPs: formaldehyde, chromium, acrolein, and benzene. Additional parameters of national interest could include other metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), or other HAPs of interest at a specific location.

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placement relative to pollutant concentrations, source apportionment, and control methods.

² A study will be conducted late in calendar year 2003 to develop a more detailed urban profile of air toxic pollutants using a mid-western city. This study will help answer questions on pollutant gradients nationwide and provide data for source evaluation and model development.

³ In addition to continuing the 22 city-wide network, funding will cover model development, data analysis, pollutant gradient studies, training, and inclusion of monitoring for persistent, bio-accumulative toxics (PBTs). Additional trends sites may also be added. The current 22-site program plan is for a 6-year trends network (January

(4) Improved characterization of diesel fuel-related impacts. Most trend sites are accompanied by continuously reading light absorbing carbon, a well known surrogate for diesel impacts. Improved characterization of specific diesel-related marker compounds, as well as physical properties of diesel aerosols that can be used to relate more effectively the source to receptor effects associated with diesel emissions, is advised.

(5) PBTs. There is a need for enhanced air monitoring of three priority PBTs: mercury, dioxin and pesticides. Additional monitoring for these pollutants, in coordination with the agency's existing PBT monitoring strategy, should provide an important basis for characterizing the national extent of PBTs, but also to establish a network for measuring progress. Given the relatively high resources required for PBT monitoring, progress in mercury monitoring should be pursued before other parameters.

(6) Data analysis, quality assurance, and training. These three areas should be considered as ongoing costs of business for the national air toxics monitoring program. Resources must be set aside to assure that appropriate training is available to states, tribes, and local agencies on monitoring technologies, data analysis for support of a variety of data objectives, and quality control assistance to estimate system accuracy.

EPA proposes to use the additional \$7 million for the six project areas above. OAR is soliciting advice on the most effective approach for resource allocation. Possible distribution schemes include use of existing NATA data in a relative risk apportionment approach, population weighting, emissions weighting, even distribution across regions, or combinations of these approaches. Recommendations on the optimum final design of the national network will be considered in the planning process. For instance, preliminary pilot data results now being analyzed are answering questions on optimum monitor placement relative to pollutant concentrations, source apportionment, and control methods.

Technical Guidance on the specific allocations will be developed during the summer of 2003 with final guidance being released in the fall. An updated calendar is shown in table 4. More detailed comments on the expanded strategy can be provided to Sharon Nizich; nizich.sharon@epa.gov; US EPA; Monitoring and Quality Assurance Group; Mail Code C 339-02; RTP NC 27711.

**Table 3. National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS)
CY 2003 and 2004 Deployment**

Cities with Trend Sites	Region	Urban/Rural	Deployment Year	
Providence RI	1	Urban	2003	
Roxbury MA		Urban	2003	
Chittenden County VT		Rural		2004
N.Y. City NY	2	Urban	2003	
Rochester NY		Urban		2004
Washington DC	3	Urban	2003	
Decatur (Atlanta) GA	4	Urban	2003	
Hazard, KY		Rural	2003	
Tampa FL		Urban		2004
Chesterfield SC		Rural		2004
Detroit MI	5	Urban	2003	
Chicago IL		Urban		2004
Mayville WI		Rural		2004
Deer Park (Houston) TX	6	Urban	2003	
Harrison County TX		Rural		2004
St. Louis MO	7	Urban	2003	
Bountiful UT	8	Urban	2003	
Grand Junction CO		Rural	2003	
San Jose CA		Urban	2003	
Phoenix AZ		Urban		2004
Seattle WA	10	Urban	2003	
La Grande OR		Rural		2004

For progress to date, please note milestones in the following table covering the period from 1999 to the present.

Table 4. Pilot/NATTS Air Toxics Monitoring Project Schedule

–	Concept paper approved by Science Advisory Board -- March 2000
–	Pilot network developed and deployed -- January 2001
–	10-city pilot - toxics monitoring completed -- Feb/Mar 2002
–	Data analysis of 68,412 pilot observations – August 2002-May 2003
–	Development of initial 13 city network -- During CY 2002
–	Deployment of initial 13 city network -- January 2003
–	FY2003 guidance issued -- February 2003
–	Final recommendations from pilot -- May 2003
–	Data analysis -- May 2003
–	Recommendations on FY 2004 allocations -- May 2003
–	FY2004 guidance developed -- Fall 2003
–	Deployment of remaining, 22-city network -- January 2004
–	Deployment of community gradient monitors and associated expanded pollutant monitoring network – January 2005
–	AQS submittals by grantees -- Quarterly -ongoing

PHOTOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING STATIONS (PAMS) NETWORK

Required by section 182(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act, the PAMS program collects ambient air measurements in the worst ozone nonattainment areas for a target list of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), NO_x, and ozone, as well as surface and upper air meteorological measurements.

The PAMS allocation for FY 2004 follows the allocation for FY 2003 (see Table 5). The \$14.0 million for PAMS provides \$9.3 million for program implementation/operation, \$3.5 million for data analysis, and \$1.2 million for meteorological monitoring. Remaining PAMS funds are allocated among the seven affected regions based upon the following:

- State and local agencies will continue meteorological monitoring and data analysis at a total of 86 sites in the seven regions.
- Approved alternative networks are sufficiently equivalent to the program articulated in 40 CFR 58 to merit the same funding levels as other networks.

FY 2004 funds will continue to support six types of activities: system implementation, data reporting to AQS, data analysis, meteorological monitoring, quality assurance, and SIP development. Guidance for the use of grant funds for the five types of activities is presented below. Table 4 shows the allocation of funds among regions for FY 2004.

Table 5. Distribution of Funds for PAMS Support

Region	Number of PAMS Areas	Data Analysis	Meteorological Monitoring and Analysis	Implementation	Total
1	5	\$734,375	\$250,000	\$1,896,678	\$2,881,053
2	1	\$235,000	\$50,000	\$526,855	\$811,855
3	3	\$352,500	\$150,000	\$948,339	\$1,450,839
4	1	\$146,875	\$50,000	\$421,484	\$618,359
5	2 ¹	\$293,750	\$100,000	\$869,311	\$1,263,061
6	4	\$587,500	\$200,000	\$1,675,194	\$2,462,694
7	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	8 ²	\$1,175,000	\$400,000	\$2,939,639	\$4,514,639
10	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals	24	\$3,525,000	\$1,200,000	\$9,277,500	\$14,002,500

¹Chicago and Milwaukee have a combined network.

²South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) and Mojave Desert AQMD have a combined network.

As noted, OAR anticipates completing a review of its overall monitoring strategy during FY 2003. As part of that effort, OAR expects to revise the PAMS and other monitoring requirements and provide a final regulation during 2003. Proposed revisions would not affect the FY 2004 budget, but future funding may be affected, particularly for FY 2005, depending upon how agencies need to modify their PAMS configurations. OAR will work closely with state, local, and tribal agencies during FY 2003 to prepare for possible changes for the future.

PAMS Activities

(1) Continue System Implementation

- Reduce monitoring at certain sites in accordance with approved alternative plans developed as part of reconfiguration efforts.
 - Operate remaining existing sites for all PAMS areas.
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- Continue to improve NO_x monitoring, replacing NO_x instruments with NO_y/NO instrumentation and/or more sensitive NO₂/NO_x monitors.

(2) Data Analysis

- Develop and implement PAMS data analysis plans at the regional, state, and local levels that demonstrate use of data, provide analyses demonstrating data analysis products and results commensurate with allocated resources targeted for data analysis in Table 4, column 3.
- Perform the minimum set of PAMS data analyses specified in EPA guidance.
- Support a data analyst position for each of 24 PAMS areas.

- Submit data into AQS consistent with 40 CFR Part 58.

(3) Meteorological Monitoring

The allocation for meteorological monitoring is to support both surface and upper-air meteorological monitoring, processing, and quality assurance of data, and support of activities necessary to provide the data to the user community. Specific requirements include:

- Surface measurements of wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and humidity at all PAMS sites and additional measurements of solar radiation, ultraviolet radiation, pressure, and precipitation at one site in each PAMS area.
- Upper-air measurements of wind direction, wind speed, and temperature at a representative location in each PAMS area. The upper-air monitoring program will depend upon region-specific factors such that the optimum design for a given PAMS region is expected to be some combination of remote sensing and conventional atmospheric soundings.

(4) Quality Assurance

- All sites must have a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) approved by a regional office. Regions should advise OAQPS-EMAD of the approval dates.

(5) SIP Development

- Affected state and local air pollution agencies should use PAMS data to develop and optimize ozone control strategies.
- Affected state and local air pollution agencies should develop trends in ozone precursors, based on PAMS data, that may serve to corroborate their “rate-of-progress” demonstrations.
- Affected state and local air pollution agencies should use PAMS data to corroborate ozone precursor emissions inventories and to address transport concerns.

For more information on PAMS please contact either Rosalina Rodriguez (919-541-5298) or David Lutz (919-541-5476).

NATIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

Programs to Reduce NO_x Emissions. NO_x emissions from major stationary sources contribute significantly to the formation of ground-level ozone, a significant public health and environmental problem. Long-range transport of ozone and precursor pollutants means that analysis and problem-

solving must involve all of the jurisdictions with sources contributing to, and populations affected by, these pollutants. Experience has demonstrated that one of the most effective ways to achieve this is through a multi-jurisdictional, market-based approach using a well-designed, centrally-administered NO_x emissions budget and trading system.

In FY 2003, OAR allocated nearly \$2.65 million for support of three such market-based programs in the eastern portion of the U.S. OAR will allocate approximately the same level of funding for FY 2004. Nearly \$1.2 million is again targeted to support a system that covers 978 NO_x sources in the Ozone Transport Region at the request of the states affected. Additionally, \$1.45 million is targeted for a NO_x SIP budget and trading program covering 1,182 sources identified in both Phase I and Phase II of the NO_x SIP

Call and in the Clean Air Act section 126 petitions.

Most states have promulgated rules that incorporate both their Phase I and Phase II sources into the NO_x trading program. Rules for a handful of states where Phase II applicability is still in question may still not cover their Phase II sources. If the Phase II NO_x SIP Call rule is not promulgated in FY 2004 as expected, then the Phase II sources in such a state (e.g., Georgia) will not be part of the trading system during FY 2004. Any state facing such a situation has the option of retaining its Phase II resources until a Phase II rule is promulgated that addresses these sources.

EPA's administration of the trading program for the states is considered associated program support. As such, the affected state grant funds within each region have been identified in advance of actual allotment to the affected states. Accordingly, this support is not included in individual state grant agreements and does not affect a state's cost-sharing requirements. Jurisdictions not affected by the trading programs have not had to contribute their grant resources to support them.

Mobile Sources Outreach Assistance. The Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) conducts a comprehensive outreach effort, which includes a very successful mobile source public education and outreach program. OTAQ implements the program through an outreach assistance competition, which entered its seventh year in 2003. OTAQ selected and funded seven projects for the total of \$550,000. This ongoing program has funded 47 cooperative agreements during its first six years and continues to attract increasing interest and support among state and local governments. In FY 2002, OTAQ received more than 46 eligible proposals totaling more than \$3.4 million.

State, tribal, and local air management agencies (as defined by CAA section 302(b)) are eligible to receive funding under CAA section 105 authority. These agencies are encouraged to forge partnerships with other public health, transportation, business and non-profit organizations involved in mobile source-related air quality issues to undertake qualifying projects. All projects and products developed under this program must be replicable and transferable to other state, tribal, and local air management agencies nationwide. This approach ensures that significant benefits are leveraged from limited resources and that agencies share the products developed. This has maximized resources and produced award-winning projects such as "Save Planet Polluto" and "Air World" which are not only being used across the country, but which have also stimulated international interest. Each year all of the STAG grant funds targeted for this program return directly to state, tribal, and local air agencies.

The FY 2003 solicitation was published in April 2003. The solicitation was timed to better align with the overall annual section 105 grant negotiation and award schedule and eliminate unnecessary administrative burdens on the regional offices and grant recipients. For more information, contact Susan Bullard at 202-564-9856 or via email at: bullard.susan@epa.gov.

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Program Support for Monitoring. In addition to the preceding national support activities, EPA makes procurement services available to state and local agencies, via a national contract, for the bulk purchase of ambient monitoring equipment, supplies, sample analysis, and associated data reporting/archiving (see Table 6). The six monitoring areas include: nonmethane organic compounds, urban air toxics, carbonyls, PAMS, hazardous air pollutants, and particulate matter filters (PM₁₀ and total suspended particulates). A new task will be added to the national contract in FY 2004 for performance evaluation (PE) sample support for agencies participating in NATTS.

Traditionally, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) works with regions to determine the level of funds that each state wants to allocate for the national procurement contract. The

UATMP Sites		30,133		29,264				115,536			174,933
PAMS Q/A Support	8,000	4,989	14,772	28,690	68,588	2,463			95,000		222,502
Carbonyl Monitoring		41,093		93,626							134,719
HAP Support		25,621									25,621
PM Filters	12,724	14,044	38,372	59,810	76,312	19,112	25,262	39,230	55,000	27,258	367,124

Totals	20,724	115,880	53,144	237,661	144,900	21,575	25,262	154,766	150,000	27,258	951,170
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For FY 2004, procurement funds have been set aside from the appropriate pollutant categories

(i.e., ozone, PM, toxics sub-objectives, etc.) of each region. The amounts shown for the six areas are based upon responses received from the regions and their state and local agencies to date. These amounts may change prior to the final FY 2004 grant allocation. For more information on the national procurement contract, contact Vickie Presnell at 919-541-7620 or via email at - presnell.vickie@epa.gov.

Speciated and Total Nonmethane Organic Compound Program (SNMOC/NMOC). The SNMOC/NMOC program has been operating since 1984 to provide data for use in development of control strategies for ozone. EPA provides centralized assistance to state and local agencies in the collection of NMOC, SNMOC, selected toxic compounds, and carbonyl compounds. Participating sites are provided with all necessary sampling equipment, which they may co-locate with NO_x monitors.

The SNMOC/NMOC program consists of the following base components:

- Base site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting.
- Canister sample analysis for 79 speciated NMOC or total NMOC.

Options include:

- Analysis for 58 toxic and polar compounds.
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.
- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds, and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

States collect the samples in canisters and/or cartridges and air freight them to Research Triangle Park, NC, for analysis. The samples are collected each week day from 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. during the summer (typically June 1 - September 30). In general, 96 samples are collected at each site over the study period. However, additional samples may be purchased.

Urban Air Toxics Monitoring. To support emerging needs for information on levels of organic toxic species in ambient air, OAQPS initiated the Urban Air Toxics Monitoring Program (UATMP) in 1988. This program serves as an analytical/technical support program similar to the SNMOC/NMOC program. The major purpose of this program is to support state and local agency efforts to assess the nature and magnitude of various air toxics problems. The program also supports states in implementing the new national ambient monitoring network. Each year, the UATMP program supports collection and analysis of 34 canister samples collected every 12 days for a 12-month period. Additional samples can be purchased. This program continues to be highly successful, with excellent overall data capture (97 percent) and data quality that meets well-designed program goals.

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The UATMP consists of the following base components:

- Base site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting.
- Canister sample analysis for 58 toxic and polar compounds.
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

Options include:

- Canister sample analysis for 79 speciated NMOC.

- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

Carbonyl Monitoring. Carbonyl sampling and analysis has been part of the monitoring support options that the Agency has provided since 1990. Although carbonyl monitoring support can still be performed simultaneously with other program elements, the independent carbonyl option provides more flexibility for special studies and saturation monitoring programs.

The Carbonyl Monitoring Program support consists of the following base components:

- Base site support for sampling equipment preparation, installation and training, problem solving, and final reporting.
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

PAMS and Toxics. In response to the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, EPA issued enhanced ozone monitoring requirements that require states to establish PAMS as part of their SIPs for ozone non-attainment areas. In addition to obtaining more comprehensive and representative data on ozone and its formation, the enhanced monitoring network is a necessary and desirable adjunct to corroborate and track emissions inventories, provide essential data for the operation of photochemical models, characterize exposure, and establish a firmer base for control strategy development.

The EPA will continue to provide support for this program, but with resources to account for shifts from the current level speciated hydrocarbon (HC) monitoring toward a core set of speciated HCs, as enhanced nitrogen oxide monitoring, data analysis, and toxics monitoring. Included in this program is a full set of items to support Title I enhanced ozone precursor monitoring. The PAMS support items include technical off-site and on-site support (initial equipment set-up, on-site technical assistance, consultation, problem solving, etc.); quality control (QC); and quality assurance (QA) program support (data validation, standards acquisition, and data management support). VOC canister, carbonyl compounds sample and concurrent toxics and speciated hydrocarbon analysis are also available.

The PAMS and toxics technical support program consists of the following base components:

- Technical site support.
- QA/QC support.
- Canister analysis support for PAMS compounds.
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.
- Concurrent analysis for both toxic and polar compounds and speciated NMOC at a cost that is significantly reduced compared to performing the two analyses separately.

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The PAMS automated analysis systems and/or multiple canister collection system purchase and installation are the responsibility of the participant. The amount of support an agency can order for the PAMS technical site support and QA/QC components of the program have been divided into smaller increments so that state and local agencies can order the exact amount of support they require.

Other Hazardous Air Pollutant Analysis. The national monitoring support programs have been expanded to provide for the measurement of additional HAPs to support the effective implementation of the CAA and address the needs of other special studies. Analytical services support is provided for samples containing specific HAPs, which are a subset of the 188 compounds listed in the CAA. Participants are responsible for providing all necessary sampling equipment. The analysis among

categories is based upon the specific needs of the state or local agency. This support also will assist the states in implementing the new national ambient monitoring network.

Performance Evaluation (PE) Sample Support. Agencies that are participating in the NATTS can receive PE samples on an annual basis. These can include VOCs, carbonyls, SVOCs and metals on quartz filters. The PE samples must be generated and analyzed by the national contractor and sent as “blind” samples to the participating agency. If an agency uses the national contractor for analysis, the agency will not be able to use the contractor for PE sample support.

Particulate Matter Filters. OAQPS has historically purchased particulate matter filters (for PM₁₀ and total suspended particulate sampling used for metals analysis) and distributed these to state and local agencies across the nation. The economies of scale from this type of centralized purchasing, centralized acceptance testing of filters, and distribution has produced lower costs than if state and local agencies each purchased these filters through their individual agencies. State and local agencies are responsible for providing information to the regions each year on the numbers and types of filters required prior to shipment.

MULTI-STATE PROGRAMS

Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations

Regional Haze Planning Organizations. The President’s budget request for FY 2004 includes \$10 million for Regional Haze Planning Organizations, continuing the level requested for FY 2003. Under the present award cycle, EPA only recently allocated the FY 2003 funds to the RPOs (see Table 7). All RPOs now have fully established their organizational structures, completed their bylaws, and are moving ahead with policy and technical work.

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) currently is focusing on the policy and technical work necessary to support member states that are planning to adopt and submit regional haze section 309 SIPs in December 2003. In addition, the WRAP is developing the technical foundation for other member states that are planning to submit section 308 SIPs in 2008. The WRAP support for section 309 SIPs will phase down in FY 2003 and the WRAP, similar to the other RPOs, will increasingly focus on the section 308 SIPs due in 2008.

The Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS) continues to expand its regional haze work. VISTAS work in FY 2003 focuses on monitoring air quality, collection

and analysis of data, preparation of emissions inventories, and modeling of air quality. VISTAS will continue these efforts in FY 2004.

The Midwest RPO will complete a number of tasks in FY 2003, including special monitoring studies; emission inventory improvements; additional modeling runs; and support of tribal inventory and data analysis projects. The Midwest RPO funds also support continuation of the St. Louis Supersite, and new measurements of organic particles. Additionally, the Midwest RPO is completing follow-up work on an ammonia inventory, focusing on the seasonality of ammonia emissions. Many of these efforts will continue into FY 2004.

The Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) will continue their efforts in data collection and analysis, development and evaluation of a MANE-VU model, and expanded emissions inventory work. Additionally, MANE-VU will be working with member states on the preliminary analyses that will be required for regional planning SIP submittals.

Table 7. **FY 2003 RPO Funding Allocation**

RPO	FY 2003 Allocation	FY 2003 VIEWS Contribution*	FY 2003 Final Allocation
WRAP	\$4,225,000	\$50,000	\$4,175,000
VISTAS	\$1,700,000	\$50,000	\$1,650,000
Midwest RPO	\$1,700,000	\$50,000	\$1,650,000
MANE-VU	\$1,700,000	\$50,000	\$1,650,000
Unallocated	\$675,000		\$675,000
Totals	\$10,000,000	\$200,000	\$9,800,000

* In FY 2002, each of the RPOs contributed \$50,000 to support the Visibility Information Exchange Web System (VIEWS) database managed by the WRAP. CENRAP transferred \$100,000 of their FY 2002 allocation to Region 9 to cover their portion of the VIEWS database support for both FY 2001 and FY 2002.

The Central States Regional Air Planning Association (CENRAP) reached an agreement with its member states and tribes on the make-up of the Policy Oversight Group. With this key group established, CENRAP is in position to move forward on many of its activities and planned projects. The CENRAP currently has available slightly more than \$2 million in FY 2001 and FY 2002 funds that can be applied toward its planned projects. For FY 2004, the President's Budget again includes \$10 million for regional haze planning, and the Agency will revisit CENRAP's funding needs, as well as the other RPOs' needs, in preparing the FY 2004 allocation.

Northeast Ozone Transport Commission. The OTC was created pursuant to sections 176A and 184 of the Clean Air Act. The OTC represents northeastern and mid-Atlantic states in the ozone transport region (OTR): (a) in assessing interstate transport of ozone and its precursors, and (b) in determining the need for, and appropriateness of, additional control measures within the OTR, or in areas affecting the OTR. The OTC is supported by a small executive staff that functions largely to coordinate OTC activities, facilitate communication among members, and serve as the point of contact for organizations external to the OTC, including EPA.

For FY 2003-2004, the OTC's work continues to focus on six areas: general analytical support to member states; analysis of mobile, stationary, and area source measures, particularly new clean air technologies; member communications; solicitation of non-governmental stakeholder input; coordination with other organizations; and consensus building. The focus areas are supported by OTC committees that develop and recommend specific action items for the Commission and the member states. The OTC implements its policy recommendations through consensus resolutions that provide guidance to member states. EPA continues to provide approximately \$648,000 to fund these activities.

The OTC, as MANE-VU, serves as the regional haze planning organization for the OTR, in concert with the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association. For more information contact Paul Rasmussen at 202-564-1306.

STAPPA/ALAPCO Secretariat. STAPPA and ALAPCO are the national associations for state, territorial, and local air pollution control agencies in the U.S. STAPPA and ALAPCO are represented by a Secretariat with a small staff located in Washington, D.C. The objective of the Secretariat is to coordinate the air quality activities of state and local air pollution control officials at the national level and to engage in activities that enhance the effectiveness of their agencies. The Secretariat disseminates information, plans and sponsors workshops, serves as a state/local liaison to EPA, coordinates member participation on EPA technical committees, produces technical assistance for members, and addresses air pollution control issues in concert with other public and private interests.

Funding for the Secretariat has been identified as part of the national allocation at the request of the member state and local agencies for numerous years. Traditionally, the STAPPA and ALAPCO boards (comprised of state and local air pollution control officials) approve a request from the Secretariat for a two-year period and request that EPA set aside funds from the participating state and local agencies' grant funds on a proportional (i.e., population) basis. As STAPPA and ALAPCO are forward-funded, these funds go to support their secretariat for the ensuing fiscal year. Funds set aside in FY 2004 for STAPPA and ALAPCO will go to fund the secretariat's FY 2005 grant request. Actual funding is dependent upon consultation with, and concurrence of, the affected state and local agencies as well as EPA's action on a formal, approvable request. A jurisdiction not participating in STAPPA-ALAPCO does not provide funds for its support.

For FY 2004, at the request of the member agencies, EPA has targeted a total of \$1,267,608 in STAG funds for the support of the secretariat's FY 2005 grant. (This amount does not include: (a) the contributions of several participating states that have requested their shares be given to them for direct payment to STAPPA-ALAPCO, and (b) EPA resources targeted to support the joint standing state-EPA air monitoring, modeling and emission inventory workgroups.) The Secretariat's FY 2004 request is the same amount as provided by EPA in FY 2003. For more information, contact Bill Houck at 202-564-1349 or via email at – houck.william@epa.gov.

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Other multi-jurisdictional organizations. A state or local agency wishing to fund a multi-jurisdictional organization may: (a) direct that the EPA region set aside that agency's desired contribution from its prospective allotment (i.e., on a pre-allotment basis); or (b) directly fund the organization once the agency receives its allotment. These options also apply to funding STAPPA-ALAPCO, which coordinates the interests of participating state and local agencies at the national level. STAPPA-ALAPCO, because of its *national* focus, continues to be shown as a national line item at the discretion of those state and local agencies wishing to contribute their funds.

Funding for multi-jurisdictional organizations (MJOs) formed by state and local agencies to

coordinate their air quality interests at the *regional level* is not delineated individually as part of the national region-by-region allocation of CAA STAG funds. Funding levels for these organizations are included within the relevant subobjective categories of their respective region or regions.

Over the next several months, the regional offices will be working with their state and local agencies to identify the appropriate level of funds to be targeted on a pre-allotment basis for multi-jurisdictional agencies. OAR's "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation," issued on November 12, 1999, describes the appropriate uses of STAG funds for multi-jurisdictional agencies.

National Geographic Priorities

EPA's budget request includes funding for two national geographic priorities, the Great Lakes Program and the U.S./Mexico Border Program. EPA intends to fund both in FY 2004 at their FY 2003 request levels, subject to EPA review and approval. These programs are discussed in more detail below.

Great Lakes Program. Atmospheric deposition of air toxics is known to be one of the main environmental drivers negatively affecting the water quality and ecosystem health of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Program supports improvements to, and applications of, multi-media strategy development and assessment tools needed to identify the contribution and effects of toxic air deposition to the Great Lakes region. Priority activities include: identification of air toxics sources, development of accurate and comprehensive air toxics emission inventories, monitoring of air toxics deposition, modeling of atmospheric dispersion and deposition of toxic pollutants, assessment of long-range atmospheric transport of toxic pollutants to the Great Lakes region, and assessment of the effects of atmospheric toxic pollutants on fish and wildlife. These activities are consistent with the goals of the Clean Air Act, the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, the Great Waters Program, and the Office of Water's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program.

The development of this information is critical in establishing the basis to create further regulations and strategies to minimize atmospheric loadings to the Great Lakes and other inland water bodies. The results of this work are used to guide federal, state, and local policy for the Great Lakes and other fresh water ecosystems. EPA, the eight Great Lakes states, and the Great Lakes Commission will work together to support activities based on the information needs of regulators and the relevance to toxics efforts. Region 5 also is developing a website to facilitate sharing of the information gathered through this program on a national level.

Previous efforts funded under this program have focused on the atmospheric deposition of

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mercury to lakes and land, a national priority and a global concern. In addition, the development of atmospheric deposition analyses and good toxic inventories are critical in establishing the basis to develop further state regulations and strategies to minimize atmospheric loadings to the Great Lakes and other inland water bodies. The inventory work will continue to be incorporated into national air toxics efforts. Current projects are focusing on identifying new sources of known and emerging pollutants in order to ascertain the need for further environmental controls.

FY 2004 will see continued improvement and application of multi-media strategies to address air deposition. A five-year strategy for prioritizing activities and guiding decision-making for funding was developed and agreed upon by the eight Great Lakes States, the EPA regions, and other offices involved

in atmospheric deposition work in the Great Lakes basin.

To support the Great Lakes activities in FY 2004, the Agency has allocated just under \$1.2 million in STAG resources. For more information, including guidance on those entities eligible for receipt of funds, contact Erin Newman at 312-886-4587.

U.S./Mexico Border. Air pollution attributable to increased population and economic growth continues to present significant environmental risks to the U.S.-Mexico border region and its communities. Residents are frequently exposed to elevated concentrations of carbon monoxide, SO₂, ozone, and particulate matter. Emissions from motor vehicles, exacerbated by congestion at international crossings, are a major source of air pollution in border cities. Emissions from industrial sources, residential combustion, and unpaved roads also are significant contributors to poor air quality. In some communities, exposure to air toxics from pesticide use and other airborne pathways is a serious concern. Air pollution from within and outside of the border region also threatens visibility in some border protected areas, such as the Big Bend National Park.

The purposes of the U.S.-Mexico border air pollution program are to: (a) reduce air pollution in order to meet all NAAQS in U.S. border areas; (b) reduce environmental health risks from other pollutants to acceptable levels; and (c) encourage, develop, and implement cooperative projects with various levels of the Government of Mexico to sustain comprehensive pollution abatement in the common airsheds of border sister-cities and in remote trans-border areas. Frequently, this is possible only by the joint, direct efforts of the federal governments of the U.S. and Mexico. In this way, EPA is providing vital support to the ongoing efforts of state, local, tribal, and multi-state organizations. These efforts directly relate to EPA's strategic goals to attain the NAAQS and reduce global and cross-border environmental risks.

Binational efforts between the U.S. and Mexico to protect and improve border air quality began in the late 1980s with agreements on copper smelters and the transport of urban air pollution. A Border XXI Air Workgroup was subsequently created to promote regional as well as border-wide strategies to improve air quality. Since 1996, the Workgroup has worked towards the protection of air quality in border cities through coordinated air quality planning and management activities, such as the development of emissions inventories; the deployment, operation, and maintenance of air monitoring networks; the design of air quality plans for the reduction and control of air pollution; and the development of public awareness and participation.

Recent accomplishments have included expansion and refinement of particulate and air toxics monitoring and modeling studies, and emissions inventories in priority sister cities and air basins of San Diego-Tijuana, Mexicali-Calexico, Douglas-Agua Prieta, Nogales-Nogales, El Paso-Ciudad Juarez,

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Laredo-Nuevo Laredo, Yuma-San Luis Rios Colorado and Brownsville-Matamoros areas. An emissions inventory methodology for Mexico has been developed with emission inventories due for the northern Mexican States in July 2003. Inventories for the remainder of Mexico are anticipated by December 2003. These inventories will equip border communities with an important air quality analytical tool and information to aid in setting project priorities.

Numerous outreach and education initiatives on ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter are also underway. A charter for a cross-border funding mechanism has been set up through the University of New Mexico's environmental finance center. Completion of the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational (BRAVO) study is scheduled for July 2003. Engagement of Mexico

in negotiations about bilateral controls to reduce international air pollution will affect large parts of the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico. A border energy project has developed a bi-lingual web site (Borderenergy.org and EnergiaFronterizo.org) which encourages energy consumers, energy providers, and energy product providers to work together to achieve energy savings, rather than solely provide information. All this will occur in the context of increasing energy-environment linkages, as encouraged by a new trilateral energy-environment agreement among the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

For FY 2004, while bilateral air pollution abatement activities are expected to continue at the current pace, different emphases may emerge. Currently, there is a growing awareness that energy projects and air pollution mitigation activities need to be closely coordinated. This is prompting an increased emphasis on innovative energy efficiency projects as a means to reduce air pollution in many border sister-cities. Further, the binational environmental workgroups created by the 1983 La Paz Environmental Agreement have been restructured and constituted into region-specific, multi-media groups. This will probably shape the border air program into one that relies even more heavily upon local input and grass-roots improvement strategies.

The Agency's U.S.-Mexico border air program is administered through the Office of Air and Radiation, which co-chairs with Mexico a Border Forum. Working in concert with OAR are EPA's Regional Offices in Dallas and San Francisco and EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. Staff contacts are Jim Yarbrough (Region 6; 214-665-7232), Christine Vineyard (Region 9; 415-947-4125) and Bob Blaszcak (OAQPS; 919-541-5432). For FY 2004, the President's budget request includes \$2.7 million in grants and approximately \$350,000 in contract funds. Grant monies are initially distributed evenly between Regions 6 and 9. Information may also be obtained from the following web site: <http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/index.htm>.

IMPROVE Network

The IMPROVE network was started in 1987 as part of a federally-promulgated visibility plan and operated by the Department of the Interior (DOI) under the direction of a multi-agency federal/state steering committee. EPA expanded the original network in FY 1999 and FY 2000 from approximately 30 sites to 110 sites. The expanded network covers all of the CAA Class I areas where visibility is important (except the Bering Sea which is impractical to monitor). The states and tribes have added an additional 35 sites to provide supplemental coverage in non-Class I areas to support the visibility and PM_{2.5} programs. These sites are termed 'IMPROVE Protocol' sites and operate using the same measurement and analysis protocols. EPA provides funds to the DOI to help maintain the IMPROVE network. The DOI and the other participant organizations contribute approximately \$3.5 million of their own funds or in-kind resources to support an additional 10 protocol sites and for supplemental visibility monitoring

activities..

The IMPROVE network collects data on visibility, including optical, photographic, and speciated particulate data. EPA is working with the WRAP, and the four other regional planning groups, to determine the steps needed to implement the regional haze rule. Data from IMPROVE sites also are expected to meet the regional haze rule requirements of states for monitoring Class I area long-term trends, as well as being useful in the required periodic assessments of progress towards the national visibility goal. States also will use data from the IMPROVE network in developing strategies to implement the fine particulate standard.

For FY 2004, a total of \$2.0 million is targeted to support the IMPROVE visibility network. This money will support aerosol monitoring activities at 110 IMPROVE sites, 25 state-run protocol sites and 11 tribal protocol sites. This amount is comprised of \$1.3 million in STAG funds that have traditionally been targeted for this activity, \$0.4 million of the \$42.5 million targeted for the establishment of the national fine particulate monitoring network and assessment, and approximately \$300,000 from tribal air monitoring grants. The approximately \$3 million decrease in annual IMPROVE funding reflects a one time decrease in the annual funding required. This results from of cost savings of approximately 5% in the annual operation of the now larger IMPROVE network and a 6-month reduction in the amount of forward funded network operations (to cover activities thru June 30 instead of December 31). For more information contact Neil Frank at 919-541-5560 or Marc Pitchford at 702-895-0432.

FINE PARTICULATE MONITORING NETWORK [Reserved]

STATE INDOOR RADON PROGRAM

The State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program distributes grants authorized under section 306 of TSCA. The objectives of the SIRG program are articulated in EPA's SIRG Program Specific Technical Guidance, issued in May 1997. (The guidance is currently under revision, but program objectives and priorities are not expected to change significantly). Recipients are encouraged to design and implement programs that: (a) focus on the most effective approaches to reduce the risk of exposure to unhealthy levels of indoor radon, (b) articulate measurable risk reduction targets, and (c) achieve quantifiable environmental results.

Use of FY 2004 SIRG grants should focus on achieving quantifiable results in the following radon program priority areas:

1. Getting new homes built radon-resistant.
2. Obtaining disclosure, testing, and mitigation in conjunction with transfers of real estate.
3. Developing coalitions that work with local governments, partner affiliates, and other radon risk reduction leaders.
4. Getting testing and, where necessary, mitigation in schools.
5. Setting targets for environmental results in four areas: testing, mitigation, radon resistant new homes, and awareness activity (optional).
6. Innovative activities that achieve measurable results in radon awareness, testing, mitigation, and radon resistant new construction.

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In FY 2004, SIRG funds also may be used for activities related to the development of multimedia mitigation (MMM) plans under the Safe Drinking Water Act to address radon in indoor air. States electing to implement MMM programs will be required to submit their MMM plans to EPA within two years of publication of the final rule. SIRG funds may be used for activities specifically related to the development of MMM plans, including activities related to ensuring public participation and input in the development of MMM plans.

The SIRG program priorities, measures of performance, reporting requirements, and the allocation methodology are closely aligned to reinforce achievement of environmental results. Population, smoking rates, and geologic potential for elevated radon (exposure and risk parameters) are

the principal bases for allocating 80 percent of available SIRG funds. The remaining 20 percent is being awarded on the basis of progress in achieving results in the radon program priority areas listed above.

In consultation with EPA regional SIRG offices, the SIRG National Program completed the process of reviewing and updating the underlying state and tribal demographics, past awards, and projected award requests that are used for allocation of SIRG resources. As a guiding principle, the SIRG National Program established a national regional allocation for tribes to emphasize the importance of tribal radon programs.

While the purpose of the allocation is to determine the appropriate amount per region based upon

state and tribal population, risk, and past and projected awards and results, the regions still have the flexibility to determine the actual award to each state and tribe. Each region's allocation includes funds for tribes with existing agreements, and those that anticipate forming new agreements. The FY 2004 regional totals will be based on the final FY 2004 SIRG enacted level (see Table 10).

More details on how the allocation was generated on a region-by-region basis are available from Charles Gasque (202-564-1248) in the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.

**Table 10. FY 2004 (Proposed) State Indoor Radon Grant Allocation
(Proposed Regional Amounts Still Pending)**

Region	Region Amount
1	842,082
2	732,850

3	792,351
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4	1,458,902
5	1,834,626
6	393,661
7	722,501
8	592,500

9	565,600
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10	214,925
Regional SIRG Total	\$8,150,000

Appendix A.

**Preliminary FY 2004
Region-by-Region Air Grant Allocation**

**[This page is reserved for separate
insertion of the preliminary FY 2004
Air Grant Allocation.]**

Appendix B.

**Environmental and Programmatic
Measures of Performance Related
to Air STAG-Funded Activities**

Notes:

1. Corresponding EPA Headquarters and Regional information is contained in EPA's FY 2004 Technical Program Guidance. Only the state, local and tribal portion is replicated in this appendix.
2. Additional reporting requirements (primarily input into national environmental data systems) applicable to regional offices, and in some cases grant recipients, may also be found in the FY 2004 Technical Program Guidance.
3. The applicability of measures, activities and outputs for individual grant recipients may vary depending upon their air quality circumstances and their program priorities.

**Appendix B. Environmental and Programmatic Measures of Performance
Related to Air STAG-Funded Activities**

Goal: Clean Air

<u>State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Ozone Activities - FY 2004</u>			
<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>NAAQS Objective</u> Reduce the risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality so that air throughout the country meets national clean air standards (NAAQS) by 2005 for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead; by 2012 for ozone; and by 2018 for particulate matter (PM). To accomplish this in Indian country, the tribes and EPA will, by 2005, have developed the infrastructure and skills to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect Native Americans and others from unacceptable risks to their health, environment, and cultural uses of natural resources.</p>			

Subobjective: By 2012, air throughout the country meets the national 1-hour standard for ozone (O3).

Report to Congress for FY 2004:

– The # of people living in areas with monitored ambient O3 concentrations below the NAAQS for the 1-hour O3 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 20% (relative to 1992).

Also used by EPA:

– Maintain healthy air quality for 49 million people living in 58 areas attaining the ozone standard.

– Increase by 4.2 million, the # of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the 1-hr. standard;

– Confirm that 4 new areas have attained the 1-hour standard for ozone. No '04 targets shown in budget request.

– The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more than 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004

Report to Congress for FY 2004:

– Cumulative % increase in the # of people who live in areas w/ ambient 1-hr. O3 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.

– Cumulative % increase in the # of areas w/ ambient 1-hr. O3 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.

– Areas designated to attainment for the O3 1-hour standard (i.e., new areas in FY 2004).

– VOC's reduced from mobile sources (tons).

– NOx reduced from mobile sources (tons).

Also used by EPA:

– Total # of people living in areas w/ clean air for the ozone standards.

– New areas currently designated non-attainment for ozone but with clean air for the standards.

– Additional people living in newly certified clean air areas for the ozone standards.

Operate ozone monitoring network.

Review and process 1-hour ozone monitoring data.

Address new violations of the 1-hour ozone standard.

Complete development/adoption and submit the Mid-course reviews for 1-hour ozone standard.

Complete development/adoption and submit additional measures identified by Mid-course reviews and MOBILE6 evaluations.

States with clean 1-hour ozone areas, based upon the most recent 3 years of air quality data are to develop, adopt and submit redesignation requests and maintenance plans for those areas. Relevant states implement Phase I NOx SIP Call programs.

Develop and submit Phase II NOx SIP Call SIP revisions.

Develop, adopt and submit early reduction SIPs/TIPs/voluntary programs and control measures for 1-hr standard, including cool cities and smart growth programs.

All states required to use MOBILE6 are using MOBILE6.

Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).

Work with the Regions through the SIP and transportation conformity interagency consultation process to evaluate transportation control measures and strategies for reducing mobile source emissions.

Implement low sulfur/low RVP programs in applicable areas.

Interested states develop voluntary, creditable mobile source programs

<p>Subobjective: By 2021, air throughout the country meets the national 8-hour ozone (O3) standard.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas with monitored ambient O3 concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour O3 standard will increase by 3% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 3% (relative to 2001).</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Designate attainment status for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS for all areas to meet court order.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – Cumulative % increase in the # of people who live in areas w/ ambient 8-hour O3 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001.</p> <p>– Cumulative % increase in the # of areas with w/ ambient 8-hour O3 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001. Target is 7%.</p>	<p>Operate ozone monitoring network.</p> <p>Review and process 8-hour ozone monitoring data.</p> <p>Provide for reporting of 8-hour data in Air Now and the Air Quality Index.</p> <p>Adjust monitoring network to reflect 8-hour needs.</p> <p>Adjust monitoring network to reflect 8-hour needs.</p> <p>Develop, adopt and submit early reduction SIPs/TIPs/voluntary programs and control measures for 1-hr and 8-hr standards, including cool cities and smart growth programs.</p> <p>Relevant states and areas develop and submit Early Action Compact milestones.</p> <p>Begin development of 8-hour SIPs.</p> <p>13 tribes submit 8-hour ozone designation recommendations.</p> <p>Operate 18 ozone monitoring sites in Indian country.</p> <p>State/Local agencies and Tribal governments submit quality assured emission inventories (VOC, NOx, and CO) to EPA by June 1, 2004.</p> <p>(See other 1-hour activities above).</p>
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State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Particulate Matter Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>NAAQS Objective</u> Reduce the risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality so that air throughout the country meets national clean air standards by 2005 for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead; by 2012 for ozone; and by 2018 for particulate matter (PM). To accomplish this in Indian country, the tribes and EPA will, by 2005, have developed the infrastructure and skills to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect Native Americans and others from unacceptable risks to their health, environment, and cultural uses of natural resources.</p>			

<p>Subobjective: By 2018, air throughout the country meets the national standards for PM-10.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 20% (relative to 1992).</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Maintain healthy air quality for 6.6M people living in 29 areas attaining the PM-10 standard.</p> <p>Increase by 359,000, the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the PM-10 standard.</p> <p>Certify that 7 new areas have attained the PM-10 standard. Budget references a target of 8.</p> <p>The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more than 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – Cumulative % increase in the # of people who live in areas w/ ambient PM-10 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.</p> <p>– Cumulative % increase in the # of areas w/ ambient PM-10 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.</p> <p>– Areas designated to attainment for the PM-10 standard.</p> <p>– PM-10 reduced from Mobile sources</p> <p>– PM2.5 reduced from Mobile sources</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Total number of people who live in areas designated in attainment with the clean air standards for PM-10.</p> <p>– Areas certified as clean air areas for PM-10.</p> <p>– Additional people living in newly designated areas with demonstrated attainment of the PM standard.</p>		
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<p>– Assess air quality to determine PM 2.5 attainment in Indian Country</p>	<p>Continue implementation of 1987 PM-10 NAAQS.</p> <p>States with clean PM-10 areas, based upon the most recent three years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment in order to provide for future transition to PM coarse.</p> <p>All states required to use MOBILE6 are using MOBILE6.</p> <p>Participate in consultation and evaluation of regional conformity determinations.</p> <p>Work with the Regions through the SIP and transportation conformity interagency consultation process to evaluate transportation control measures and strategies for reducing mobile source emissions</p> <p>Interested states develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>State/Local agencies and Tribal governments submit quality assured emission inventories (VOC, NOx, SO2, PM, PM2.5, and NH3) to EPA by June 1, 2004.</p>
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<p>Subobjective: By 2018, air throughout the country meets the national standards for PM-2.5.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas with monitored PM concentrations below the NAAQS for PM 2.5 will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than % 1 (relative to 2001).</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – Cumulative % increase in the # of people who live in areas w/ ambient PM 2.5 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001. – Cumulative % increase in the # of areas w/ ambient PM 2.5 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001.</p>	<p>Comment on EPA’s initial designation of PM-2.5 areas</p> <p>Begin reporting and forecasting of AQI for PM-2.5.</p> <p>Participate in development of PM-2.5 implementation guidance and rule and transition guidance for PM coarse.</p> <p>Develop voluntary or mandatory early reduction measures for PM-2.5.</p> <p>Operate 36 PM-2.5 monitoring sites in Indian Country.</p> <p>8 tribes submit PM-2.5 designation recommendations</p> <p>See other PM-10 activities above.</p>
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<p align="center"><u>State, Local and Tribal Grant-Funded CO, S02, NOx and Lead Activities - FY 2004</u></p>			
<p><u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u></p>	<p><u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u></p>	<p><u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u></p>	<p><u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u></p>
<p><u>NAAQS Objective</u> Reduce the risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality so that air throughout the country meets national clean air standards by 2005 for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead; by 2012 for ozone; and by 2018 for particulate matter (PM). To accomplish this in Indian country, the tribes and EPA will, by 2005, have developed the infrastructure and skills to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect Native Americans and others from unacceptable risks to their health, environment, and cultural uses of natural resources.</p>			

<p>Subobjective:By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for carbon monoxide.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The # of people living in areas w/ monitored ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 63% (relative to 1992). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to carbon monoxide. – Redesignate 6 of the remaining 10 non-attainment areas for CO. Budget target includes a total of 4. – The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more that 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004. 		

<p>Subobjective: By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for sulfur dioxide.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas w/ monitored ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 63% (relative to 1992).</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Redesignate 14 of the remaining 20 nonattainment areas to attainment for SO2. Budget target includes a total of 8.</p> <p>– Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to sulfur dioxide.</p> <p>– The average Air Quality Index (AQI) shall not exceed 100 more than 3.4% of the total area-days during the years 2002-2004.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – Cumulative % increase in the number of people who live in areas with ambient SO2 concentrations below the level NAAQS compared to 1992.</p> <p>– Cumulative % increase in the number of areas with ambient SO2 concentrations below the level NAAQS compared to 1992.</p> <p>– Total number of areas designated to attainment for SO2.</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Total number of areas newly designated to attainment for SO2 in FY 2004.</p>	<p>States with clean SO2 areas, based upon the most recent two years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment</p> <p>Analyze results of pilot monitoring study to assess needs for additional monitoring for short-term concentrations of SO2 near targeted sources.</p> <p>Continue monitoring at locations where pilot monitoring study identified short-term concentrations of 0.6 ppm SO2 for 5 minutes.</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Operate 6 SO2 monitoring sites in Indian country. Submit 2 requests for redesignation to attainment for SO2.</p>
<p>Subobjective: Through 2005, air throughout the country continues to meet the national standards for nitrogen dioxide.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas w/ monitored ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 63%</p>		

(relative to 1992).

Also used by EPA:

- Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to nitrogen dioxide.

<p>Subobjective: By 2005, air throughout the country meets the national standards for lead.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – The # of people living in areas w/ monitored ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 63% (relative to 1992).</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – Maintain healthful and improve substandard ambient air quality with respect to lead.</p> <p>– Redesignate 1 of the 3 nonattainment areas to attainment for lead.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – Cumulative % increase in the number of people who live in areas with ambient NOO2 concentrations below the level NAAQS compared to 1992.</p> <p>– Cumulative % increase in the number of areas with ambient NO2 concentrations below the level NAAQS compared to 1992. Maintain nitrogen dioxide areas that remain in attainment at 100%.</p> <p>– Total number of areas attaining the NAAQS for Lead</p>	<p>States with clean lead areas, based upon the most recent two years of air quality data are to submit requests for redesignation to attainment.</p>
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<u>State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004</u>			
<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			

<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
<p>Subobjective: Through 2020, continue to use and improve air toxics information and tools (i.e., monitoring networks, reporting requirements, inventories, and assessment approaches) to support the quantitative evaluation, characterization, and tracking of risk-based indicators. Develop the technical tools</p>	<p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use and improve hazardous air pollutant (HAP) information and tools to characterize the nature and extent of impacts associated with HAP emissions. 	<p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Characterize the nature and extent of air toxics impacts from stationary sources by identifying priorities and developing strategies to address those priorities. – Characterize the nature and extent of air toxics impacts from mobile sources by identifying priorities and developing strategies to address those priorities. 	<p>36 States collect, quality assure and report all air toxics monitoring data measured by States into AIRS for PAMS, UATMP, National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) as located in their state, and all other toxics monitoring sites.</p> <p>42 States and 17 tribes submit 2002 HAP inventory by June 1, 2004.</p> <p>42 State/Local agencies and 17 Tribal governments submit quality assured HAP emission inventories by June 1, 2004.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
<p>needed to fully implement strategies and programs to reduce air toxic exposure risks, including risks to</p>			<p>Build State/local/tribal programs to identify and address risks and share information.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
<p>children and other sensitive subpopulations. (NPM: OAR)</p>			<p>Assess program options for S/L/T Framework program.</p> <p>Share information and build capacity to</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
			<p>identify and characterize air toxic risks while establishing an infrastructure to implement the risk part of the air toxics program.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state's OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
			<p>Use air toxics assessment results to identify areas for further study.</p> <p>Assess suspected air toxics risks in local areas.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
			<p>Participate in development of regional air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile as well as indoor air</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
			<p>sources.</p> <p>Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable in States and on</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>
			<p>Tribal land.</p> <p>Install and operate 10 monitoring sites for air toxics in Indian country</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Air Toxics Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>Air Toxics Objective:</u> By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.</p>			
<p>Subobjective: By 2020, (1) reduce cancer incidence in urban areas by 75 percent (from 1990 levels) from stationary source emissions through a combination of federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory programs and voluntary initiatives; (2) reduce cancer incidence from mobile source emissions by 65 percent through implementation of motor vehicle and fuels programs; (3) substantially reduce non-cancer risk from all sources; and (4) address disproportionate impacts on populations and areas including, for example, densely populated areas, children, and people who are highly exposed to water and food affected by air toxics.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxic emissions nationwide, from stationary and mobile sources combined, will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons (for a cumulative reduction of 37%). 	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Combined stationary and mobile sources reductions in toxics emissions (in tons). <p>Also used by EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air toxics emission reductions from stationary sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from mobile sources (in tons). – Air toxics emission reductions from major, area and all other sources (in tons). 	<p>Participate in rule development of final MACT and area source standards.</p> <p>Implement 100% of promulgated MACT, Section 111(d) and Section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.</p> <p>Develop State, local, Tribal plan, or request delegation of Federal plans for section 111(d) and Section 129 Standards, or submit negative declaration.</p> <p>Make case by case MACT determinations for all applicable sources under Section 112(g), including appropriate compliance monitoring measures, if appropriate</p> <p>Either fully implement OBD program or begin to phase-in OBD testing, depending on state’s OBD implementation schedule (as applicable).</p> <p>Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses, as applicable.</p> <p>(Interested states) Develop, creditable mobile source programs.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Acid Rain Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<u>Acid Rain Objective:</u> By 2005, reduce ambient nitrates and total nitrogen deposition to 1990 levels. By 2010, reduce ambient sulfates and total sulfur deposition by up to 30 percent from 1990 levels.			
<p>Subobjective: By 2005, annual emissions of nitrogen oxides from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 2 million tons from projected levels, of which 1 million tons will occur during the summer to facilitate attainment of the ozone standard. By 2010, annual sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources will be reduced by 8.5 million tons below 1980 levels.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – 2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources will be reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.</p> <p>– Maintain or increase annual SO2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline.</p> <p>Also used by EPA: --Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities.</p>	<p>Report to Congress for FY 2004: – NOx emission reductions (in tons). – SO2 emission reductions (in tons).</p> <p>Also used by EPA: – NOx emission reductions (in tons) from coal-fired utility sources. –NOx emission reductions (in tons) during ozone season from participating utility and industrial sources.</p>	<p>State and local air agencies and tribes contribute significantly to the program’s environmental monitoring and assessment activity. In addition, States have primary responsibility for monitor certifications, recertifications, and periodic testing, and often contribute to or initiate monitoring compliance audits.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Acid Rain Activities - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<u>Acid Rain Objective:</u> By 2005, reduce ambient nitrates and total nitrogen deposition to 1990 levels. By 2010, reduce ambient sulfates and total sulfur deposition by up to 30 percent from 1990 levels.			
	– Control NOx emissions during ozone season from participating utility and industrial sources to below allowable level authorized by allowances.		

Goal 4: Prevent Pollution and Reduce Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces & Ecosystems

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Indoor Environments - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<u>NAAQS Objective:</u> By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.			
<u>Subobjective:</u> By 2005, to reduce lung cancer, respiratory diseases including asthma, and other indoor air quality (IAQ)-related health problems, 11.5 million more Americans will be exposed to healthier air in their homes by: mitigation of 700,000 homes with high	<u>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</u> – 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments. – 1,575,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.	<u>Report to Congress for FY 2004:</u> – Students/staff experiencing improved indoor air quality in schools. – People living in healthier indoor air. <u>Also used by EPA:</u> – Number of people living in homes built	Promote adoption of local real estate disclosure laws and policies and continue to work w/ the real estate community to include radon testing & disclosure in residential real estate transactions. Also continue outreach & training of real estate professionals. Promote voluntary radon-resistant residential construction and national, state, tribal & local radon-resistant code adoption to affect

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Indoor Environments - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>NAAQS Objective:</u> By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.</p> <p>radon levels, construction of 1 million homes with radon-resistant construction techniques, and, the reduction of the proportion of households in which children 6 years and younger are regularly exposed to smoking from 29 percent in 1994 to 15 percent.</p> <p>To reduce health problems in the nearly 10 million children annually who may become ill from contaminated indoor air in schools, 15 percent of the nation’s schools will adopt good IAQ practices consistent with EPA’s “Tools for Schools” guidance.</p> <p>To reduce IAQ-related illness from contaminated air in the workplace, 5 percent of office buildings will be managed with good IAQ practices consistent with EPA guidance as set forth in EPA’s “Building Air Quality” guidance.</p> <p>By 2005, 1 million</p>		<p>with radon-resistant features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of people living in radon-mitigated homes. – Number of children under age 6 and under no longer exposed to ETS in their homes. – Estimated increase in number of people experiencing healthier indoor air in residences and schools. – Number of homes with elevated radon levels that are fixed. – Number of homes tested for radon. 	<p>construction of new homes.</p> <p>Continue to encourage implementation of the "IAQ Tools for Schools" (TfS) kit.</p> <p>Capitalize on media campaigns to reduce asthma triggers, smoking in homes where children aged 6 and under reside, and radon in homes. Conduct activities designed to follow-up on outreach campaigns and encourage individual and community action.</p> <p>Continue to provide easily accessible sources for the public to inquire about indoor environmental quality problems and receive information about steps they can take to reduce their exposure. Update and track the number of “hits” to website, number of calls to hotlines, and number of documents distributed.</p>

State/Local/Tribal Grant-Funded Indoor Environments - FY 2004

<u>Strategic Plan Objectives and Subobjectives</u>	<u>Annual Performance Goal(s)</u>	<u>Ongoing and Annual Performance Measures</u>	<u>State/Local/Tribal Activities and Outputs</u>
<p><u>NAAQS Objective:</u> By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.</p>			
<p>children with asthma will have reduced exposure to indoor asthma triggers. In addition, 200,000 low-income adults with asthma and 2.5 million asthmatics overall will have reduced exposures to indoor asthma triggers.</p>			

Appendix C.

Typical Calendar for Key Grant Actions

Activity	Typical Fiscal Year		
	CY 1	CY 2	CY 3
Development of Administration budget request.	June-Nov.		
Consultation with Co-Regulators	July		
OMB Review and Pass-back	November		
Development of national air program and grant guidance.		Jan.-Feb.	
President submits Administration budget request to Congress.		February	
Preliminary air grant allocation.		Feb. - Mar.	
Consultation with states, locals and tribes.		March	
OAR preliminary programming of Regions' STAG funds per GPRA categories (includes initial national procurement estimates).		April	
Regional air grant negotiations with recipients.		May-Aug.	
Regional adjustments to STAG funds by GPRA categories reflecting negotiations with states are reported to OAR.		Sept.	
Regional determination and notification of pre-allotment items to OAR.		Sept.-Oct.	
Congressional budget action on EPA's appropriation. * Funds are made available for award.		Oct.-Dec.	
Final updates to national air grant allocation including national procurement request funds.		Oct.-Dec.	
Identification and assignment of Congressional earmarks.		Oct.-Dec.	
Final reprogramming in Agency financial management systems.			January

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* Timing on Congressional budget action is highly variable and affects the remaining portion of the calendar.

Appendix D.

OAR Response to Comments
Received on the
Draft FY 2004 Air Grant Guidance

Appendix D.

Comments and Responses on FY 2004 Air Grant Guidance

Commentor	Comment	Response
STAPPA-ALAPCO	EPA needs to target its resources to the environmental medium with the highest potential health risks.	OAR continues to make the case, both the within the Agency and with the Administration and Congress, of the pervasive public health threat of air pollution.
STAPPA-ALAPCO	Agreed that air toxics monitoring is extremely worthwhile but targeting the entire \$7M increase (modest relative to state and local air agencies' overall needs) is difficult to do given other pressing NAAQS needs. Recommend that funds be targeted generically to enable S/Ls to address highest priority needs which could include air toxics monitoring.	The President's requested increase is specific to air toxics monitoring with good cause. The National Academy of Sciences has previously found air toxics to be a significant risk to public health. OAR's joint Vision and Goals statement, developed in concert with state, local and tribal representatives, also reflects this position. OMB's recent program assessment of the Agency's air toxics program concluded that accurate portrayal of the risks from air toxics was essential. The program is at critical juncture as it moves from a technology to a risk basis. A sound monitoring network is essential to characterize the problem, determine its pervasiveness, facilitate risk and exposure assessment, and help measure the effectiveness of control strategies.
STAPPA-ALAPCO	States will need funds in near future to develop and implement plans to achieve new national ambient air quality standards for PM2.5 and 8-hour ozone.	OAR will work with states, locals and tribes to identify additional funding needs associated with new standards.

Commentor	Comment	Response
STAPPA-ALAPCO	OAR should not have taken the \$2M Congress provided as an undirected add in FY 2003, plus the \$5M increased request for FY 2004, and targeted it to air toxics monitoring.	The \$2M added by Congress in FY 2003 applies only to that budget year. Earmarked or added funds cannot be assumed to carry over to the next year unless expressly authorized and appropriated by Congress. The Agency has actually requested a distinct increase of \$7 million in STAG resources to expand air toxics monitoring for FY 2004. The timing of the FY 2004 budget process necessitated submission of EPA's FY 2004 request prior to Congress taking final action on the Agency's final FY 2003 appropriation, which eventually included adds and earmarks.
STAPPA-ALAPCO	Distribute the \$6.5M reprogrammed for air toxics monitoring in the same manner as last year - on a pro-rata basis.	The reprogrammed funds will continue to be distributed in the same manner as FY 2003. EPA's objective is to target funds to the greatest risks without jeopardizing state and local air program operations. However, we are asking the EPA regional offices to work with their state and local agencies to help identify the full range of air toxics monitoring and assessment activity underway (apart from the original \$3M targeted to the first phase of national network development and the requested \$7M increase to further this effort).
STAPPA-ALAPCO	Distribute the \$3M previously targeted for air toxics pilots according to recommendations of the Joint EPA-state/local air toxics monitoring work group.	\$3M will continue to go to support first phase of air toxics monitoring network development. EPA's staff work group will continue to work with Joint EPA-state/local advisory committee on funding details for \$3M as well as on recommendations for the best use of the requested \$7M increase.

Commentor	Comment	Response
STAPPA-ALAPCO	EPA needs to develop updated regional allocation formula for section 105 grants. Agency needs to be prepared in the event of increased funding. Changes need to be phased in order to avoid diminution in funding for an agency and disruption of its operations.	Given severe economic constraints facing state and local agencies, revision of the allocation of the existing level of funds is not prudent. OAR has done a preliminary analysis of the changes in the nature and extent of air quality problems related to the new NAAQS for PM2.5 and 8-hour O3 and the implications on funding. We would be pleased to discuss this with state, local and tribal agencies. OAR is committed to working with states, locals and tribes on the identification of funding needs and on an appropriate allocation scheme for additional resources received.
STAPPA-ALAPCO	Remind regions that state and local agencies need flexibility to target funds to the highest priorities with greatest environmental benefit.	The guidance reiterates this flexibility. So do the Part 35 grant regulations which govern the use of funds whether provided through a categorical grant or via a performance partnership grant agreement. Over the last several years, at the request of STAPPA and ALAPCO, OAR has afforded state and local agencies requested flexibility by not targeting undirected funds which Congress has chosen to add to the Agency's appropriation over the last several years. (As of FY 2003, the cumulative total of undirected adds has increased by nearly \$20M over the FY 1999 President's request level.) Previously, STAPPA and ALAPCO noted that they would share information with EPA on how the undirected Congressional add funds were used to address the needs and priorities of state and local agencies. We believe such information would be of great benefit and could provide insight for our mutual discussions on future needs.
STAPPA-ALAPCO	EPA HQ and Regions must consult with, and receive agreement of, states and locals before holding funds off-the-top. Off-the-tops should be kept to a minimum.	The guidance and allocation reflect this understanding.

Commentor	Comment	Response
ECOS	ECOS, after requesting an extension to comment, did not provide formal comments. An ECOS member did suggest that optimum EPA-ECOS consultation on air grant resource matters occur by first engaging the environmental commissioners at their summer membership meeting and continuing through to the spring meeting of the ECOS air committee.	OAR will continue to work with ECOS and the ECOS Air Committee to enhance the consultation process by involving ECOS in key aspects of its planning and budgeting processes including the determination of grant priorities and the review of grant guidance and resource allocation concerns.
Metro IV/ SESARM	The regional allocation formula for base grant should be adjusted from current pro-rata distribution to reflect current air quality, population shifts and other relevant demographic considerations. Any new funds should be based on same approach.	There is no base grant, per se, for the section 105 allocation. The distribution of section 105 funds reflects an accumulation of annual allocations, whether targeted or pro-rata, over the last 10 years. Given severe economic constraints facing state and local agencies, immediate revision in allocation formula is not prudent. OAR has done preliminary analysis of changes in nature and extent of air quality problems related to NAAQS for PM 2.5 and 8-hr. ozone and its implications on funding and would be pleased to discuss this with states and locals.
Region IV	\$10 M for air toxics monitoring should be allocated, not on a pro-rata basis, but according to verifiable national parameters.	EPA staff work group will continue to work with the regions and the Joint EPA-state/local advisory committee on a targeted, rather than a pro-rata, allocation of the full \$10M.

Commentor	Comment	Response
Region IV	Georgia believes that, since federal regulations affecting a NOx SIP for its Phase II sources may not be promulgated in FY 2004, and since the State is not now regulating (i.e., monitoring) these sources, its grant funds should not be withheld for operational support for this aspect of the NOx trading system at this time.	In 2004, those States which have not yet had their Phase II sources become subject to a state rulemaking which brings those sources into the NOx trading program, have the option of requesting that funds associated with those sources (the current per source cost is \$1,227) be returned to the state or held in reserve by the region. This is because of the delay in promulgation of the Phase II NOx SIP rule affecting some states. This includes Georgia. However, the appropriate costs will need to be covered once the Phase II rulemakings are completed by EPA and the respective states. Any state that has Phase II sources that have not yet been included in the NOx Budget program may make a similar request for return or set aside of the funds for these sources.
ORIA	A revised distribution of state indoor radon grants, reflecting regional consultation with states, has been completed.	Final guidance and allocation includes this information
National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)	[Comments from the NTAA were received at the time this document was being released.]	EPA will take additional time to thoroughly review the NTAA comments and respond under separate cover.