

**US EPA
Office of Air and Radiation**

National Program and Grant Guidance

for

Fiscal Years 2006-2008

DRAFT

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Executive Summary

Program Office: Office of Air and Radiation.

Introduction/Context: This document identifies air and radiation program implementation priorities and milestones for making progress toward the goals and objectives presented in the EPA 2003-2008 Strategic Plan and for achieving the performance goals contained in the EPA Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification. This document provides information on FYs 2006-2008, but the emphasis is on and greatest amount of detail is provided for FY 2006. Also included with this document is additional information on the use and prospective allocation of FY 2006 state, local, and tribal assistance grants (Appendix A).

Program Implementation Priorities for FY 2006

- **Implement the 8-Hour Ozone, PM_{2.5}, and Regional Haze Programs.** In 2004, EPA designated attainment and nonattainment areas for the 8-hour ozone and fine particulate National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The priorities for 2006 are to work with states, tribes, and communities to develop their plans to reduce ground-level ozone and fine particulate concentrations, take final action on Section 309 Regional Haze State Implementation Plans, and work with states, tribes, and communities to develop innovative approaches to achieve cleaner, healthier air while sustaining economic growth.
- **Implement the Clean Air Interstate Rule (if Clear Skies is not enacted).** In January 2004, EPA proposed the Clean Air Interstate Rule (proposed as the Interstate Air Quality Rule). The priority for 2006 is to begin implementing the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). If Clear Skies is enacted, the priority is to develop the implementing regulations.
- **Implement the Clean Air Mercury Rule.** In January 2004, EPA proposed the Clean Air Mercury Rule (proposed as the Utility Mercury Reductions Rule) for controlling mercury emissions from power plants. The rule will be finalized in 2005, and the priority for 2006 is to implement the rule.
- **Implement the Integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.** We will continue our joint effort our state, local and tribal partners to update and integrate the national ambient air monitoring networks (PM, other NAAQS, Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet), Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE), Air Toxics) utilizing the most up-to-date technology to: improve our analytical capabilities, better determine the effectiveness of our efforts, eliminate redundancy, and improve our accountability to the public. To do this will require collaboration with our partners to realign a small percentage of available grant resources. Specific changes are discussed in more detail in the accompanying grant guidance.
- **Reduce Emissions from Existing Diesel Engines and Equipment.** In recent years, EPA has set fuel and emissions standards for both onroad and nonroad diesel engines.

While these diesel standards will reduce pollution from new vehicles and equipment, they do not require reductions from existing engines. Given the long life span and high level of emissions from existing engines, significant air quality benefits are possible by reducing these emissions. The 2006 priority is continue to work with state, tribal, and local governments and our industry partners on creative, voluntary programs to reduce emissions from existing 11 million diesel engines already in use, such as the Clean School Bus USA program and the Voluntary Diesel Retrofit Program.

- **Implement Air Toxics Initiatives that Focus on Multi-Media and Cumulative Risks.** In February 2004, EPA completed the 10-year Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. And, as mentioned above, in January 2004 EPA proposed the Clean Air Mercury Rule for controlling mercury emissions from power plants. The next tasks in the toxics program include promulgating area source and residual risk standards; developing tools to assess baseline risks and risk reduction scenarios; implementing national, regional, and community-based initiatives that focus on multi-media and cumulative (including indoor-outdoor) risks such as the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program; and providing public education and outreach.
- **Title V Permits.** At this point, we are well over a decade into the Title V operating permit program. Although behind schedule, state and local agencies have issued almost 90% of the permits. The priority is to work on permitting the pollution sources that remain to be permitted.
- **Implement Voluntary Programs and other Initiatives.** A lesson we've learned over the past several years is the importance of non-regulatory approaches. A priority for 2006 is to continue to implement and grow successful voluntary programs like the Diesel Retrofit Program, the Clean School Bus USA program, Energy Star, the Methane to Markets Partnership, Climate Leaders, and the joint EPA-DOT Best Work Places for Commuters program, and test out similar approaches in other areas, including a woodstove retrofit program.

Implementation Strategies: Strategies for implementing air and radiation program priorities are discussed in the technical sections of this document.

Tracking Progress: Progress in implementing air and radiation programs will be tracked through the monitoring, data reporting, and information systems currently utilized by OAR, Regions, and state and local agencies. We will also track and discuss program progress using oral and written communications such as conference calls, face-to-face meetings, and the exchange of written information, all in the same manner as is currently practiced.

Program Contacts

- Criteria Pollutants, Air Toxics, Regional Haze: Jerry Stubberfield, phone 919-541-0876, email Stubberfield.Jerry@epa.gov
- Trading Programs: Doris Price, phone 202-343-9067, email Price.Doris@epa.gov or Larry Kertcher, phone 202-343-9121, email Kertcher.Larry@epa.gov

- Mobile Sources: Mike Haley, phone 202-564-1708, email Haley.Mike@epa.gov
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- Climate Change: Cindy Jacobs, phone 202-343-9045, email Jacobs.Cindy@epa.gov or Debra Shepherd, phone 202-343-9184, email Shepherd.Debra@epa.gov
- General Questions about the Guidance: Mike Hadrick, phone 202-564-7414, email Hadrick.Michael@epa.gov

State and Tribal Assistance Grants: EPA's state, local, and tribal partners carry out a crucial role in the national effort to achieve and maintain clean, healthy outdoor and indoor air. Grant resources are key to this effort. Priorities for the use of FY 2006 air grant resources are outlined in the State and Local Air Quality Management subsection. Appendix A provides more information on specific grant topics including new initiatives, areas of changing emphasis such as monitoring, and associated program support. It also contains a preliminary national Region-by-Region allocation for state and local air and state indoor radon grants. A tribal air grant allocation, and the distribution of funds for certain competitive grant programs, will be provided at a later date.

Organization of the Chapters

The program guidance is organized into five chapters – each corresponding to an Objective under Goal 1 of the *2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan* (i.e., Outdoor Air, Indoor Air, Stratospheric Ozone, Radiation Protection, Climate Change).

Each chapter begins by replicating, from the *Strategic Plan*, the objective, sub-objective, and strategic target statements associated with the particular objective, to inform the reader of the longer-term outcomes and results being pursued and provide context for the ensuing discussion of strategies, milestones, and priorities. Immediately following that is an overview discussion of the strategy and associated programs for achieving the objective.

The substance of each chapter is contained in subsections which address specific aspects of how particular programs are implemented. In the case of Outdoor Air, the subsections reflect the different roles and responsibilities of the partners/co-regulators. For instance, there are subsections that speak to the federal role and subsections that speak to the roles of state, local, and tribal air quality management agencies. In the other chapters/objectives, the subsections are

based on the type of activity rather than who performs the activity. For example, the Stratospheric Ozone chapter is subdivided into domestic vs. international activities, whereas the Indoor Air chapter is subdivided into environmental contaminants/asthma triggers and radon.

Commitments and Reporting Requirements Table

Attachment B contains the items for which OAR is asking Regions to make commitments. As currently designed, each commitment is either quantifiable and measurable (i.e., Region inserts a number), or the commitment is text that indicates that the Region agrees to conduct the stated activities or agrees to report the stated information (Region types in OK, agree, or will do).

Objective 1.1 - Healthier Outdoor Air

Objective 1.1: Healthier Outdoor Air. Through 2010, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

Sub-objective 1.1.1: More People Breathing Cleaner Air. By 2010, working with partners, improve air quality to healthy levels for 39 percent of the people who live in areas where the air does not meet new national standards for fine particles in 2001 and for 60 percent who live in areas not meeting new national standards for 8-hour ozone in 2001. While some areas may not reach attainment of these new standards because of air pollutant concentrations that sometimes exceed the allowable levels, air quality will improve for an additional 27 percent of the people who live in areas not meeting new standards for 8-hour ozone in 2001. Maintain attainment status for the 123.7 million people who had healthy air for the criteria pollutants in 2001.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2010, reduce stationary source emissions of sulfur dioxide by 6.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.2 million tons, and by 2008, reduce stationary source emissions of nitrogen oxides by 3 million tons from the 2000 level of 5.1 million tons.
- By 2010, reduce mobile source emissions of nitrogen oxides by 3.4 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.8 million tons; volatile organic compounds by 1.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 7.7 million tons; and fine particles by 122,400 tons from the 2000 level of 510,550 tons.

Sub-objective 1.1.2: Reduced Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants. By 2010, working with partners, reduce air toxics emissions and implement area-specific approaches to reduce the risk to public health and the environment from toxic air pollutants.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2007, through maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards, reduce air toxics emissions from major stationary sources by 1.7 million tons from the 1993 level of 2.7 million tons.
- By 2010, through the President's Clear Skies legislation, reduce mercury emissions from electric generating units by 22 tons from the 2000 level of 48 tons.
- By 2010, through federal standards, reduce air toxics emissions from mobile sources by 1.1 million tons from the 1996 level of 2.7 million tons.
- By 2010, all of the 260,000 diesel school buses manufactured between model years 1991 and 2000 will be retrofitted either with better emission controls or to use cleaner fuels, and all 130,000 buses manufactured before 1991 but still in use in 2003 will be replaced.

EPA's strategy for achieving these goals combines national and local measures, reflecting different federal, state, tribal, and local government roles. We have found that problems with broad national impact – such as emissions from powerplants and other large sources and pollution from motor vehicles and fuels – are best handled primarily at the federal level. States, tribes, and local agencies can best address the regional and local problems that remain after federal measures have been fully applied.

EPA, states, and local agencies work together to meet clean air goals cost-effectively by employing various regulatory, market-based, and voluntary approaches and programs. States are primarily responsible for improving air quality and meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). States first develop emission inventories, operate and maintain air monitoring networks, and perform air quality modeling. They then develop state implementation

plans (SIPs) that lay out the mobile and stationary source control strategies they will employ to improve air quality and meet the NAAQS.

EPA assists states by providing technical guidance and financial assistance, issuing regulations, and implementing programs designed to reduce pollution from the most widespread and significant sources of air pollution: mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, buses, and construction equipment; and stationary sources, such as power plants, oil refineries, chemical plants, and dry cleaning operations. Interstate transport of pollutants – a problem no state can solve on its own – makes a major contribution to air pollution problems in the eastern U.S. To address this issue, EPA requires control of upwind sources that contribute to downwind problems in other states.

EPA has a trust responsibility to protect air quality in Indian country, but authorized tribes may choose to develop and implement their own air quality programs. EPA and tribes are working to increase the currently limited information on air quality on tribal lands, build tribal capacity to administer air programs in Indian country, and establish EPA and state mechanisms to work effectively with tribal governments on regulatory development and regional and national policy issues.

To further reduce exposure to air toxics, EPA will develop and issue federal standards for major stationary sources which, when implemented through state programs, will reduce toxic emissions by 1.7 million tons. In addition, we will conduct national, regional, and community-based efforts to reduce multi-media and cumulative risks. Characterizing emissions and the risks they pose on national and local scales, such as in Indian country, will require significant effort. We will need to update the science and to keep the public informed about these issues.

We will develop and refine tools, training, handbooks, and information to assist our partners in characterizing risks from air toxics, and we will work with them on strategies for making local decisions to reduce those risks. We are working with state, tribal, and local agencies to design a national toxics monitoring network, and will compile and analyze information from local assessments to better characterize risk and assess priorities.

Our strategies for achieving healthier outdoor air are implemented through the following seven programs:

- Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
- Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certifications
- Federal Stationary Source Regulations
- Federal Support for Air Quality Management
- Federal Support for Air Toxics Management
- State and Local Air Quality Management
- Tribal Air Quality Management

The first five programs are federally-implemented programs and the latter two are grant programs that support state, tribal, and local air program implementation. All of these programs and their priorities for FY 2006-2008 are described below.

CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCE TRADING PROGRAMS

This program includes development, implementation, and evaluation of federally-administered programs for the trading of emissions allowances. The trading programs help implement the NAAQS and reduce acid deposition, toxics deposition, and regional haze. Pollutants include SO₂ and NO_x. Current programs include the Acid Rain Program authorized under title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments and the NO_x Budget Program (NBP), which was initially established under a Memorandum of Understanding among nine states and D.C. in the Northeast Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The NBP has expanded under CAA Section 126 and Phase I of the NO_x SIP call to double the number of affected sources and add 11 states from the Midwest and Southeast. Phase II of the NO_x SIP call will add two additional states and more sources. EPA also plans to establish allowance trading programs in the future either under the proposed Clean Air Interstate Rule or Clear Skies legislation. In addition, EPA has included a cap and trade option under the proposed Clean Air Mercury Rule to cut mercury emissions from power plants nationwide.

Our strategy for using allowance trading programs to promote more cost-effective pollution control and achievement of environmental objectives includes four components:

- New Statutory Authority: Establish a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach with President Bush's Clear Skies Initiative as a key element. Using a cap and trade approach modeled after the Acid Rain Program, Clear Skies would create a mandatory program that would reduce power plant emissions of three of the worst air pollutants – SO₂, NO_x, and mercury.
- Clean Air Interstate Rule: Reduce SO₂ and NO_x power plant emissions by promulgating a federal rule. Clear Skies is the most effective way to reduce emissions, but pending enactment of this new authority, a federal rule similar to the NO_x SIP call is the single most important step we can take to improve air quality in the U.S.
- Existing Programs: Implement existing allowance trading programs and work on the Clean Air Interstate Rule while the Clear Skies legislation moves forward.
- Program Accountability: Establish an integrated assessment program to include enhanced ambient and deposition monitoring, efficiency measures, and indicators to track health and environmental benefits, as called for in the recent report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Complete the spatial coverage of CASTNet and modernize the network consistent with NAS recommendations. Under the President's Management Agenda and PART (Program Assessment Rating Tool) process, program accountability – measured in terms of environmental outcomes from defined baselines – has become an essential component for all programs. Develop baselines prior to implementation of this program. (See the discussion in Appendix A.)

Status

The Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) was proposed on January 30, 2004 (proposed as the Interstate Air Quality Rule), as was the Clean Air Mercury Rule (proposed as the Utility Mercury Reductions Rule). EPA is coordinating these rulemakings to allow the emission reductions to be achieved in the most cost-effective manner by sources affected by both actions.

EPA administers the NBP, a multi-state market-based cap and trade program for reducing NO_x emissions and transported ozone in the eastern U.S. The initial program under the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) went into effect in the summer of 1999. By 2001, this voluntary regional control program for the OTR had expanded to include 9 states plus the District of Columbia (D.C.). In 2003, the OTC program ended as a separate entity, integrating fully with the broader regional NBP under the NO_x SIP Call. Based on data reported to EPA, there are nearly 2,600 affected units in the 19 NBP states and D.C.

EPA will continue to assist the states with implementation, operating the emissions trading program, including the compliance supplement pool, emissions monitoring, operating the centralized NO_x Allowance Tracking System, and annual reconciliation of emissions and allowances for all affected sources. These units include boilers, turbines, and combined cycle units from a diverse set of industries as well as electric utility units. In 2004, the volume of emissions data processed by EPA increased 250% over the volume under the OTC program. This surge in emissions reporting and allowance reconciliation activity is one factor that has required the program to increase and accelerate investment in software re-engineering for the Clean Air Markets Division Business System. In 2006, more units in up to two additional states will begin monitoring so they can participate in the trading program under Phase II of the NO_x SIP call.

Critical to determining the effectiveness of, and maintaining the accountability for, a market-based program is the establishment and maintenance of a robust long-term atmospheric deposition monitoring network. The existing deposition monitoring networks have been in operation for more than 25 years. They have provided invaluable measurements on long-term trends in acid deposition and ozone transport. For example, the CASTNet network supporting the Acid Rain program has enabled that program to successfully meet the performance expectations of the President's Management Agenda and OMB PART review process. However, these networks are aging, expensive to maintain, and need to be modernized to ensure the continued availability of these direct environmental measures for program assessment. This will be critical for market-based programs such as the NBP and Clear Skies/CAIR where complete and accurate geographic coverage is required. Specifically, CASTNet will need additional sites in the middle of the country to address information gaps. EPA is proposing a modernization of these networks. More detail is provided in the Ambient Monitoring section of the accompanying grant guidance.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: NOx Budget Trading Program

- 2006-2008: EPA completes development of program operating software and guidance for incorporating states and sources affected under Phase II of the NOx SIP call into the NBP allowance trading program and for improving public and state access to emissions and allowance data. States develop SIP revisions and propose and finalize rules for implementation.
- 2006: In collaboration with the states, EPA publishes progress report on the NBP for the 2005 compliance season under the Phase I NOx SIP call. Analytical software becomes available on the web.
- 2006: Regions assist states with monitor certification for Phase II sources.
- 2006: Phase II sources begin monitoring and reporting emissions data to EPA.
- 2007: Initial compliance season for Phase II affected states and sources.
- 2008: In collaboration with states, EPA publishes progress report on the full (Phases I and II) NBP for the 2007 compliance season.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: Interstate Air Quality Program/Clear Skies

- 2006: EPA and states begin implementing CAIR or, if Clear Skies is enacted, EPA develops implementing regulations.
- 2006-2009: EPA completes implementing software and guidance for CAIR.
- 2006-2008: Working with states and tribes, EPA establishes an integrated assessment program to include modernized deposition and ambient monitoring that is in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving core multi-pollutant sites.
- 2006-2008: EPA assists states and tribes in operating modernized and/or new sites in the integrated assessment program. Pre-implementation program baselines are developed.
- 2006-2008: States assist EPA in investigating monitoring alternatives, performance specifications, and protocols (particularly as they relate to mercury).
- 2006-2008: Working with states, tribes, local agencies, RPOs, and other partners in CASTNet, develop and implement an operations plan that will assure supportability over the next 5-10 years and will bring the network in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving regionally-representative core sites which will measure ambient concentrations on a continuous basis. State and local recipients may use their air grant funds to establish, modernize, and/or operate CASTNet sites.
- Other milestones will be developed following rule promulgation or enactment of new legislation modernizing the CAA.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones: Acid Rain Program

- 2005: EPA measures and reports on program performance using the new Acid Rain PART annual measures (% change in total annual average sulfur (nitrogen) deposition and mean ambient sulfate (nitrate) concentrations from 1990 monitored levels) in addition to SO₂ emissions reduced (tons/yr) from the 1980 baseline.
- 2006-2008: Working with states, tribes, local agencies, RPOs, and other partners in CASTNet, develop and implement an operations plan that will assure supportability over the next 5-10 years and will bring this network in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving regionally-representative core sites which will measure ambient concentrations on a continuous basis. Acid Rain Section 105 funds may be used to establish, modernize, and/or operate CASTNet sites.

- 2006-2008: Regions assist HQ in improving the efficiency of monitor certification and emissions reporting processes, especially for new sources.

FEDERAL STATIONARY SOURCE REGULATIONS

This program includes activities related to MACT, combustion, and Area Source Standard development, the Stationary Source Residual Risk Program, New Source Performance Standards, and associated national guidance and outreach information. The strategy is to develop generally-available, control technology-based standards for the highest priority area source categories.

Status

- Significantly reduced air toxics emissions - 1.7 million tons of hazardous air pollutants reduced through the completion of phase I of the MACT-based standards (total of 96 MACT standards promulgated).
- Issued the “first” of our residual risk proposed standards; initiated standards development for another twenty residual risk rules.
- Proposed the “first” standards to reduce mercury emissions from utilities - Clean Air Mercury Rule.
- Initiated a fast-track system for the prompt and accurate development of the statute-driven area source standards - 30 are in progress.
- Promulgated Utility MACT standard (3/15/05).

FY 2006 Milestones

- Continue development of "Defense Land Systems and Miscellaneous Equipment" MACT (Military MACT).
- Propose and promulgate area source standards and residual risk standards according to court order schedule.
- Promulgate other solid waste incineration area source standard (under court order for November 2005).
- Develop draft rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).
- Develop draft rule for total facility low risk determination (TFLRD) and generic residual risk rule (GRRR).
- Promulgate mobile source air toxics rule under CAA section 202(l).
- Propose Strategy for Addressing Air Emissions from Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO).

FY 2007 Milestones

- Propose and promulgate area source standards and residual risk standards according to court ordered schedule.
- Promulgate oil and natural gas production area source standard (under court order for December 2006).
- Propose rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).
- Propose rule for TFLRD and GRRR.

FY 2008 Milestones

- Promulgate area source rules for stationary internal combustion engine, hospital sterilizers, and gas distribution stage I (under court order for December 2007).

- Propose and promulgate additional area source standards and residual risk standards according to court ordered schedule.
- Promulgate rule to flexibly address area source standards for 112(k).
- Promulgate rule for TFLRD and GRRR.

FEDERAL VEHICLE AND FUELS STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

This program includes federal activities for the development, implementation, and evaluation of regulatory, market-based, and voluntary programs to reduce pollutant emissions from mobile sources and fuels. Types of mobile sources addressed include: light-duty vehicles and engines (automobiles, light trucks, and sport utility vehicles); heavy-duty engines (buses and large trucks); non-road vehicles/engines (construction and farm equipment); and fuels (diesel and gasoline). The strategy for reducing emissions from mobile sources includes four elements. (Programs for clean transportation from advanced technologies are discussed under Objective 5.1 - Climate Change.)

- Clean Vehicles: Develop, implement and ensure compliance with more stringent emission standards for cars, buses, trucks, and nonroad engines, such as construction equipment, boats, lawn and garden equipment, and locomotives.
- Clean Fuels: Implement cleaner gasoline and diesel fuel regulations and develop reformulated gasoline, diesel fuel, and non-petroleum alternatives.
- Clean Transportation Alternatives: Develop strategies to encourage transportation alternatives that minimize emissions and address vehicle travel growth.
- New Technology: Work with industry to certify low emission vehicles that use new technology (e.g., clean diesel, exhaust gas recirculation for diesel, new catalyst technology, fuel cells, hybrid-electric). Continue in-house assessment and development of clean engine and fuel technologies to meet our commitment of conducting technology reviews to evaluate progress toward implementation of new vehicle and engine standards.

Status: The light-duty vehicle program is implementing the Tier2 vehicles standards. The in-use program is successfully finding and remedying in-use emission problems (over one million vehicles recalled annually). The heavy-duty program has implemented 50% more stringent standards early and will start the phase-in of standards which will be 95% more stringent. The heavy-duty in-use screening program is now in-place and certification and in-use Federal Test Procedure (FTP) testing program is being developed. Toxics emission performance requirements for conventional gasoline and cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline have already been promulgated and EPA is currently evaluating the need for additional controls to reduce emissions of mobile source air toxics.

FY 2006 Milestones

- EPA promulgates final rule to address emissions from small gasoline engines under 50 horsepower.
- EPA promulgates final rule establishing on-board diagnostic (OBD) requirements for engines used in highway heavy-duty trucks.
- EPA promulgates final rule addressing air toxics from mobile sources.
- EPA promulgates final rule to apply advanced after-treatment technologies to locomotives and commercial marine engines and to require low sulfur in their fuels.
- EPA promulgates final rule establishing fuel economy label values.
- Heavy-duty on-highway diesel engine manufacturers begin in-use testing to ensure compliance with emission standards. EPA will receive about 2,000 in-use test results annually.
- EPA proposes rule to reduce emissions from large commercial ships.
- EPA proposes regulation for in-use compliance program for nonroad diesel engines.
- EPA implements mobile source air toxics rule and continues implementation of the reformulated gasoline (RFG) program, the Tier2 vehicle standards, and low sulfur gasoline and diesel requirements.
- Regions assist nonattainment areas in preparation of SIPs and implementation of federally-required control strategies such as vehicle inspection/maintenance (I/M) and state fuel programs.

FY 2007-2008 Milestones

- EPA promulgates final rule to reduce emissions from large commercial ships.
- EPA promulgates final rule for in-use compliance program for non-road diesel engines.
- EPA proposes regulation establishing OBD requirements for nonroad diesel engines.
- EPA begins program for the control of off-cycle emissions of highway heavy-duty gasoline engines.
- EPA begins program to establish supplemental test procedures for light-duty vehicles and chassis-certified heavy duty engines.
- EPA begins program to establish manufacturer run in-use compliance program for light-duty vehicles.
- EPA implements low-sulfur nonroad diesel requirements.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The federal support program includes HQ and Regional Office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to implement the NAAQS. It also includes regular reviews of, revisions to, and establishment of standards for the criteria pollutants; the development of associated national guidance and outreach information for implementation of these standards; and development of emission limiting regulations for specific categories of stationary sources. The federal support program also includes working with other federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach, and working internationally to address sources of air pollutants that lie outside our borders but pose risks to public health and air quality within the U.S. Federal financial support is addressed under "State and Local Air Quality Management" and "Tribal Air Quality Management."

Over the next several years, our focus will be on implementing the PM_{2.5} and 8-hour ozone standards. We will continue to work with multi-state planning groups to develop strategies for reducing regional haze and with individual states to develop implementation approaches to reduce emissions of PM and ozone precursors. In addition, we will work with states and tribes to identify opportunities for better integrating ozone and PM efforts, such as improving emission inventories and comprehensive air quality modeling approaches, controlling sources of precursors common to both pollutants, and coordinating control strategy planning cycles. We will also address PM_{2.5} and ozone pollution through the new National Clean Diesel initiative, which is designed to complement our strict emission standards for new diesel engines, by reducing emissions from the approximately 11 million diesel engines already in use.

We will continue to help states and local agencies implement the transportation conformity regulation and work to ensure the technical integrity of mobile source controls in SIPs. We will also work with states, tribes, and local governments and assist them in crafting strategies that accommodate growth and economic development while minimizing adverse effects on air quality and other quality-of-life factors. This includes the development of vehicle inspection and maintenance programs to identify faulty emission controls and ensure their repair so vehicles remain clean in actual customer use.

We are also working with states, tribes, and local agencies to develop an integrated ambient monitoring strategy that will refocus the existing air monitoring program towards current data collection needs for ozone, PM, and air toxics. This national monitoring strategy will provide agencies with more flexibility in designing their networks.

Status

- Completed the designations for the PM_{2.5} areas.
- Promulgated the CAIR requiring reductions in emissions of SO₂ and NO_x.
- Developed the proposed PM_{2.5} rule.
- Publish the Final Best-Available Retrofit Technology (BART) rule by April 2005.
- Released policy and guidance implementing the 8-hour ozone standard and the following activities:
 - NO_x waivers under Section 182(f) of the CAA.
 - Overwhelming transport.
 - NAAQS implementation in Indian country.
 - Attainment demonstrations and control strategies for areas participating in Early Action Compacts (EACs).
- Published notices of proposed rulemaking on the following ozone activities:
 - Revocation of the 1-hour ozone standard.
 - Revisions to General Conformity regulations.
 - SIP revisions submitted by States required by Phase II of the NO_x SIP Call.
 - Included the States of Delaware and New Jersey in CAIR.
- Promulgated final rules on Phase 2 final implementation activities for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS addressing (among other elements) modeling and the attainment demonstration, reasonably available control technology, reasonable further progress, and new source review.
- Completed approval of SIPs for all states required to participate in Phase I of the NO_x SIP Call.

- Granted exemptions for five compounds from list of volatile organic compounds.
- Received, reviewed and took rulemaking action as appropriate on SIPs for 31 areas participating in the EAC program.
- Extended to Dec 31, 2006 the effective date of 8-hr ozone nonattainment designation for EAC areas that submitted EPA-approved SIPs.
- Revised the definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) at 40 CFR 51.100(s) to accommodate the California reactivity based aerosol coating rule.
- Developed a SIP training course for tribes.
- Responded to petitions for reconsideration on implementing the 8-hour ozone standard and on staying the NO_x SIP call for the State of Georgia.
- Responded to NAS recommendations on SIP streamlining.
- Implemented innovative air strategies programs:
 - Conducted an Air Innovations Conference.
 - Completed an Air Innovations web site.
 - Began developing an Air Innovations Clearinghouse.
 - Published articles to raise awareness of air quality innovations and to highlight upcoming activities.
- Proposed a response to the petition submitted by the State of North Carolina to reduce interstate pollution abatement of SO₂ and NO_x.

FY 2006 Milestones

Particulate Matter

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute PM_{2.5} air quality data reports to Regions noting areas not meeting standards.
- Issue policy and guidance to implement the PM_{2.5} nonattainment program.
- Continue efforts to identify point and area source control measures for PM_{2.5} and its precursors by establishing a control measures clearinghouse.
- Conduct workshops on integrating PM_{2.5}, Regional Haze and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Continue to facilitate implementation of PM_{2.5} early reduction programs.
- As necessary, continue outreach to Regions and states on integration of CAIR into PM/ozone/Regional haze SIPs.
- Finalize revisions to ambient air monitoring rules.
- Finalize revisions to emission inventory reporting rules.
- Complete the PM NAAQS review.
- Work with Regions to provide PM-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Work with Regions to assist state, local, and tribal agencies to implement Phase 1 of NCore level II sites. Approve location of Level II sites.

Regions

- Redesignate to attainment all appropriate areas of the country in accordance with the CAA requirements for PM_{2.5}.
- Assist states in developing PM_{2.5} SIPs to meet CAA Section 110(a)(1).

- Review PM2.5 air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the PM2.5 NAAQS.
- Monitor states' progress in submitting required 2004 point source emission inventories for criteria pollutants due June 1, 2006.
- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing.
- Work with HQ and states to catalogue and distribute candidate PM2.5 control measures.
- Assist states in developing effective modeling protocols.
- Participate in a work group to identify technical and implementation issues associated with PM2.5; develop options for resolution and elevate to HQ.
- Facilitate data exchanges between RPO's and states to support PM2.5 SIP development.
- Work with HQ to provide PM-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Provide grant and technical support, to the extent of available resources, to interested tribes for the purpose of conducting PM-related activities in Indian Country.
- Work with HQ and state, local, and tribal (S/L/T) agencies to implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.

Ozone

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute 8-hour ozone design value reports to Regions noting areas not meeting standards.
- Conduct workshops on integrating PM2.5, Regional Haze, and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Continue efforts to identify point and area source control measures for ozone precursors by establishing a control measures clearinghouse.
- Continue integrating CAIR into planning efforts for ozone/PM attainment.
- Continue outreach to applicable Regions and states on integration of CAIR into PM/ozone/Regional haze SIPs.
- Review the June 6, 2006 report of progress toward reduction in ozone concentrations and emissions improvement for EAC areas and take appropriate notification actions.
- Work with Regions and states in developing and approving Phase II NOx SIP Call SIPs.
- Revise VOC control policy in response to comments on the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on the policy.
- Finalize revisions to ambient air monitoring rules.
- Finalize revisions to emission inventory reporting rules.
- Provide input for modeling protocol.
- Review and approve VOC exemption petitions based on new VOC control policy.
- Work with Regions to provide ozone-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Work with Regions to assist S/L/T agencies to implement phase 1 of NCore level II sites.
- Approve location of Level II sites.

Regions

[Note: * represents proposed high priority activities]

- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing.
- * Redesignate to attainment all appropriate areas of the country in accordance with the CAA requirements for 8-hr ozone.
- * Review 8-hr ozone design value reports and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Review all CAIR SIP submittals received and begin preparing rulemaking actions.
- Monitor states' progress in submitting required 2004 point source emission inventories for criteria pollutants due June 1, 2006.
- * Take final action taken on 8-hr ozone redesignation requests.
- * Review Reasonably-Available Control Technology (RACT) and Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) SIPs for 8-hour ozone standard.
- * Review 8-hr ozone NAAQS modeled control strategies.
- * Approve Phase II NOx SIP Call SIPs.
- Participate with HQ in the review of the June 6, 2006 reports of progress toward reduction in ozone concentrations and emissions improvement for EAC areas and prepare appropriate notifications to states.
- * Assist states in finalizing 2002 base year and projection years inventories for 8-hour ozone NAAQS, as appropriate.
- Assist states in developing 8-hour ozone SIPs to meet CAA, Section 110(a)(1).
- Work with HQ to provide ozone-related outreach and training events to tribal staff.
- Provide grant and technical support, within resource limitations, to interested tribes for the purpose of conducting ozone-related activities in Indian Country.
- Work with HQ and S/L/T agencies to implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.

Regional Haze

Headquarters

- Conduct workshops on integrating PM2.5, Regional Haze and 8-hr ozone attainment planning efforts.
- Develop policy and guidance for BART guideline/Regional Haze rule.
- Revise Regional Haze rule as necessary to deal with Section 309 SIP issues.
- Finalize policy for non-traditional sources of Regional Haze, ozone, and PM precursors and direct emissions.
- Assess/report progress on RPO program progress.
- Support Regions in developing Regional Haze Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs) for affected reservations, as appropriate.

Regions

- * Take final action on remaining Section 309 SIPs submittals.
- Work with state and local agencies to develop and implement protocols for SIP development and processing.

- Assist all other states that have not submitted Section 309 SIPs in developing their Section 308 Regional Haze SIPs.
- Work with HQ, interested tribes, and RPOs on the development of Regional Haze Implementation Plans.
- Sub-lead Region for PM/Regional Haze will develop process to ensure the 308 SIP's have consistency across the RPO's.

CO, SO2, PM10, Lead

Headquarters

- Develop and distribute air quality data reports to Regions noting areas not meeting air quality standards for CO, SO2, PM10 and lead.
- Track regional/state actions taken in unclassifiable/attainment areas not meeting standards.
- Work with Regions to assist S/L/T agencies to implement phase 1 of NCore level II sites.
- Approve location of Level II sites.

Regions

- * Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for CO, SO2, PM10, and lead.
- Work with HQ and S/L/T agencies to implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.
- Assist tribes to understand the existence and impacts of CO or SO2 pollution in Indian Country.

Title V, New Source Review

Headquarters

- Provide technical assistance, as requested by Regions in issuance of permits and evaluations of Title V and New Source Review (NSR) permit programs.
- Provide technical assistance to Regions in developing tribal Title V and NSR permitting programs and delegation requests.
- Provide technical assistance on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Provide technical assistance in implementing the proposed regulations for new and modified sources in Indian Country.
- Modify existing NSR permit regulations, as necessary, to be consistent with the Agency's "Clean Air" initiatives, and the ozone and PM NAAQS.
- Represent the Agency to stakeholders and the public concerning NSR.
- Provide technical assistance regarding innovative implementation of the NSR program.
- Provide technical assistance for the Indian Country minor source NSR Federal Implementation Plan (FIP).
- Assist tribes through training and outreach to understand and participate in Title V and NSR programs.

Regions

- Review permitting authorities' proposed, initial, modified, and renewal operating permits, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the Title V program.
- Prepare draft orders to citizen (public) petitions. (Note process in 12/6/99 HQ guidance.) Issue Title V permits to respond to objections where the permitting authority refuses to act.
- Perform remainder of scheduled Title V permit program evaluations pursuant to the March 02 Office of Inspector General (OIG) report and set target to issue evaluation report within 90 days of evaluation.
- Evaluate NSR permit programs, as warranted, and set target to issue reports within 90 days of evaluation.
- Continue outreach to the public such as promoting the Title V web-based citizen training.
- Provide technical assistance and support to permitting authorities and the public regarding the NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Take action on NSR SIP/TIP submittals, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests submitted in response to revisions to NSR rules, including the minor source Indian Country NSR FIP.
- Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment NSR permits as necessary to ensure the integrity of the NSR program.
- Continue to issue and enforce initial, new, modified and renewal Title V operating permits and NSR permits for sources on Indian Country where a tribe has not been approved to implement such a program.
- Issue and enforce PSD permits in states where EPA implements the federal PSD program.
- Provide technical support and guidance as appropriate for tribal requests to redesignate Indian Country to Class I for PSD purposes.
- Assist tribal efforts to develop and implement Title V operating and NSR permit programs for sources on Indian Country.
- Process in a timely fashion all applications by tribes for eligibility to be an “affected State” for Title V purposes.

Regions Implement Mobile Source Programs

- Assist nonattainment areas and maintenance areas with SIP preparation and implementation of mobile source control strategies such as I/M and state fuel programs. Provide technical support for implementation and unique modeling issues.
- Evaluate and promote public comprehension of the need to maintain vehicles when OBD light is illuminated.
- Review conformity determinations and/or process motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings under the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone NAAQS for nonattainment and maintenance areas. Assist states and local air quality and transportation agencies in future conformity determinations as needed.
- Work with HQ to continue to provide training in the use of MOBILE6, and review modeling results for state and local agencies.
- Work with states to develop creditable mobile source programs.
- Work with HQ, states, and other partners to implement the new National Clean Diesel initiative to reduce emissions from the legacy fleet of diesel engines.

FY 2007 Milestones

- Complete proposed and final rulemakings on CAIR SIP submissions.
- Continue PM, Regional Haze and ozone SIP development process.
- Continue to assist Regions on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Continue to assist Regions in implementing the proposed regulations for new and modified sources in Indian Country.
- Continue to modify existing NSR permit regulations, as necessary, to be consistent with the Agency's "Clean Air" initiatives, and the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS.

FY 2008 Milestones

- EPA conduct any permitting authority NSR and Title V Program Reviews not already completed. Set target to issue evaluation report within 90 days of evaluation.
- EPA implement recommendations of the OIG related to its Title V Program Review.
- Provide technical assistance on the SIP equivalency.
- Provide technical assistance on the NSR regulations.
- Provide technical assistance on the Agency's "Clean Air" Initiatives, the ozone and PM NAAQS, and other programs.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR TOXICS PROGRAMS

The federal support program includes HQ and Regional Office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for: modeling, inventories, monitoring, assessments, strategy and program development; community-based toxics programs; voluntary programs including those that reduce inhalation risk and those that reduce deposition to water bodies and ecosystems; international cooperation to reduce transboundary and intercontinental air toxic pollution; National Toxics Inventory (NTI) development and updates; Great Waters; and Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) activities. It also includes training for air pollution professionals. In addition, it includes activities for implementation of MACT standards and the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA). Our strategy has four components:

- Work with partners to implement a national air toxics monitoring network and develop improved emission factors.
- Implement a residual risk program and support community assessment and risk reduction projects, and compile and analyze the information collected from them to better characterize risk and assess priorities for further action.
- Provide technical expertise and support to state, local, and tribal air toxics programs in assessing and reducing mobile source air toxics.
- Continue to develop and improve risk assessments and management methodology.

EPA activities that assist in the toxics reduction strategy include EPA's National Emissions Inventory (NEI), NATA, air quality modeling, and data analysis programs. In addition, the Air Toxics Monitoring Program indirectly and in some cases directly supports all the technical tools as well as the programs noted above.

Current Status

- Ensured the development of a risk-assessment library that will enable the EPA Regional Offices, our regulatory partners, and other stakeholders to better understand our residual risk rules and how to implement them. We have completed the first 2 volumes of this library (Volume 1: Technical Resource Manual and Volume 2: Facility-Specific Assessment) and will soon be developing a draft of Volume 3: Community-Scale Assessment.
- The final 1999 NATA will be released in early spring 2005.
- The first draft of the 2002 NEI was completed in early 2005.
- Ambient air toxic monitoring for 16 local communities will begin in early 2005.
- The first residual risk standard will be proposed in mid-2005.

FY 2006 Milestones

Headquarters

- Develop/ upgrade tools to improve the communication and public understanding of the air toxics program for outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Continue residual risk analyses for 4- and 7-year MACT and/or Generally Available Control Technology (GACT) standard source categories, and initiate standard setting as appropriate based on results of the analyses.
- Provide technical support to Regions and S/L/T through the development and communication of tools, guidance, and training for reducing risk.
- Publish the 2002 NEI for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).
- Extrapolate 2002 NEI to future years, utilizing proposed rulemaking and growth estimates.
- Assess change in risk to public utilizing toxicity weigh analysis (an approach by which tons of emissions are weighted by its relative toxicity).
- Assess exposure to air toxics by the public utilizing National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) measurements.
- Conduct HAP emission inventory training at 2 locations for S/L/T.
- Continue to support S/L/T in measuring air toxics at 22 NATTS sites.
- Support/manage the NATTS network including the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program.
- Complete analysis of NATTS data from 2003 through the 2004/2005 monitoring seasons via assessing trends, precision and accuracy.
- Include PAMS, IMPROVE, and other pertinent toxics data to ambient monitoring data analysis/trends effort.
- Conduct a data analysis workshop on results from analysis of NATTS data collected through 2004/2005 in September 2006.
- Compete community scale ambient monitoring assessment projects or other ambient monitoring initiatives to supplement the NATTS network and provide data for national health exposure and ambient concentration studies.
- Conduct the 2002 NATA to show risk characterization with an improved updated inventory and modeling techniques.
- Provide timely technical assistance to Regions and states on section 112 implementation issues.

- Support community-based projects, provide tools for measuring reductions, continue with community database, provide Regions, S/L/T and public with basic tools to initiate and complete a community assessment/reduction project.
- Provide information on indoor air sources, for use in regional/local scale assessments.
- Provide information, guidance or support to address issues associated with airports.
- Work the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Provide oversight on emission monitoring study associated with consent agreement on Animal Feeding Operations (AFO).

Regions

- Assist S/L/T, as appropriate, in preparing 2005 Emission Inventories for HAPs.
- Participate in a minimum of 50% of all NATTS QA field audit visits.
- Review QA programs and ensure comparability of air toxics measurements at 22 NATTS and completed community scale assessment monitoring sites.
- Provide technical assistance to states and tribes in uploading their air toxics monitoring data into AQS.
- Assess and review existing air toxics networks, and assist S/L/T in siting new monitors.
- Assist S/L/T with installation and operation of new and upgraded toxic monitoring equipment as needed.
- Delegate, as appropriate 112(k) area source standards.
- Delegate, as appropriate, promulgated residual risk standards.
- Provide implementation assistance and delegate to S/L/T on section 111, 112, and 129 standards, as needed.
- As appropriate, participate and assist in development of area source standards.
- As appropriate, participate in residual risk analyses for MACT and/or GACT standard source categories, and standard setting process, as necessary and appropriate.
- As appropriate, assist HQ with development of drafts for TFLRD, GRRR, and flexible GACT.
- Work with states and tribes on establishing infrastructure to implement the risk based air toxics program focusing on urban areas first.
- Build capacity of states and locals to characterize risks, ability to use dispersion and exposure models and monitoring data to conduct risk assessments.
- Provide training to states and tribes on Air Toxics Program requirements.
- Work with states and tribal governments to identify, quantify, estimate and/or reduce risk from hazardous air pollutants as they impact states, locals, and Indian Country, integrating mobile, stationary, area and indoor sources of air pollution.
- Encourage and seek voluntary reductions of air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources, as appropriate and reasonable in states and in Indian Country.
- Work with OTAQ to assist interested states and tribes to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs, and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- When requested by OTAQ and where interested, participate in development of the draft mobile source air toxics rule being developed by OTAQ under CAA section 202(l).

- Work with HQ to develop and implement the CARE program. Assist with the award of CARE grants and work with the communities that receive the CARE grants.

FY 2007 Milestones

Headquarters

- Publish NATA updated with 2002 data.
- Assess ambient air quality data for air toxics through 2005/2006 from the NATTS network and local scale assessment projects as well as emissions data from the 2002 NTI.
- Begin compiling the 2005 NEI for HAPs and Criteria Air Pollutants (CAPs).
- Thru NATTS, continue collection of ambient air toxics data.
- Continue development and tool guidance for communities.
- Work with the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Outreach for CAFO initiative.
- Continue analysis of NATTS data thru the 2006 monitoring season via assessing trends, precision and accuracy.

Regions

- Delegate, as appropriate, 112(k) area source standards.
- Assist S/L/T in preparation and QA of 2005 Emission Inventories for HAPs and CAPs.

FY 2008 Milestones

Headquarters

- Finalize the 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.
- Assess ambient air quality data for air toxics through 2006/2007 for the NATTS network and the local scale assessment projects as well as emissions data from the 2003 NTI.
- Initiate 2005 NATA assessment.
- Continue the national air toxics monitoring effort.
- Continue Air Toxics Measurement Implementation Plans (MIPs) for use of “toxicity-weighted” emission inventory measure as a surrogate to measure the percent change in risk to the public. Then EPA will transition from existing toxicity-weighted emissions inventory measure to a more direct measurement of predicting exposure and risk to the public.
- Target analysis for community risk assessments.
- Work with Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources.
- Work with the Regions to assist all S/L/T to develop voluntary, mobile source air toxics programs and implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses/construction equipment/ports.
- Finalize the CAFO strategy.

Regions

- Delegate, as appropriate, 112(k) area source standards.
- Assist S/L/T as appropriate in reviewing the draft 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.

STATE AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The state and local air quality management program includes funding to assist state and local air pollution control agencies in developing and implementing programs to attain and maintain the NAAQS and to assess, prevent and control air pollution. The program also provides funding to regional haze planning organizations, interstate transport commissions, and other multi-jurisdictional organizations (which include state and local representation), to help coordinate air quality improvement efforts from a multi-jurisdictional perspective. State, local, and tribal agencies also maintain Title V operating permit programs for major stationary and other sources but these are funded through permit fees and are not grant-eligible.

Continuing state and local air programs are funded under section 105 of the CAA with recipient agencies providing matching resources. Section 103 provides 100% federal funding to state, multi-jurisdictional, and local entities, including universities and other non-profits, to conduct studies, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, training, and certain forms of research, on the nature, prevention, causes and effects of air pollution. Interstate air pollution control agencies, including interstate transport commissions, receive funds under section 106 which also requires a recipient match. Additional information on the use of State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) is contained in Appendix A.

Strategy

EPA's overall strategy for achieving clean outdoor air includes a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach that combines national, regional, and local measures, with responsibilities for implementation carried out by the most appropriate and effective level of government. Problems with broad national or global impact are best handled at the federal level. State, local, and tribal agencies can best address regional and local problems that remain after the application of federal measures. In implementing the state and local air quality management component of this strategy EPA will:

- work with state, local, and other governmental partners to target available STAG resources to those air pollution problems which pose the greatest risk to the public's health (e.g., fine particulates, ozone, and hazardous air pollutants);
- allocate resources to address not only the attainment of new PM_{2.5} and 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but also support ongoing state and local air program operations and delegated programs which help maintain healthy air quality;
- encourage support for regional and community-scale strategies that complement the impacts of federal measures (i.e., early ozone reductions, voluntary diesel retrofits and other mobile source initiatives, integrated air toxics risk assessment and reduction projects);

- target significant resources to recipients to develop, refine, and maintain monitoring systems and emission inventories which help provide a clear picture of the nature and sources of air pollution and help gauge the impacts of preventive and mitigative measures employed;
- support the efforts of regional haze planning organizations to develop information and strategies for use by states and tribes in reducing haze and improving visibility across the country, including formerly pristine areas;
- provide resources that focus on trans-boundary or bi-national, geographically-specific environmental issues involving a multi-pollutant, multi-state, and sometimes a multi-media approach; and
- provide support for training and other associated program support to assist state, local, multi-state, and other agencies in addressing their air pollution problems.

Inherent in these efforts is EPA's policy to ensure that collaborative and timely consultation occurs with its partners in the areas of planning, priority-setting, and budgeting. It is the policy of OAR and the Regions to seek prior consultation with its partners on the allocation of grant resources. EPA will continue to work with the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators (STAPPA) and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (ALAPCO) to identify and resolve any issues associated with the allocation and use of grant resources.

EPA will continue to place high priority on effective grants management including proper use of authorities for award, the effective use of competition where appropriate, the articulation and verification of programmatic and environmental results, and the effective oversight of agreements including compliance with programmatic terms and conditions. More information is contained in the attached Appendix A.

Status

A total of over \$4 billion in air grant assistance has been provided to state, local, and multi-state agencies since enactment of the 1963 Clean Air Act. This has been complemented with an estimated \$6.6 billion in matching resources from state and local governments over the same period. Assistance is provided by Congress via the STAG Appropriation.

For FY 2006, nearly \$223.6 million has been requested to support state, local and multi-state air quality management activities. This includes \$166.1 million under CAA section 105 for state, local and multi-state agencies to carry out continuing air program activities, a total of \$57.5 million for fine particulate monitoring and community-scale air toxics monitoring under section 103, and \$5 million under section 103 for regional haze planning organizations. Of the \$166.1 million, all but \$10.8 million is targeted for direct award to state and local agencies. The balance of funds fall into 3 categories: undistributed (\$2.4 million), centrally-administered (\$7.1 million), and direct implementation (\$1.25 million). Undistributed funds include over \$648,000 of the OTC, \$1.25 million estimated for the STAPPA-ALAPCO Secretariat, and over \$548,000 for

competitive mobile source public outreach grants. The centrally-administered funds are used by EPA to provide associated program support services to state and local agencies per their request. For FY 2006, these activities include: CAA training (\$2.1 million), national procurement support for monitoring (\$1.4 million), criteria pollutant monitoring QA and data analysis (\$1 million) and over \$2.6 million for the NOx Budget Program. Funds for direct implementation cover the IMPROVE network maintained for Class I areas on the behalf of the states through an interagency agreement with the Department of the Interior.

A major portion of continuing program funds will be devoted to implementing efforts to attain the national ambient air quality standards for 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5}. This includes emission inventory, modeling and early reduction efforts as well as innovative voluntary, mobile source and market based approaches such as the NOx Budget Program for ozone. Additional priorities will be: to attain or maintain healthy air quality related to existing NAAQS including the 1-hour ozone standard, state implementation of the regional haze reduction programs, and implementation of air toxics reduction programs through technology-based and delegated residual risk standards. Implementation of voluntary vehicle emission control retrofit programs for heavy duty vehicles and school buses will produce both criteria pollutant and air toxics benefits. The Agency and its partners will also continue to devote significant grant resources to the various ambient air monitoring networks. EPA will continue its joint efforts with state, local, tribal and multi-jurisdictional agencies to align ambient air monitoring resources pursuant to the objectives of the integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy. Additional discussion is provided in Appendix A.

FY 2006 Milestones

Particulate Matter

- Respond and take appropriate actions for areas newly discovered with air quality data that violate the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.
- Complete development, adoption and submission of CAIR SIPs, where appropriate.
- Begin development of PM_{2.5} SIPS to meet CAA Section 110(a)(1).
- Submit by June 1, 2006 the 2004 emission inventories for criteria pollutants required by the Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule (CERR), via Central Data Exchange (CDX), covering larger point sources.
- Identify control needs in PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas for point and area sources. Work with Regions to share approaches and technical and policy issues.
- Work with the appropriate EPA Regional Office to develop and implement a protocol for SIP development and processing that would lay out responsibilities, expectations, and timelines for all parties.
- Complete development and submit PM_{2.5} modeling protocol.
- States with PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas initiate integrated PM_{2.5}/Regional Haze (section 308) SIPs.
- Implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.

Ozone

- Respond and take appropriate actions for areas newly discovered with air quality data that violate the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Submit RACT and RFP SIPs for moderate and above 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

- Complete development, adoption and submission of CAIR SIPs, where appropriate.
- Submit by June 1, 2006 the 2004 emission inventories for criteria pollutants required by the CERR, via CDX, covering larger point sources.
- Complete modeled control strategies completed for 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Submit all ozone air quality monitoring data within 3 months after end of 2005.
- Identify and evaluate areas attaining the 8-hr ozone standard.
- Complete annual review of monitoring network.
- Provide data necessary to determine ‘widespread use’ for onboard refueling vapor recovery and stage II vapor recovery for service stations using EPA criteria.
- Eligible EAC areas implement SIP measures by 12/31/05.
- Eligible EAC areas submit the December 2005 and June 2006 progress reports showing continued implementation of control measures, progress in emission reductions and improvement in air quality.
- Finalize 2002 base year and projection year inventories for 8-hour ozone NAAQS.
- Begin development of 8-hour ozone SIPs to meet CAA, Section 110(a)(1).
- Certify monitors of Phase II sources affected by the NOx SIP Call.
- Develop Phase II NOx SIP revisions and propose and finalize rules for implementation.
- Develop I/M OBD programs and fuel programs (if necessary).
- Submit conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budgets for adequacy findings under the ozone standard for nonattainment and maintenance areas, as necessary.
- Develop, creditable mobile source programs.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses.
- Complete all modeling of control strategies for 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.

Acid Rain

- Interested states use section 105 funds to establish, modernize and/or operate Secondary Particulates/CASTNet sites.

Regional Haze

- RPOs begin transfer of technical information to member states and tribes to support development of Regional Haze SIPs.
- RPOs provide assistance to member states and tribes in drafting Regional Haze SIPs and TIPs.
- States with PM2.5 nonattainment areas initiate integrated PM2.5/Regional Haze (section 308) SIPs.

CO, SO2, PM10, Lead

- Implement approved SIPs for CO, SO2, lead, and PM10 to attain and/or maintain applicable NAAQS.
- For unclassifiable/attainment areas not meeting NAAQS work with region to resolve air quality issues.
- Operate, maintain, and quality assure ambient monitoring networks for CO, SO2, lead, NO2, and PM10.
- Report air quality data into AQS.
- Implement Phase 1 of the NCore level II sites.

Title V/NSR

- Ensure sources submit Title V applications for renewal.
- Continue to issue proposed, initial, renewal, and modified Title V permits.
- Cooperate with EPA in Title V permit program evaluations, set target to respond within 90 days to EPA's evaluation report and implement recommendations as warranted.
- Work with Regions to complete NSR permit program evaluations and set target to respond within 90 days to EPA's evaluation report and implement recommendations as warranted.
- Issue NSR permits consistent with CAA requirements and enter Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) determinations in the RACT/BACT/LEAR Clearinghouse. (RBLC).
- Submit draft, proposed, and/or final SIPs/TIPs, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests in response to revisions to NSR rules.

Air Toxics

- Compile 2005 HAP Emission Inventory, and submit to EPA.
- Maintain and enhance (add or subtract HAPs as needed) at a minimum 22 NATTS sites (negotiations may result in additional sites be required).
- In support of HQ program, establish community scale air toxics monitoring sites or other ambient data collection efforts to supplement the NATTS network.
- Collect, quality assure, and report all air toxics ambient monitoring data into AQS for the NATTS network, PAMS, UATMP, EPA-funded community scale assessment projects and all air toxics ambient monitoring studies (including those performed using funds from Section 105 grants).
- Implement delegated/approved section 111, 112, and 129 standards as appropriate.
- Interested states participate in rule development of area source and residual risk standards.
- Share information and build capacity to identify and characterize air toxics risks.
- Assess suspected air toxics risks in local areas and develop implement strategies to address high risk areas.
- Interested states participate in development of regional air toxics assessments considering outdoor stationary and mobile as well as indoor air sources.
- Seek voluntary reductions of air toxics, as appropriate and reasonable.

Mobile Source Programs

- Prepare SIPs including implementation of mobile source control strategies such as I/M and state fuel programs.
- Implement Clean School Bus USA and other voluntary emission control retrofit programs.
- Prepare conformity determinations and motor vehicle emission budgets under the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone NAAQS for nonattainment and maintenance areas.

FY 2007 Milestones

- Submit approvable SIPs to attain the 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Submit moderate area RFP SIPs and 110(a)(1) maintenance SIPs.
- Implement Phase II of Ncore Level II monitoring network.
- Continue development of PM2.5 nonattainment area SIPs.

- Submit by June 1, 2007 the 2005 emission inventories for criteria pollutants and air toxics required by the CERR, via CDX, covering all sources types. (Some states are participating in a pilot program to submit by December 31, 2006.)
- Mercury MACT - If proposed MACT alternative applies, states will need to be in compliance with MACT by early 2008.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including area source MACTs and GACTs, section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major sources and area sources.
- Implement delegated residual risk standards.
- Submit appropriate SIPs to implement EPA permitting rule revisions.
- Submit CAIR SIPs.
- Implement Phase II of Ncore Level II monitoring network.
- Continue to operate, maintain and enhance the NATTS network as well as EPA-funded community assessment projects or other monitoring efforts.
- Submit integrated 2005 Emission Inventory for HAPs and CAPs.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including MACT and GACT, and delegated/SIP approved section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major and area sources.

FY 2008 Milestones

- Submit Regional Haze SIPs by January 31, 2008.
- Submit approvable SIPs to attain the PM2.5 NAAQS.
- States continue to operate, maintain and enhance the NATTS network as well as EPA-funded community assessment projects or other monitoring efforts.
- Review draft 2005 NEI for HAPs and CAPs.
- Implement promulgated section 112(d) standards including MACT and GACT, and delegated/SIP approved section 111(d) or section 129 standards for major and area sources.
- Continue to submit draft, proposed, and/or final SIPs/TIPs, equivalency demonstrations, and/or delegation requests in response to revisions to NSR rules.

TRIBAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The national Tribal Air Quality Management Program includes funding for Indian tribes and tribal air pollution control agencies, as well as providing training and support for tribes with typically small staffs and limited resources. Through CAA Section 103 grants, tribal air pollution control agencies (among others) may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to air pollution. Tribes typically use this funding source to research and investigate the air quality on or affecting their reservations, or on other areas within their jurisdiction. Through CAA Section 105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution or for the implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. Tribes have the authority to set standards and develop additional programs to meet their unique needs. This authority is grounded in the CAA and the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR), as well as their inherent sovereign authority.

Additional content explaining the Tribal Air Quality Management section of the guidance is still being developed. This additional information includes the Tribal program strategy and status, fiscal year 2006 program milestones and priorities, Tribal grants, and Tribal air quality monitoring. This additional draft material will be provided as soon as possible in order to enable interested parties to review and provide comments prior to the any finalization and issuance of the final national guidance.

Objective 1.2 - Indoor Air

Objective 1.2: Healthier Indoor Air. By 2008, 22.6 million more Americans than in 1994 will be experiencing healthier indoor air in homes, schools, and office buildings.

Strategic Targets:

- By 2008, approximately 12.8 million additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air. These include people living in homes with radon-resistant features, children not being exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, and asthmatics with reduced exposure to indoor asthma triggers.
- By 2008, approximately 7.8 million additional students and staff will experience improved air quality in their schools.
- By 2008, approximately 2 million additional office workers will experience improved air quality in their workplaces.

EPA addresses indoor air quality issues by developing and implementing voluntary outreach and partnership programs that inform and educate the public about indoor air quality and actions that can reduce potential risks in homes, schools, and workplaces.

Through these voluntary programs, EPA disseminates information and works with state, tribal, and local governments; industry and professional groups; and the public to promote actions to reduce exposures to potentially harmful levels of indoor air pollutants, including radon, asthma triggers like secondhand smoke, and mold contamination in homes. EPA also transfers technology by providing detailed guidance on indoor air-related building design, operation, and maintenance practices to building owners, building managers, and school facility managers and easy-to-use tools to educators and school facility managers. A key focus area is on the environmental management of asthma triggers through outreach to schools, child care centers, health care providers, and the general public.

EPA also provides tribes with appropriate tools and assistance to address indoor air toxics, such as radon; environmental tobacco smoke; PM; and biological issues, such as mold contamination. EPA works with other federal agencies to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce the exposure levels of these contaminants in all Indian communities.

Through the State Indoor Radon Grant Program, EPA helps states that have not yet established the basic elements of an effective radon assessment and mitigation program, and will support innovation and expansion in states that already have programs.

Our strategies for improving indoor air quality and increasing the number of people breathing healthier indoor air are implemented through two priority areas:

- Indoor environmental pollutants and triggers which cause or exacerbate respiratory related illnesses
- Radon

REDUCE RISKS FROM INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS AND ASTHMA TRIGGERS

This program area takes both a pollutant-focused and a place-based approach to reduce the risk at the locations where people are exposed to indoor contaminants. EPA and its partners design and implement voluntary programs and activities that address environmental triggers of asthma (i.e. dust mites, pests, molds and environmental tobacco smoke), indoor air quality in schools, and office building air quality management approaches through outreach, training, partnerships, educational activities, and guidance. Our strategy also includes implementing a national, multi-faceted asthma education and outreach program to improve and expand the delivery of comprehensive asthma care programs; a national education and outreach program to inform the public, on schools, school districts, educators; and building professionals about the importance of creating and maintaining healthy indoor environments in schools and workplaces via key products Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Tools for Schools, IAQ Design Tools for Schools, and IAQ Building Education and Assessment Model (I-BEAM). Our program relies on several key implementation/educational tools:

- National public awareness and media campaigns.
- Community-based outreach and education. (e.g. education of caregivers of children on environmental triggers of asthma).
- Enhancement and application of programmatic support data.
- Technology transfer.

Status

In FY 2005, EPA will

- Continue asthma outreach to health care/managed care organizations, including work with America's Health Insurance Plans' representing 200 million Americans;
- Conduct national awareness campaigns, including a third wave of EPA's Public Service Announcement (PSA) campaign and Asthma Awareness Month/World Asthma Day activities;
- Increase school based, child care and in-home asthma programs;
- Sponsor the 6th annual Tools for Schools Symposium and National Tools for Schools Awards Program;
- Continue the "Schools" mentoring program;
- Promote the new IAQ Design Tools for Schools Guidance;
- Continue work with national school organizations to expand implementation of Tools for Schools;
- Promote action through awareness and educational activities that encourage environmental management of asthma triggers including second hand smoke; and,
- Improve understanding of effective interventions and improve tools for measuring results.

RADON

This program includes voluntary national, regional, state, and tribal programs and activities that address radon primarily in homes. EPA implements its radon program through a national program and through the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) program. Through the Radon program, EPA:

- Provides analytic support to develop, implement, and enhance programs to assess and mitigate radon risks.
- Promotes adoption of local real estate disclosure laws and policies and works with the real estate community to include radon testing and disclosure in residential real estate transactions.
- Encourages voluntary radon-resistant construction and national, state and local radon-resistant code adoption to effect the construction of new homes built with radon-resistant features.
- Encourages the public to test their homes for radon and, if needed, fix their homes to safer levels.

Status

In FY2005, EPA will undertake an effort to significantly increase national action on radon risk reduction. EPA will support initiatives targeted to increase the effectiveness of state radon programs; increase the number of homes tested and mitigated through direct education and outreach to the public; increase the number of homes built with radon-resistant features; address the issue of affordability of radon mitigations among low-income populations; increase the inclusion of radon risk reduction with other environmental and public health housing issues; and increase risk reduction through real estate transaction.

Indoor Air Programs - Priorities for Regions

- Continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information and foster implementation of the indoor air programs.
- Provide grants oversight for the SIRG program. See Appendix A - SIRG Technical Guidance.

Objective 1.3 - Stratospheric Ozone

Objective 1.3: Protect the Ozone Layer. By 2010, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and the risk to human health from overexposure to ultraviolet radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

Strategic Targets

- By 2010, atmospheric concentrations of the ozone-depleting substances CFC-11 and CFC-12 will have peaked at no more than 300 and 570 parts per trillion respectively, while production of these chemicals will be allowed only for very limited essential uses.
- By 2010, all methyl bromide production and import, except for exemptions permitted by the Montreal Protocol, and 45 percent of all HCFC production and import, will be phased out, further accelerating the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer.

As a signatory to the *Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol), the U.S. is obligated to regulate and enforce its terms domestically. In accordance with this international treaty and related Clean Air Act requirements, EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and enforce rules controlling their production, import, and emission. This implementation includes combining market-based regulatory approaches with sector-specific technology guidelines and facilitating the development and commercialization of alternatives to methyl bromide and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). We will strengthen outreach efforts to ensure efficient and effective compliance, and continue to identify and promote safer alternatives to curtail ozone depletion. To help reduce international emissions, we will assist with the transfer of technology to developing countries and work with them to accelerate the phase-out of ozone-depleting compounds.

Because the ozone layer is not expected to recover until the middle of this century at the earliest, the public will continue to be exposed to higher levels of ultra-violet (UV) radiation than existed prior to the use and emission of ODS. Recognizing this fact and the public's current sun-exposure practices, EPA will continue education and outreach efforts to encourage behavioral changes as the primary means of reducing UV-related health risks.

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

This program includes activities for regulatory programs to restore the ozone layer and voluntary programs to reduce public health risk. For the period 2006-2008, EPA's domestic strategy for stratospheric ozone protection will focus on:

- Undertaking measures to ensure successful transition of industries to non-ozone depleting alternatives to HCFCs, which are subject to a production phaseout under the Clean Air Act.
- Limiting production of class I substances such as CFC-11, CFC-12, and methyl bromide to uses identified as critical or essential under the Montreal Protocol.

Status: As of January 2005, the U.S. has succeeded in phasing out new production and

importation of most class I substances, with the exception of certain applications for which the search for acceptable, non-ozone depleting alternatives continues. For class II substances (HCFCs), EPA has phased out production of HCFC-141b.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- EPA administers the critical use exemption for production of methyl bromide as allowed under the Montreal Protocol.
- EPA allocates production allowances for all remaining classes of HCFCs.
- EPA proposes a rule to determine which equipment HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 may be exempted from the ban on production of those chemicals that will take effect in 2010.
- Regions carry out enforcement actions related to programs under Title VI of the CAA, including servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners, recycling of ozone-depleting substances, and emissions of phased-out substances. For additional information see the National Program Guidance issued by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

MULTILATERAL FUND

This program includes the Multilateral Fund, which promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective, ozone-friendly technology. Our strategy is to continue to support the Ozone Secretariat's Multilateral Fund, which provides resources to developing nations to facilitate their transition to non-ozone-depleting substances. For the period 2006-2008, we will focus on:

- Maximizing developing country reductions in ozone-depleting substances by moving aggressively from a project-by-project approach to a national phase-out strategy approach.
- Accelerating the shift to CFC alternatives by accelerating the closure of CFC manufacturers in developing countries.
- Increasing support to developing country institutions to enable effective implementation of policy measures.

Status

To date, the Fund has supported over 4,480 activities in 134 countries that, when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 174,000 metric tons of ODSs. In addition, the Fund has reached long-term agreements to dismantle over 2/3 of developing country CFC production capacity and virtually all of developing country halon production capacity. Final closure of related facilities depends on continued funding. EPA's FY 2003 contribution to the Multilateral Fund helped the Fund support cost-effective projects designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- By 2006, cease consideration of individual investment projects in favor of national or sectoral phase-out strategies.
- By 2006, increase support to developing country institutions by 50% in at least 25% of all developing countries in return for performance-based agreements that would enable

active implementation of new policy measures.

- Note: Achievement of above milestones is contingent upon full payment to the Fund of agreed contributions by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including the United States. For the United States, full payment must be made by both EPA and the Department of State.

Objective 1.4 - Radiation Protection

Objective 1.4: Radiation. Through 2008, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

Sub-objective 1.4.1: Enhance Radiation Protection. Through 2008, protect public health and the environment from unwanted releases of EPA-regulated radioactive waste and minimize impacts to public health from radiation exposure. By 2008, increase the total number of drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed to 140,171 (420.5 million milli curies) from 47,171 (141.5 million milli curies) in 2003.*

* In memo dated 11/4/2003, ORIA documented the need to update the strategic target for the WIPP based on a revised analysis of DOE shipments through September 2003. The updated strategic target should read as follows: "By 2008, increase the total number of drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed to 283,787 (851.4 million millicuries) from 72,787 (218.4 million millicuries) in 2003. (The estimated total drums to be deposited at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP] is 860,000 [2.6 billion millicuries] over the next 35 years.)"

Sub-objective 1.4.2: Maintain Emergency Response Readiness. By 2008, ensure Agency readiness to inform the public about and protect them from airborne releases of radiation. By 2008, 80 percent of EPA's 300-person Radiation Emergency Response Team will meet scenario-based response criteria, up from 50 percent in 2005. By 2008, EPA's National Radiation Monitoring System will cover 70 percent of the U.S. population. (2005 baseline: 37 percent of the U.S. population)

EPA helps prevent public exposure to harmful levels of radiation in the environment, by working with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to assess exposure risks, managing radioactive releases and exposures, ensuring proper disposal of radioactive materials, and providing the public with information about radiation and its hazards. Should an event occur, EPA maintains a high level of preparedness to respond to radiological emergencies. These responsibilities form the core of our strategy to protect the public and the environment from unnecessary exposure to radiation. Our strategies for radiation include three program areas:

- Radiation Protection
- Radiation Response Preparedness
- Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

RADIATION PROTECTION

This program includes activities for radiation clean up, federal guidance, risk modeling, Clean Materials, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), Yucca Mountain work, radiation air toxics, naturally-occurring radioactive material, radiation waste management, and radioactive and mixed-waste operations and measurements.

Strategy

Using a collaborative strategy, EPA works with the public, industry, states, tribes and other governmental agencies to inform and educate people about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA also provides radiation guidance and develops regulations as appropriate. Key programmatic activities include:

- preventing future losses of radioactive materials, including sealed sources, domestically and internationally
- maintaining certification and oversight responsibilities for DOE waste disposal activities at the WIPP.
- promoting the reduction and management of radiation risks in a consistent and safe manner at Superfund, DOE, DOD, state, local, and other federal sites.
- assessing exposure risks and providing information about radiation and its hazards
- maintaining appropriate methods to manage radioactive releases and exposures including evaluating remediation technologies for radioactively contaminated sites
- evaluating the human health and environmental risks from radiation exposure
- providing national-level guidance on the risks posed by radioactive materials in the environment.

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- An estimated 45,000 additional drums of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed will be deposited at the WIPP each year in FY 2006, 2007, and 2008.
- Regions continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's radiation protection program.
- Regions work with states on mining legacy waste disposal issues.

RADIATION RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

This program includes federal preparedness activities including radiation emergency response team and equipment, training and outreach, radiological emergency response guidance, and the national environmental radiation monitoring system.

Strategy

Using a collaborative strategy where appropriate, EPA works with tribes and other federal and state and local agencies to ensure that the appropriate parties are fully informed and prepared to respond should an incident involving radiation occur. EPA's key activities that support our radiation response preparedness include:

- preparing for and responding to incidents involving radioactive materials through regular exercises and experience
- issuing Protective Action Guides
- coordinating with other organizations to ensure thorough response and preparedness planning
- ensuring the safety of the U.S. and international metal supply
- providing radioanalytical laboratory capabilities

FY 2006-2008 Milestones and Priorities

- An estimated 60%, 70%, and 80% of Radiation Emergency Response Team (RERT) team members will meet scenario-based response criteria in FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 respectively.

- Regions continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's radiation response and preparedness program, activities, and capabilities. As appropriate, Regions should:
 - provide on-site technical support to state radiation, solid waste, environmental, and health programs that regulate radiation remediation
 - participate in Protective Action Guideline workshops
 - participate in radiological response exercises

HOMELAND SECURITY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

This program includes developing plans, procedures, and standards to respond to major hazardous substance and oil releases caused by weapons of mass destruction or nationally-significant terrorist incidents. Ensure readiness of EPA preparedness and response personnel through planning, training, and exercises. Coordinate Homeland Security activities with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to ensure consistency with the National Response Plan.

Strategy

EPA's strategy for developing, enhancing, and implementing the national monitoring system as part of homeland security preparedness, response, and recovery efforts includes the following components:

- Near-site emergency monitoring
- Fixed air monitoring through the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS)
- Deployable monitoring

These three components will provide EPA with data for nuclear emergency response assessments, data on ambient levels of radiation in the environment, and data for public officials and the general public.

Status

EPA continues to improve radioactive waste management through guidance and technical tools and to provide regional offices with radiation analytical and technical support. EPA is also building a comprehensive framework to explore voluntary approaches to radiation protection. EPA is also continuing its commitment to Emergency Response/Homeland Security.

EPA is currently recertifying the Waste Isolation Pilot Project, continuing to integrate radiation data into the Agency's information systems and making radiation information more accessible to the public, enhancing the National Radiation Monitoring System to better respond to radiation emergencies and be better prepared for potential terrorist threats, and continuing programs to provide guidance and tools to other federal agencies, as well as state, local, and tribal governments and our stakeholders and partners. We are also continuing efforts to create and enhance voluntary programs to better protect the nation's ports of entry, find alternatives to radiation sources in industry, and improve disposal options for radioactive sources in commerce.

FY 2006-2007 Milestones and Priorities

- In FY 2006 through 2008, EPA expects to purchase additional state-of-the-art monitoring units, bringing the total to 120. By 2008, these units will be operational and will cover approximately 60% of the U.S. population. Through a series of upgrades and enhancements, EPA will have in place a real-time system covering approximately 70% of the U.S. population by 2009.
- Regions will continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's national monitoring system.

Objective 1.5 - Climate Change

Objective 1.5: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity. Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 45 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement goal by 2012. (An additional 75 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement.)

Strategic Targets

- Through EPA's ENERGY STAR® program, prevent 27 MMTCE in the buildings sector in 2012, in addition to the 20 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002.
- Through EPA's industrial sector programs, prevent 80 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 43 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002.
- Through EPA's transportation programs, prevent 13 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 2 MMTCE being prevented annually as of 2002.

In 2002, President Bush announced a U.S. climate policy to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of the U.S. economy by 18% over the next decade. EPA's strategy for helping to improve GHG intensity is to enhance its partnerships with businesses and other sectors through programs that deliver multiple benefits in addition to reducing GHG intensity – from cleaner air to lower energy bills. At the core of these efforts are voluntary government-industry partnership programs designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for making sound investments in efficient equipment, policies and practices, and transportation choices.

CLIMATE PROTECTION PROGRAM

This program includes voluntary domestic and international programs that address GHG and climate change issues. Efforts are aimed at reducing emissions of GHGs and mitigating the effects of global climate change on the environment and human health while growing the economy. EPA's strategy for 2006-2008 includes:

- Continue the successful Energy Star partnerships in the residential and commercial buildings sector by adding new products to the Energy Star family, raising awareness of the Energy Star label, and continuing to promote superior energy management to organizations of all sizes.
- Continue to build on the success of the voluntary programs in the industrial sector by enhancing the rate of energy and resource efficiency improvements through the Energy Star and WasteWise programs; cost-effectively keeping emissions of methane at 1990 levels or below through 2010; cost-effectively limiting emissions of the more potent greenhouse gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF6); and facilitating the use of clean energy technologies and purchases of renewable energy.
- Continue implementing voluntary partnerships in the transportation sector with businesses, industry, manufacturers, and state and local governments as a way to achieve measurable environmental results, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, in a cost-effective way without the need for regulation. Partners in these voluntary programs

work together to improve environmental performance and in return receive cost savings and public recognition.

- Continue to develop and demonstrate innovative fuel-efficient and clean vehicle and engine technologies. Work with partners in industry to transfer EPA's engineering expertise and advanced technologies to commercial application.

Status: As of 2004, EPA's climate programs had reduced GHG emissions by 82 MMTCE. By 2012, EPA expects these programs to help avoid an additional 120 MMTCE of GHGs beyond 2002 levels.

Milestones for FY 2006-2008

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2006 | Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 102 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations. |
| 2007 | Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 115 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations. |
| 2007 | Demonstrate advanced vehicle and engine technologies such as hydraulic hybrids, clean diesel combustion, or variable displacement engines. By 2007, these technology innovations will demonstrate 70-100% fuel economy improvement in light-duty vehicle applications or 40-60% fuel economy improvement in heavy-duty applications. |
| 2008 | Reduce GHG emissions from projected levels by approximately 129 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations. |

Demonstrate technology such as mild hydraulic hybrid retrofits, full hydraulic hybrids, clean diesel combustion, homogeneous charge compression ignition engines, or variable displacement engines. By 2007, these technology demonstrations will demonstrate 70-100% fuel economy improvement in light-duty vehicle applications or 40-60% fuel economy improvement in heavy-duty applications.

FY 2006-2008 Priorities for Regions, States, Tribes: Lead by example in the area of energy efficiency and clean energy and promote making the cleaner energy choice to stakeholders. This includes:

- making commitments to procure Energy Star qualifying products and encouraging other organizations to do the same.

- ensuring tribal governments and communities are included as partners in GHG activities, and ensure they participate in and benefit from ongoing coordinated efforts and outreach programs
- ensuring that the power management feature of Energy Star qualifying computer monitors is enabled and encouraging other organizations to do the same.
- rating the energy performance of buildings, schools, hospitals, etc, using EPA’s national energy performance rating system, applying for the Energy Star label for the qualifying superior buildings, and determining improvement plans for those that do not currently qualify; and encouraging other organizations to do the same;
- making or encouraging energy efficiency improvements and clean energy choices by promoting a range of innovative financial and policy mechanisms, including:
 - purchasing green power
 - integrating energy efficiency and clean energy into air quality plans (i.e., SIPs), and state supplemental environmental projects (SEPs)
- creating pilot programs to use the commercially-available advanced technology in fleets (such as state/municipal vehicles, school buses, or refuse vehicles) to produce cost-effective emissions and fuel consumption reductions.
- supporting Best Workplaces for Commuters (BWC) and SmartWay Transport through:
 - outreach to local and regional government, nonprofit agencies, and businesses
 - presentations for local and regional business organization meetings
 - promotion of BWC and SmartWay Transport at local and regional trade shows
 - assisting with regional marketing campaigns.

Appendix A

Additional Information and Guidance for Outdoor and Indoor Air Quality Programs Funded with FY 2006 STAG Assistance

Appendix A includes additional information and guidance on selected activities supported with the State and Tribal Air Grant (STAG) appropriation. These activities are part of the larger State and Local Air Quality Management program under the Healthier Outdoor Air objective and the radon program under the Healthier Indoor Air objective. Appendix A is divided into five sections: fundamental elements of good grants management, areas of emphasis and change in ambient monitoring programs, information on other significant air program activities, a preliminary FY 2006 air grant allocation, and information on the FY 2006 state indoor radon grant program and preliminary allocation.

| <u>Section</u> | <u>Contents</u> |
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| I | Effective Grants Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">-- Proper Authorities for Award-- Promoting Competition-- Achieving Programmatic and Environmental Results-- Ensuring Effective Oversight |
| II | Additional Information on Ambient Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none">-- Fine Particulate Monitoring<ul style="list-style-type: none">– PM2.5 Monitoring– Secondary Particles/Deposition Monitoring-- Other Criteria Pollutant Monitoring-- Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations Network-- Air Toxics Monitoring Network Development– IMPROVE Visibility Monitoring |
| III | Additional Information on Specific Air Program Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none">– National Geographic Priorities<ul style="list-style-type: none">-- U.S.-Mexico Border Air Pollution– Great Lakes Air Deposition Program– Multi-State Programs<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Regional Haze Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Organizations– Northeast Ozone Transport Commission– STAPPA-ALAPCO Secretariat– State Program Support<ul style="list-style-type: none">– NOx Emission Budget and Trading Program– Mobile Source Outreach– National Procurement Contract for Monitoring |
| IV | Preliminary State/Local Air Grant Allocation |
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Section I. 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. OAR's "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation (11/12/99)," helps 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 (PM2.5) monitoring network, the air toxics 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 the Toxic Substances Control Act (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 competition 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, regional haze planning, and federally-recognized tribes and inter-tribal consortia under OAR's tribal grant program; 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 national guidance outlines selected programmatic and environmental results expected from state, tribal, and local programs funded by Federal grants. Performance objectives and measures related to the grant-funded activities discussed specifically in this guidance are included within the respective sections of the narrative and Appendix B on commitments and performance measures. Regional offices should use the national technical guidance in the negotiation of project, categorical and performance partnership grant agreements with grantees. Approved agreements should meet the requirements of 40 CFR 30, 31 and 40 CFR 35, as appropriate. Pursuant to 40 CFR 35.107, both section 105 and Performance Partnership agreements should include milestones, deliverables, and expected outcomes or accomplishments. These requirements are consistent with EPA's Order 5700.7 effective January 1, 2005, which requires EPA project officers to assure that each grant: (a) can be linked to the Agency's strategic architecture, (b) articulates measurable outputs and outcomes, and (c) reports the programmatic and, where possible, environmental results achieved. While the Agency has yet to be publically post the Order on the Internet, it is currently available to EPA users on the Agency's Intranet at: <http://intranet.epa.gov/ogd/policy/10.0-Results-Topics.htm>.

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 <http://epawww.epa.gov/oijnjhhk/order/5700.6.pdf>.

Section II. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AMBIENT MONITORING

Over the last few years the EPA has been working with its state, local and tribal monitoring partners on a strategy for restructuring the ambient air monitoring networks. A major purpose of the strategy is to optimize the networks to be more responsive to current and future needs (e.g., assess air quality trends, better characterize the multi-pollutant nature of air pollution, provide for more timely information through continuous monitoring, etc.). This work, identified as the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy, covers ambient air monitoring at all National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS), State and local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), and Photochemical Assessment Measurement Stations (PAMS). The April 2004 Final Draft of the National Monitoring Strategy also discusses the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet). These networks help measure criteria pollutants, secondary particulates, ozone precursors, and air toxics. As part of the monitoring strategy, assessments of these networks are being conducted at the regional and state levels to identify and prioritize high value monitoring, as well as identify unnecessary monitoring for divestment. As a result of the assessments already completed, many agencies have initiated changes to their networks that can enable a redirection of resources to new higher priority monitoring. The guidance, which provides additional direction on the use of such particulate matter (PM), PAMS and air toxics monitoring resources, reflects the collaborative efforts of all the stakeholders to date in the refinement of the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.

As part of the implementation of the National Monitoring Strategy, the FY 2006 allocations of funds among monitoring networks and EPA regional offices reflect the following changes compared to FY 2005:

- Within the PM monitoring program, \$3.5 million will be shifted from operation, maintenance, and equipment replacements and upgrades for state/local PM_{2.5} networks to upgrading the capabilities of about 25% of existing CASTNet sites (about 20 of 80 sites) to meet NCore Level 2 specifications.

- There will also be shifts in PM_{2.5} monitoring funds among Regions to reflect further transition to continuous PM_{2.5} instruments, addition of precursor gas monitoring capability at NCore Level 2 sites, and discontinuation of some PM_{2.5} speciation sites.
- Funding for PAMS operation and maintenance is reduced by \$1 million, with those funds shifted to data assessment and quality assurance of PAMS, NAAQS gases, and lead. Specifically, these resources are to fund:
 - Independent audits of monitoring sites including thru the probe and mail-able audits.
 - Data analysis addressing definition and achievement of monitoring network objectives. For example, data analysis focusing on developing recommendations to make the PAMS network more relevant to control program planning and accountability.

Funds in these areas will be used for associated program support. These shifts mirror the approach already followed in the PM_{2.5} and air toxics monitoring programs, in which the listed types of work are recognized to be part of the monitoring program and are performed using a portion of the available STAG funds.

FINE PARTICULATE MONITORING

PM_{2.5} MONITORING NETWORK

As part of the early work on the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS), a series of monitoring assessments were performed in 2000 to facilitate decision making on which PM_{2.5} monitoring sites should be retained and where new investments should be made. The assessments identified several potential areas for divestment and reinvestment. Areas of interest to enhance PM monitoring included reinvesting monitoring resources for precursor level monitoring of CO, SO₂, and NO₂/NO_y monitoring to better characterize gases that lead to particle formation; and for a larger network of PM_{2.5} continuous monitors.

As a follow-up to the national assessment, each of the 10 EPA Regional Offices were tasked with performing a regional assessment to evaluate their networks. A workshop was held in September 2003 where regional assessments were presented. The results of these assessments, in most cases, provided specific recommendations on each regional network's changes over the coming years including directing resources to the highest monitoring priorities.

In April of 2004 EPA posted its Final Draft of the NAAMS on EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/monstratdoc.html>), which included an implementation plan on the NCore network. That implementation plan, which has been peer reviewed by the Ambient Air Monitoring and Methods Subcommittee of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC), provides a conceptual plan for how EPA and its government partners can appropriately divest of lower value monitoring while investing in higher priority monitoring consistent with the direction of the NAAMS. That implementation plan and the regional assessments form the basis for this FY 2006 ambient monitoring grant guidance.

Overall Direction:

FY 2006 is the second year of a three-year transition of the ambient air monitoring conducted by state, local, and tribal air monitoring agencies from a NAMS/SLAMS framework to the NCore framework as part of the National Monitoring Strategy. For PM_{2.5} this means continued operation of high value federal reference method (FRM) and speciation sites; additional investments in PM_{2.5} continuous monitoring and associated data management systems for timely reporting of high quality data; and continued investments in precursor gas analyzers, data analyses and quality assurance activities that will support better understanding of particle formation.

The transition to NCore represents a restructuring of the existing networks with continued operation of high value sites, plus investments and divestments. To provide a more clear understanding of the expected outcomes of the ambient air monitoring objectives, the following goals for the fine particulate monitoring network have been developed:

- Appropriate spatial characterization of PM_{2.5} NAAQS;
- Public Reporting of PM_{2.5} in the AQI;
- Characterization of PM_{2.5} chemical speciation data for long term trends, development and accountability of emission control programs, and tracking of regional haze;
- Implementation of NCore CO, SO₂, NO₂/NO_y trace-level monitoring to support characterization of PM precursors;
- Assessment of PM_{2.5} data quality;
- Procurement and testing of PM_{2.5} filters.

For FY 2006, \$3.5 million of the \$42.5 million for the fine particulate monitoring network is being redirected to support a one-time upgrade of the CASTNet program. These funds will be used to add NCore Level 2 monitoring capabilities to about 20 of the 80 CASTNet sites. To accommodate the reduction of \$3.5 million to the FY 2006 PM_{2.5} monitoring budget, allocations to EPA Regional Offices have been adjusted based on: (a) the availability of funds already allocated in previous fiscal years but which have not been able to be utilized, and (b) the ability to use available FY 2006 funds for FY 2006 work before FY 2007 funds become available. This draft version of the guidance contains preliminary reductions reflected in the FY 2006 allocation. However, OAR will work with Region Offices over the next month to refine the overall allotments for states' PM_{2.5} monitoring funds taking into account available carry-over funds and the timing of state grant awards.] Funds currently reserved for additional capital infrastructure, national contract speciation or IMPROVE laboratory analyses, filters, performance evaluation audits and other QA activities, and data analyses have not been reduced. While the total PM monitoring budget is being reduced slightly, EPA believes that state, local and tribal air monitoring agencies should continue to examine and incorporate appropriate investments and divestments according the plans identified in the National Monitoring Strategy's implementation plan and the various national, regional, state, and local assessments.

Divestments:

Implementation of the National Monitoring Strategy is expected to result in a decrease in the number of required filter-based FRM monitoring sites. In many cases these sites are either

redundant urban sites that are considered low value, or other sites where the measured PM level is substantially below the NAAQS and a PM2.5 continuous monitor is operational and similarly located. As a result, there is an expected reduction in the cost of operating the FY 2006 FRM network compared to previous years. This will result in a reduced allocation for operations and maintenance, filters, and quality assurance for FRM monitoring sites.

Another area targeted for select divestment in the PM2.5 monitoring network is supplemental speciation sites operated by state and local agencies. Savings from discontinued sites will be realized in both their operation and maintenance costs as well as associated contract laboratory and shipping costs. The National Monitoring Strategy envisions a 50% reduction in supplemental speciation sites at full implementation. In FY 2006, the number of such sites should be reduced by approximately 40 sites. This will leave sufficient sites operating to achieve the goals of the network. The primary objective of these sites was to provide chemical species data for those areas that may need to develop control strategies, if the area were determined to be in nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS. The states and EPA have now determined which areas are nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS using FRM/FEM data from the years 2001-2003 and, in a few cases, 2002-2004. Sites in areas that have been designated as attainment may now be reduced. Control programs for areas designated nonattainment can be developed based on data collected through 2005. Chemical speciation data from the Speciation Trends Network, IMPROVE, and the remaining supplemental speciation sites will continue to be utilized to track progress over time as the national and local control programs are implemented. There are some areas that are expected to be in residual nonattainment for PM2.5 even after the national control strategies are implemented and/or that may have attainment deadlines beyond 2009. In these cases the Regional Office and the state, and where appropriate, local agencies, should work out an appropriate network design for the chemical speciation component of their PM2.5 monitoring network with the available allocation, as part of their annual network review.¹

Investments:

The size of the PM2.5 continuous monitoring network is expected to continue to grow as NCore is implemented, as some of the FRM sites are replaced by *approved* PM2.5 continuous monitors and as EPA and state/local agencies increase support for real time data reporting and forecasting of the Air Quality Index across the country. Therefore, an increase in the number of continuous PM2.5 measurements is expected to be realized, with a commensurate increase in the operations budget for that category.

Gas monitoring with high sensitivity for CO, SO₂, and NO₂/NO_y will continue to be deployed to support characterization of PM precursors in FY 2006. During FY 2005 and with the use of previous years carryover funds, resources were provided for capital acquisition and operation and maintenance of pilot sites for up to 22 agencies. In FY 2006 additional sites will be funded to transfer these technologies to a wider audience of state and local agencies. The 22

¹To facilitate planning of which supplemental speciation sites should be targeted for protection, divestment, and in a few cases investment, EPA-OAQPS has developed a series of recommendations for the speciation network. EPA-OAQPS has already started the process of working with the EPA Regional offices on these recommendations for consideration in the 2006 network. The network recommendations by EPA OAQPS are intended to facilitate discussion on what a final stable network of PM2.5 speciation sites may be and by themselves should not be a cause for any one site being shut down.

pilot sites and additional sites added in FY 2006 will serve as the first phase of the NCore level II sites implementation. Agencies with currently operational sites will be candidates for additional operation and maintenance costs during the first phase in of these gas monitoring sites. Once the NCore level II sites are formalized into the network and NAMS/SLAMS sites can be moved or discontinued as part of NCore, the resources to operate the precursor gas monitors are expected to come from the STAG 105 funds that had previously funded the NAMS/SLAMS sites. New Level II sites added in FY 2006 will be candidates for both capital acquisition and operation and maintenance funding as part of the Section 103 PM monitoring funds.

For FY 2006, grant funds allocated to states should also be directed towards improvements in data management systems to support timely reporting of high quality data from PM continuous mass monitors, PM continuous speciation monitors, and precursor gas monitors. OAQPS will work with each Regional Office within its allocation to help determine which state and local agencies are in need of these additional targeted resources to process, validate, and report their data in support of the PM monitoring program.

As in FY 2005, EPA will continue to work with state and local agencies to identify priorities for national- and regional-level analyses of the PM monitoring program data. The goal of these analyses will be to assess the adequacy of the network in meeting its objective of supporting the air program, and to recommend changes to optimize that support. These data analyses will be accomplished by utilizing a portion of the Section 103 PM monitoring funding for contractor support services. Data analysis specific to the design of local control programs and to tracking their implementation and effects is not included in this effort, and instead should be conducted with funds allocated for SIP development and implementation.

In past years, about \$2 million of the Section 103 funds for PM monitoring have been devoted to quality assurance activities provided by HQ as associated program support. This has included both QA oversight of laboratories and temporary placement of co-located monitors for comparison to state/local monitors (referred to as performance evaluation program audits). These activities will continue in FY 2006 and, for maximum efficiency, will be coordinated with Thru-The-Probe (TTP) field audit activities and QA activities for NAAQS gases and lead monitoring sites. Contractor support staff in Regions with TTP capabilities will be able to make better use of their time in the field by conducting both PEP and TTP audits during the same visits. When appropriate, this may also cover flow rate audit of PM_{2.5} speciation and IMPROVE sites. This will make better use of the limited resources provided for contractor assisted QA in the PM monitoring program. It is also consistent with the QA strategy as provided for in the National Monitoring Strategy.

Table A-1 provides an historical comparison of FY 2004, FY 2005, and proposed FY 2006 for the various costs associated with the PM_{2.5} monitoring network. [The FY 2006 cost distribution is still being determined and will be provided for review before being finalized.]

Table A-1. Historical Comparison of PM2.5 Costs

| | FY2004 | | FY2005 | | FY2006 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | State/local | OAQPS | State/local | OAQPS | State/local | OAQPS |
| Operation & Maintenance (O&M) for Federal Reference Method (FRM) sites | \$21,237,492 | | \$18,337,500 | | \$18,419,100 | |
| Filter costs | | \$496,487 | | \$452,044 | | \$418,046 |
| IMPROVE in Class I areas | | \$2,213,420 | | \$3,797,789 | | \$2,374,790 |
| IMPROVE State Protocol sites | | \$891,000 | | \$957,000 | | \$980,000 |
| QA/ Performance evaluation program | | \$1,912,000 | | \$1,912,000 | | \$1,863,500 |
| O & M for chemical speciation sites | \$4,851,500 | | \$4,487,000 | | \$3,942,500 | |
| Laboratory analysis | \$413,670 | \$6,705,051 | \$413,670 | \$6,207,177 | \$288,636 | \$6,899,624 |
| O & M for continuous mass sites | \$3,779,380 | | \$3,845,620 | | \$4,120,760 | |
| Data Management Systems to Support Real Time Reporting of Data | | | \$640,200 | | \$424,000 | |
| PM precursors - trace Gas capital acquisition and O/M | | | \$1,250,000 | | \$2,515,500 | |
| State Directed Data Analyses | | | | \$200,000 | | \$253,544 |
| Subtotal | \$30,282,042 | \$12,217,958 | \$28,973,990 | \$13,526,010 | \$29,710,496 | \$12,789,504 |
| Total (Region +HQ) | \$42,500,000 | | \$42,500,000 | | \$42,500,000 | |
| FY 2006 Funds | | | | | \$39,000,000 | |
| Unexpended PM2.5 Funds | | | | | \$3,500,000 | |
| Percent of Totals | 71% | 29% | 68% | 32% | 70% | 30% |

For FY 2006, EPA will allocate \$39 million in FY 2006 funds and \$3.5 million in unexpended funds from prior years (i.e., before FY 2004) to meet the continued costs and investments for the PM_{2.5} monitoring network. A preliminary allocation by sub-program and Regional Office is provided below. A revised allocation will be based on additional input from Regional Offices before undergoing further discussion with state and local agencies. This allocation (Table A-2) will be developed based upon the consideration of the investments that need to be made for NCore, appropriate phasing for the strategy, the network assessments and design plans being developed in each Region, the costs of various monitoring components, and available resources. For more information on PM2.5 monitoring, contact Tim Hanley at 919-541-4417 or via email at - hanley.tim@epa.gov.

**Table A-2. Preliminary FY 2006 PM2.5 Funds
by Category and by Region (Under Development)**

| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | TOTAL |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Regional Allocations* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O/M for FRM samplers | \$1,096,400 | \$1,089,600 | \$2,253,500 | \$4,026,500 | \$3,081,000 | \$1,927,900 | \$1,175,800 | \$1,359,400 | \$1,830,700 | \$578,300 | \$18,419,100 |
| O/M for continuous samplers | \$241,560 | \$232,920 | \$95,160 | \$797,880 | \$625,560 | \$461,160 | \$131,760 | \$204,960 | \$499,800 | \$830,000 | \$4,120,760 |
| O/M for speciation monitors | \$240,500 | \$220,000 | \$3,945,000 | \$785,500 | \$570,000 | \$410,500 | \$304,500 | \$219,000 | \$620,000 | \$178,000 | \$3,942,500 |
| Data Management Systems to support real time reporting of data | \$48,000 | \$32,000 | \$48,000 | \$64,000 | \$48,000 | \$40,000 | \$32,000 | \$48,000 | \$32,000 | \$32,000 | \$424,000 |
| <i>PM precursors - trace Gas capital acquisition and O/M</i> | \$232,500 | \$187,200 | \$234,900 | \$420,900 | \$256,700 | \$281,400 | \$140,700 | \$187,200 | \$329,100 | \$234,900 | \$2,515,500 |
| State Lab analysis | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$233,886 | \$54,750 | \$288,636 |
| Subtotal | \$1,858,960 | \$1,761,720 | \$3,026,060 | \$6,094,780 | \$4,591,260 | \$3,120,960 | \$1,784,760 | \$2,018,560 | \$3,545,486 | \$1,907,950 | \$29,710,496 |
| Portion from FY 2006 \$s | \$1,858,018 | \$94,018 | \$2,738,200 | \$5,725,492 | \$4,580,729 | \$2,441,865 | \$1,778,682 | \$1,896,652 | \$3,231,054 | \$1,865,786 | \$26,210,496 |
| Portion from Prior Year \$s | \$942 | \$1,667,702 | \$287,860 | \$369,288 | \$10,531 | \$679,095 | \$6,078 | \$121,908 | \$314,432 | \$42,164 | \$3,500,000 |
| Nationally Administered | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filter cost CY2002 | \$26,139 | \$24,950 | \$55,855 | \$95,501 | \$60,528 | \$46,294 | \$29,040 | \$28,379 | \$41,789 | \$9,572 | \$418,046 |
| IMPROVE | \$86,356 | \$43,178 | \$64,767 | \$259,068 | \$86,356 | \$280,657 | \$43,178 | \$518,136 | \$626,081 | \$367,013 | \$2,374,790 |
| IMPROVE-State protocol | \$210,000 | \$35,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$70,000 | \$70,000 | \$280,000 | \$70,000 | \$245,000 | \$0 | \$980,000 |
| QA/FRM Performance Evaluation (coordinated with NPAP for NAAQS gases and lead) | \$122,500 | \$119,500 | \$225,500 | \$409,500 | \$272,500 | \$202,000 | \$115,000 | \$157,500 | \$182,000 | \$57,500 | \$1,863,500 |
| Laboratory analysis | \$390,304 | \$455,512 | \$867,288 | \$1,380,272 | \$930,760 | \$821,816 | \$423,776 | \$429,776 | \$821,816 | \$378,304 | \$6,899,624 |
| Data Analyses for Network Assessment | \$16,170 | \$14,643 | \$25,443 | \$49,447 | \$36,078 | \$27,257 | \$16,059 | \$19,339 | \$32,781 | \$16,326 | \$253,544 |
| Subtotal | \$851,468 | \$692,783 | \$1,238,853 | \$2,193,789 | \$1,456,222 | \$1,448,025 | \$907,053 | \$1,223,130 | \$1,949,467 | \$828,715 | \$12,789,504 |
| Total FY '06 PM2.5 \$s | \$2,709,486 | \$786,800 | \$3,977,053 | \$7,919,280 | \$6,036,951 | \$3,889,890 | \$2,685,735 | \$3,119,782 | \$5,180,521 | \$2,694,501 | \$39,000,000 |
| Total w/ '06 plus Prior Yr. Unexpended Funds | \$2,710,428 | \$2,454,503 | \$4,264,913 | \$8,288,569 | \$6,047,482 | \$4,568,985 | \$2,691,813 | \$3,241,690 | \$5,494,953 | \$2,736,665 | \$42,500,000 |

* Still under development at the time the draft guidance was released.

SECONDARY PARTICLE / DEPOSITION MONITORING

Maintaining a robust long-term atmospheric deposition monitoring network is critical for the accountability of the current Acid Rain Program as well as other market-based programs (NBP, Clear Skies/Clean Air Interstate Rule). The existing deposition monitoring networks, which are used for assessment of these programs, have been in operation for more than 25 years. They have provided invaluable measurements on long-term trends in acid deposition and ozone transport, but these networks are aging, expensive to maintain, and need to be modernized to ensure the continued availability of these direct environmental measures for program assessment.

In 2004, EPA initiated a program to modernize CASTNet and develop new capabilities in national air quality monitoring through the use of high-resolution (semi-continuous), multi-pollutant measurement systems. The advanced instrument systems will provide automated measurement of both gaseous and particulate species on an hourly basis. The expected benefits of this monitoring include a far better understanding of local and regional atmospheric chemistry, which in turn will help in characterizing long-range pollutant transport and its impact on PM_{2.5}, ozone, and regional haze. In the first phase of this program, these new instrument systems are being deployed at three CASTNet sites as part of a pilot study that will ultimately provide the foundation for broader implementation. All sites are intended to serve as regionally-representative NCore Level 2 sites, consistent with EPA's National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy (NAAMS).

EPA recognizes the invaluable contributions that states, tribes, local agencies, and the Regional Planning Organizations (RPOs) can provide to this effort and seeks to collaborate with these agencies in expanding the pilot program to other CASTNet locations. EPA recommends that each state utilize a portion of its air grant funds to establish a Level 2 NMS site. EPA regional offices and HQ will work cooperatively with states and other partners to integrate these assessment activities. Partners will have flexibility in identifying means to support, locate and operate these enhanced sites.

MONITORING NETWORKS FOR OTHER NAAQS POLLUTANTS

This section covers monitoring networks for the other pollutants covered by a NAAQS - ozone (which is measured in part by the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring System network or PAMS), CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀. Each of the criteria pollutant monitoring networks described in this section are funded under section 105 of the Clean Air Act. Although section 105 funds typically support established, mature monitoring programs, there is still a need to refine these networks to meet the objectives identified earlier in this guidance and per the direction provided by the integrated National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy.

This section also describes two proposed re-directions of specific funds in support of the NAAMS - \$500K of section 105 funds made available from reductions in PAMS monitoring and \$500K of section 105 funds made available from reduction in the number of ozone and other monitoring sites. These funds would be redirected to fund: (a) through-the-probe monitor audits under the National Performance Audit Program (in coordination with the PM_{2.5} Performance Evaluation Program site visits funded under the PM_{2.5} monitoring grant program), (b) national

data analysis of PAMS performance against its objectives, and (c) other essential technology transfer efforts.

Of the criteria pollutants noted above, only ozone (O₃) remains a nationally pervasive pollutant with respect to the health-related levels established by the NAAQS. However, all pollutants are still of interest depending on local needs and use of the data for other monitoring objectives. Gaseous pollutants such as CO, SO₂, and NO₂ can be used in analysis and models to evaluate control strategy development for O₃ and fine particles, and to provide accountability for those control strategy programs after they have been implemented. Such an effort represents a multi-pollutant approach to utilizing monitoring data for air quality management. This is consistent with much of the review EPA has received in recent years for its air programs and one of the key aspects of the national monitoring strategy.

All of these pollutants were evaluated in national and regional assessments as part of the National Monitoring Strategy. For CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, PM₁₀, and PAMS, it was found that divestment of low value monitoring sites and targeting those resources towards higher priority monitoring and monitoring related activities such as data assessment, quality assurance, and technology investments could be accomplished with no degradation in monitoring effectiveness. For O₃ it was determined that while there was an appropriate number of monitoring sites nationally, the locations of these monitoring sites were not always spatially optimized. Thus some areas had an overabundance of O₃ monitoring sites, while others areas did not have enough. For FY 2006, State and local agencies should continue to improve their monitoring networks by working with their EPA Regional office to divest of low value monitoring and invest those resources into higher priority monitoring and monitoring related activities.

A summary of the desired outcomes in using section 105 grant funds to monitor the ambient air for O₃, CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ is provided below. Use of section 105 funds to support activities for national quality assurance, national data analysis, development of data assessment tools, and technology transfer efforts are included here for all of the criteria pollutants listed in this section and the PAMS program. A more detailed listing of the PAMS activities is provided later in this appendix. Section 105 funds used to support the ambient monitoring programs should be utilized to provide:

- National and local spatial characterization of O₃ relative to the NAAQS;
- National and local public reporting of O₃ in the AQI;
- Local public reporting of CO, SO₂, NO₂, and PM₁₀ in the AQI for areas where these pollutants are of concern;
- Local characterization of the CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ NAAQS in the few areas with NAAQS non-attainment and maintenance issues;
- In addition to the monitoring provided for above, limited characterization of O₃, CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ data in all other areas for long term trends, support for long-term health and scientific assessments, and development and accountability of emission control programs as part of a multi-pollutant approach to air quality management;
- Assessment of O₃, CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ data quality;
- Analysis and interpretation of the O₃, PAMS, CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ monitoring data and development of data assessment tools;

- Technology transfer efforts that enhance capacity building of state and local agencies expertise in implementing, operating, and assessing their ambient air monitoring programs;
- Procurement and testing of PM₁₀ filters.
- The assessments of these pollutants' data quality are based on data generated under the National Performance Audit Program (NPAP) which is required in 40 CFR Part 58. The NPAP is a cooperative effort among OAQPS, the 10 EPA Regional Offices, the 170 state and local agencies that operate the SLAMS/NAMS/PAMS air pollution monitors and the approximately 135 organizations that operate air monitors at PSD sites. The implementation goals of the NPAP are to audit all monitors in the Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (~3,000 sites) within a 5-year period, while auditing higher priority monitors (concentrations around the NAAQS) more frequently. This program is being retooled into a through-the-probe (TTP) audit system implemented by EPA Regional personnel and/or contract personnel currently implementing the Performance Evaluation Program (PEP). OAQPS has funded the implementation of five trailers and one vehicle for TTP operations. In FY 2006 the NPAP will be operated nationally by pooling \$500K of section 105 funds, redirected from operation and maintenance of PAMS and other NAAQS gas and lead monitoring.

For agencies covered by adequate regional or state performance evaluation programs the NPAP/TTP program will not need to be implemented and the state's share of the funding for the NAPA/TTP program will be added back to the state allocation; however, these programs will be certified by EPA to ensure that the NPAP/TTP and regional/state programs provide consistent results. By avoiding redundant activities, there would be an expected increase in the number of audit frequencies for other state and local agencies, thus increasing the certainty in the quality of the data. However, some states that have adequate performance evaluation programs but are not implementing TTP audits may wish to have NPAP/TTP audits and therefore would be included in the program if they so desired.

Analysis, interpretation, and technology transfer as part of the O₃, PAMS, CO, SO₂, NO₂, Pb, and PM₁₀ monitoring programs will be conducted as part of an initiative within the National Monitoring Strategy to ensure that ambient air monitoring programs data is useful for and is used in air program management. This initiative will use a small portion of the overall 'Other NAAQS' monitoring program budget described above to ensure that data from this program are useful for, and are used in, air quality management. The specific plan for using these funds will be worked out with input from the EPA/state/local monitoring steering committee.

The process will be to identify what questions need to be addressed with the monitoring data, prioritize those questions, and utilize pooled section 105 funds to address those questions for *all affected state, local and tribal agencies*. Where appropriate these resources can also be targeted for development of data assessment tools and capacity building of state and local agency expertise in implementation, operation, and assessment of ambient air monitoring programs. Doing more to meet needs for more analysis, interpretation, and capacity building across the ambient air monitoring programs is consistent with the original concepts of the National Monitoring Strategy as well as a recurring theme in peer review comments on the strategy. For FY 2006, \$500K of section 105 funds will be used for these national data analysis, development

of data assessment tools, and technology transfer efforts on behalf of the state, local and tribal agencies.

PHOTOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING

Required by section 182(c)(1) of the CAA, the PAMS program collects ambient air measurements in areas classified as serious, severe, or extreme ozone nonattainment. Each PAMS area collects data for a target list of VOCs, NO_x, and ozone, as well as surface and upper air meteorological measurements.

The EPA completed a review of its overall monitoring strategy during FY 2004. As an outcome of that effort, EPA will revise the PAMS and other monitoring requirements in a proposal scheduled for publication during FY 2005. In revising the PAMS requirements, EPA define a minimal "core" PAMS network necessary to meet the objectives of the PAMS program. The EPA Regional Offices will work closely with state, local, and tribal agencies during FY 2005 to prepare for possible network changes for the future. The following summarizes some of the anticipated changes to the PAMS requirements:

- The number of required PAMS sites will be reduced. Only one Type 2 site will be required per area regardless of population and Type 4 sites will not be required. Only one Type 1 or one Type 3 site will be required per area.
- The requirements for speciated VOC measurements will be reduced. Speciated VOC measurements will only be required at Type 2 sites and one other site (either Type 1 or Type 3) per PAMS area.
- Carbonyl sampling will not be required.
- NO₂/NO_x monitors will only be required at Type 2 sites.
- Trace level NO₂/NO_y will be required at one site per PAMS area (either Type 1 or Type 3).
- Trace level CO will be required at Type 2 sites.

Overall, the anticipated changes will significantly reduce the costs of the required PAMS monitoring. These changes in PAMS monitoring are expected to be phased in over a three year period, starting in FY 2006. As such, the amount of grant resources that need to be devoted to PAMS for FY 2006 is reduced from the \$14 million allocation for FY 2005, to \$13 million for FY 2006. The \$13 million in PAMS funding for FY 2006 exceeds the amount needed to support the minimum core PAMS requirements and should also be used by state and local agencies to fund additional ozone precursor monitoring, QA, and data analysis based on area specific needs.

With the changes planned for in the PAMS program for FY 2006, \$13 million is allocated for operation of the network. Of this, \$9.8 million is allocated for program implementation and operation, and \$3.2 million is allocated for data analysis. FY 2006 funds will support four types of activities: monitoring system implementation and operation, data reporting to AQS, data analysis, and quality assurance. Guidance for the use of grant funds for the four types of activities is presented below. Table A-3 shows the allocation of funds among Regions for FY 2006.

Table A-3. Distribution of Funds for PAMS Support

| Region | Number of PAMS Areas | Data Analysis | Implementation and Operation | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 5 | \$669,424 | \$1,978,929 | \$2,648,353 |
| 2 | 1 | \$214,216 | \$530,258 | \$744,474 |
| 3 | 3 | \$321,324 | \$1,014,464 | \$1,335,788 |
| 4 | 1 | \$133,884 | \$434,207 | \$568,091 |
| 5 | 2 ¹ | \$267,770 | \$892,426 | \$1,160,196 |
| 6 | 4 | \$569,241 | \$1,823,1313 | \$2,392,374 |
| 7 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 8 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 9 | 8 ² | \$1,071,078 | \$3,079,646 | \$4,150,724 |
| 10 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Totals | 24 | \$3,246,937 | \$9,753,063 | \$13,000,000 |

¹Chicago and Milwaukee have a combined network.

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

PAMS Activities

(1) Continue System Implementation

- Reduce number of monitoring sites and monitoring at remaining sites in accordance with revised PAMS regulations or approved alternative plans developed as part of reconfiguration efforts.
- Operate remaining existing sites for all PAMS areas.
- Continue to improve NOx monitoring, replacing NOx instruments with NOy/NO instrumentation and/or more sensitive NO2/NOx monitors at select PAMS sites.
- Install and operate trace level CO monitors at Type II sites.
- Develop and conduct area specific ozone precursor studies based on area specific needs.
- 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.
- For PAMS sites collocated with NCore Level II sites, the meteorological monitoring data for ambient temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, and solar radiation are to be coordinated through the AirNow program.

(2) Data Analysis

- Continue to develop and implement PAMS data analysis plans at the 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 and the minimum set of PAMS data analyses specified in EPA guidance.
- Use PAMS data to develop and optimize control strategies in their SIP for ozone.
- Develop trends in ozone precursors, based on PAMS data, that may serve to corroborate their “rate-of-progress” demonstrations.
- Use PAMS data to corroborate ozone precursor emissions inventories and to address transport concerns.

(3) Data Reporting

- All PAMS data, including meteorological data, shall be submitted into AQS consistent with 40 CFR Part 58.
- All PAMS data shall be identified in AQS as monitor type “PAMS” or “Unofficial PAMS”.
- Adequate procedures must be developed and followed to ensure proper validation of data prior to submission to AQS.

(4) Quality Assurance

- All sites must have and operate according to a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) approved by a Regional Office.

For more information on PAMS please contact Kevin Cavender (919-541-2364).

AIR TOXICS MONITORING

For FY 2006, approximately \$16.5 million in STAG funds under CAA sections 105 and 103 are expected to be appropriated to support national air toxics monitoring activities. This includes \$6.5 million under section 105 to continue support for ongoing air toxics monitoring activities initiated and conducted by state and local air quality agencies, and \$10 million under section 103 authority for: 1) operation and maintenance of the 22 NATTS sites, and 2) competitively awarded community-scale air toxics monitoring projects. Included in the NATTS program component are quality assurance, methods development, and data analysis activities. FY 2006 will be the fourth year of NATTS data collection, and the third year for community-scale projects. The desired program objectives are:

- Establish trends and evaluate the effectiveness of air toxics emissions reduction strategies.
- Characterize the local-scale ambient concentrations that result when air toxics originating from local sources concentrate in relatively small geographical areas, produce the greatest risks to human health.

- Provide data to support, evaluate and improve emission inventories and air quality models used to develop emission control strategies, perform exposure assessments, and assess program effectiveness.
- Provide data to support scientific studies to better understand the relationship between ambient air toxics concentrations, human exposure, and health effects from these exposures.

The proposed FY 2006 Section 103 allocation categories are based on precedent; the exception to precedent is methods development which is added partially in response to explicit comment from 1) a January 2005 memorandum from STAPPA to the OAQPS Emissions, Monitoring and Analysis Division Director, and 2) the February 2005 OIG Evaluation Report entitled “Progress Made in Monitoring Ambient Air Toxics, But Further Improvements Can Increase Effectiveness.” Both STAPPA and the OIG cite the need for improved monitoring methods for many of the priority hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Table A-4 . Proposed FY 2006 Funding for National Air Toxics Trend and Community-Scale Monitoring

| | |
|--------------|--|
| \$2,684,000 | Continued operation and maintenance of the 22 existing NATTS sites at \$122,000 per site (note that this amount includes hexavalent chromium sampling and analysis, listed separately in the FY 2005 allocation). |
| \$450,000 | NATTS Quality Assurance: a key and necessary program component, includes quarterly Proficiency Testing, bi-annual Technical Systems Audits, and annual data quality assessment via centrally (OAQPS/EMAD) managed contracts with Battelle and ManTech. |
| \$315,000 | Data Analysis: centrally managed contract with Sonoma to delineate and assess National trends, and network assessment to include exploration / demonstration of monitoring data utility in providing local scale findings that are useful in S/L/T air quality program management. |
| \$10,000 | Annual Data Analysis Workshop: forum for EPA and S/L/T’s to share results; synthesize into annual report. |
| \$500,000 | Methods Development: support for improved air toxics monitoring methodology, especially for priority HAPs for which methods either don’t exist, or existing methods have been deemed insufficient to meet end user needs (will consult with stakeholders to determine most appropriate target HAPs to achieve stated goal). |
| \$6,041,000 | Community-scale monitoring projects: annual grants competition designed to assist State, local, and Tribal communities in characterizing their local air toxics problems, and tracking their air toxics reductions efforts. Specific details regarding scope and selection criteria for these competed grants is contained in the annual solicitation / Request For Applications (RFA), the notification and additional guidance for which is provided via separate communication between EPA HQ and Regional monitoring and grants contacts, as well as with STAPPA/ALAPCO. |
| \$10,000,000 | Total Section 103 Funding |

The NATTS program component will continue to build on the quality assurance and methods protocols established or advanced in FY 2005. Laboratory and field staff are working with EPA to ascertain the optimum methods for capturing and analyzing core pollutants associated with risk, develop performance based quality indicators to prove valid data results that will contribute

to our understanding of risks, and stabilize the measurements for all 22 NATTS sites so that comparisons across the nation can be made. With these protocols and three years of monitoring data in place, the analytical community will begin initial trends analysis to ascertain toxics concentration levels, and relate that data to levels of risk.

The community-scale projects are intended to better characterize air toxics problems at the local level and to address those problems through local actions which complement national regulatory requirements. Such monitoring has the potential to elucidate the scope of local air toxic problems, measure what reductions have been achieved through actions taken, and provide information needed for local and national policy development on reducing emissions from particular sources. For more information contact Michael N. Jones in OAQPS' Ambient Air Monitoring Group at 1-919-541-0528.

IMPROVE VISIBILITY MONITORING 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 36 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 RPOs 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 2006, an overall total of \$5.3 million is targeted to support the IMPROVE visibility network. This money will support aerosol monitoring activities at 110 IMPROVE sites, 30 state-run protocol sites, 10 co-located state-run protocol sites and 11 tribal protocol sites. This amount is comprised of \$1.25 million in section 105 funds that have traditionally been targeted to the interagency agreement with DOI, \$3.7 million of the \$39 million targeted for the establishment of the national fine particulate monitoring network (to help assess PM precursors), and approximately \$0.4 million from tribal air monitoring grants. For more information contact Neil Frank at 919-541-5560 or Marc Pitchford at 702-895-0432.

Section III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC AIR PROGRAM AREAS

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES

U.S.-Mexico Border Air Pollution: The proximity of states and localities in EPA's Regions 6 and 9 to the border presents a number of trans-boundary air quality challenges. Many border area residents, especially those in heavily urbanized areas, are exposed to health-threatening levels of air pollutants including ozone, PM, CO, SO₂, and air toxics. Visibility impairment exists in most of the Class I areas along and near the border. Accurate evaluation of air quality in the border will allow both countries to successfully target controls and reduce air pollutants.

The *Border 2012: U.S. Mexico Environmental Program* agreement, signed by both countries on April 3, 2003, was created to promote regional as well as border-wide strategies to improve air quality 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 development of alternative fuels and energy sources; the development of innovative and progressive air quality management approaches; the design of air quality plans for the reduction and control of air pollution; and the development of public awareness and participation.

EPA's activities are designed to encourage, develop and implement cooperative projects with various levels of state and local government and the Government of Mexico so that sustained, comprehensive pollution abatement can occur in the common air sheds of border sister cities, as well as in remote areas where trans-border air pollution occurs. In addition to supporting the efforts of affected state, local and multi-jurisdictional agencies, the *Border 2012 Program* uses regional workgroups, task forces, and policy forums to develop and implement air pollution emission reduction strategies. Many of these rely heavily on grass-roots input and actions. In encouraging local and grass-roots strategies, the Agency is committed to full and open competition for many grants and contracts. This should enable empowerment of a larger number of state, local, and tribal entities to become active participants in border air quality improvements.

The above strategy involves a mix of funding approaches - both direct grants to state and local agencies and competitive solicitations for eligible entities. Table A-5 provides an overview of the types of projects to be funded. For solicitations, while specific partners and projects have yet to be identified for FY 2006, likely project types to be included in the FY 2006 Regional Requests for Proposal (RFPs), are shown. EPA has discretion as to which of the listed project types will ultimately receive funding. As the program continues to develop, increasing emphasis is being placed on funding projects that can produce demonstrable environmental results (e.g., reductions in emissions). Program contacts are: in Region 6 - Jim Yarbrough (214-665-7232) and Christine Vineyard in Region 9 (415-947-4125).

Table A-5. DRAFT FY 2006 U.S.-Mexico Border Air Quality Funding Requests

| Via Solicitation (Region 6) | Via Direct Grant (Region 9) |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Operating, quality-assuring, and reporting data to EPA from the existing border air and meteorological monitoring network in Texas operated by TCEQ via U.S.-Mexico border grants as of September 1, 2004.</p> | <p>1. Continued assistance to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for operation of the air monitoring network in the border region. In June 2004 EPA and SEMARNAT signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to transfer the operation and maintenance of the air monitoring stations in Tijuana, Rosarito, Tecate, and Mexicali to Baja, California within two years. EPA will continue to provide funding, training, and technical support for the operation of the monitoring network during the transition period.</p> |
| <p>2. Operating, quality-assuring, and reporting data to EPA from the existing border air and meteorological monitoring network in New Mexico operated by NMED via U.S. - Mexico border grants as of September 1, 2004.</p> | <p>2. Administrative assistance to the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District for Border 2012 Air quality Task Force activities in the San Diego/Tijuana border region.</p> |
| <p>3. Assessing the particulate matter (PM) 2.5 and haze impacts on all of Texas, with special emphasis on the Texas border area, from fires in Mexico and Central America.</p> | <p>3. Assistance to the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District for PM10 planning, Border 2012 Imperial/Mexicali Task Force Support, & to address international border issues.</p> |
| <p>4. Providing administrative and technical support to the Paso del Norte Joint Advisory Committee for Air Quality Improvement, to include translation at meetings, advertisement of meetings, assistance in technical planning, air monitoring and analysis and emissions inventory assistance, and arrangement of, and participation in, other binational meetings.</p> | <p>4. Assistance to the CARB to conduct an analyses of the truck fleet that routinely crosses the border from Mexico to California.</p> |
| <p>5. Managing the U.S.-Mexico border air quality program for the State of New Mexico, including attendance at all important, relevant binational meetings and meetings between the State and Mexican States; developing and updating a Border strategic plan; coordinating technical work done by the State Agency along the Border; and reporting results of all State efforts to EPA.</p> | <p>5. Assistance to the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District in partnership with CARB, SEMARNAT, State of Baja, California, and the City of Tijuana to develop a diesel reduction demonstration project in the San Diego-Tijuana binational area.</p> |
| <p>6. Managing the U.S.-Mexico border air quality program for the State of Texas, including attendance at all important, relevant binational meetings and meetings between the State and Mexican States; developing and updating a Border strategic plan; coordinating technical work done by the State Agency along the Border; and reporting results of all State efforts to EPA.</p> | <p>6. Assistance to the Western Governors' Association (WGA) for the completion of the Mexico National Emissions Inventory Project.</p> |
| <p>7. Enhancing energy efficiency in border communities in Tx. & N. M., with focus on municipalities & independent school districts, including documentation & quantification of kilowatt-hours & air pollutant emissions reduced.</p> | <p>7. Assistance to the WGA for the completion of the Border 2012 Baseline Report.</p> |
| <p>8. Installing renewable energy projects in border communities in Texas and New Mexico, including documentation and quantification of kilowatt hours and air pollutant emissions reduced.</p> | <p>8. Continue to provide assistance to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to collect meteorological measurements, monitor air quality, build a complete air emissions inventory, perform a health risk assessment, analyze of various emission reduction techniques and public outreach. The project area includes Yuma, Somerton, and San Luis, Arizona; San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora; NE Baja, California, SE California, and the Fort Yuma and Cocopah Indian Reservations.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| 9. Upgrading and replacing existing air monitoring and meteorological devices and infrastructure provided under loan by EPA to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. | 9. Continue to provide support to ADEQ for PM10 and toxics air monitoring and related outreach in Ambos Nogales, Douglas and Aqua Prieta. |
| 10. Providing assistance to the City of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico and SEMARNAT to operate, quality-assure, and report data to EPA from the air and meteorological monitoring network provided under loan by EPA. | 10. Continue to support ADEQ's annual Clean Air Calendar project to raise awareness of air quality issues as well as public support for emissions reduction measures. |
| 11. Working with SEMARNAT, Mexico state and local governments, and NGOs to identify additional monitoring needs in the border zone of Mexico which directly may impact U.S. air quality. | 11. Support to ADEQ for pilot projects in the Arizona/Sonora area to reduce diesel emissions through such projects as retrofitting older diesel engines. |
| 12. Using trajectory-based analyses or other air quality simulation modeling to supplement planned air quality simulation modeling in determining culpability for regional haze in the CenRAP Regional Planning Organization (RPO). | 12. Continue to provide assistance to ADEQ to monitor O3, CO, and NOx emissions in Ambos Nogales. |
| 13. Producing a series of computer-generated animations highlighting hourly, modeled sulfur concentrations in North America from the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational (BRAVO) Study for each modeled day in the July through October 1999 study period. | 13. Continue to invest in State and local air agency monitoring of PM to assist in directing future emissions control strategies. |
| 14. Assessing infrastructure impacts, such as road paving, natural gas access, etc., on particulate matter pollution in the Paso del Norte air basin, & proposing/developing solutions. | Via Solicitation (Region 9) |
| 15. For the Texas/New Mexico border area, assess and develop mobile source air pollution reduction strategies in border communities (e.g., strengthened vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, programs to retrofit/replace diesel engines, private cleaner fuels, and emissions monitoring from mobile sources). | 14. The Region will also reserve a small portion of funds to support a competitive solicitation for pilot projects that can demonstrate real energy-efficiency savings while reducing air pollution emissions. |
| 16. Assisting in the completion of the Mexico National Emissions Inventory project. | |
| 17. Evaluation of archived BRAVO modeling results to determine projected impacts on CenRAP Class I areas from U.S. emissions. | |
| 18. Assist the U.S. EPA and Region 6 in extending the SMARTWAY system (a registry of and technical assistance program for trucking/ transport organizations) into Mexico, so that more of the NAFTA region (excluding Central American nations to the south of Mexico) is included. | |
| 19. Integration of U.S. Mexico Border zone as Part of the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy. As part of implementing the National Core (Ncore) Network, establish and maintain air monitors in El Paso, Tx and San Diego, CA. Also establish and maintain air monitors including two PM10 and two PM2.5 monitors, and one ozone monitor in rural areas along the U.S./Mexico border. Candidate locations for these monitors include San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA; Pia, Santa Cruz, and Cacaos Counties, AZ; Luna County, NM; and Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Val Verde, Maverick, Zapata, and Starr Counties, Tx. | |
| 20. Pilot projects that, overall, utilize innovative ways of reducing air pollution. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| 21. Pilot projects aimed at evaluating innovations and/or voluntary means of improving visibility at Big Bend National Park. | |
| 22. Assess air toxics concentrations in New Mexico and/or Texas border communities as part of the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program. | |
| 23. Integrate all air emissions databases in the El Paso-Juarez area into a unified GIS database. | |

Great Lakes Air Deposition 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 Air Deposition (GLAD) 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.

EPA, the eight Great Lakes states, and the Great Lakes Commission (GLC) work together to support GLAD activities based on the information needs of regulators and the relevance to toxics efforts. In FY 2005, all funds allocated to the Great Lakes were awarded fully to the GLC, a multi-jurisdictional organization representing the eight Great Lakes states. For the past decade, the GLC has coordinated the Great Lakes regional air toxics inventory project. Starting in FY 2004, the GLC also began coordinating the award of addition funding to meet the research needs of state agencies. The project activities, outcomes and funding priorities are state-driven. Representatives from the eight Great Lakes states provide significant input to the GLC in the selection of award recipients for projects in the region through participation on project management and technical review teams.

Priority activities of the program 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 CAA, the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, the Great Waters Program, and the Office of Water’s Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program. 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.

Previous efforts funded under this program have focused on the atmospheric deposition of mercury to lakes and land, a national priority and a global concern. In addition, the development of atmospheric deposition analyses and robust 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.

Current projects are focusing on: (1) measurement of polybrominated diphenyl ether atmospheric concentrations and fluxes in Lake Superior; (2) evaluation of the extent and

transport capabilities of PAHs within the Lake Erie watershed; (3) source apportionment of persistent bio-accumulative toxics (PBTs) and speciated PM affecting the Great Lakes through atmospheric deposition; (4) dioxin monitoring; (5) bio-availability and reactivity of atmospheric mercury in surface waters of the Great Lakes region; (6) enhanced rates of mercury methylation from sulfate deposition; and (7) monitoring atmospheric mercury species in the Great Lakes.

Funding also supports the Great Lakes Regional Toxics Air Emissions Inventory Project. This project is helping create a comprehensive inventory of toxic air contaminant releases throughout the Great Lakes region from point, area, and mobile sources. The project develops a comprehensive inventory every 3 years (to match national efforts). Inventories are developed and delivered over a two year time frame. The next complete inventory, representing 2005 emissions, will be compiled in 2006 and 2007. The project is supported by the Directors of the Great Lakes states since it provides information to help develop their state inventories, enhance QA/QC efforts, and to improve coordination at a regional level. For example, information was used: by the Bi-national Toxics Strategy B(a)P workgroup to target reduction strategies for states, by Wisconsin in its state-wide air toxics risk assessment, and in the NEPA Environmental Impact Statement analysis for Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Inventory information will also continue to be incorporated into national air toxics assessment efforts.

FY 2006 projects have not yet been determined but EPA will continue to work closely with the GLC and the Great Lakes states to see continued improvement and application of multi-media strategies to address air deposition. EPA will highlight priority projects based on the regulatory and scientific needs of the Great Lakes states. In addition, research information and data collected as part of this effort will be shared via a Great Lakes Commission website. To support the Great Lakes activities in FY 2006, 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 Diane Nelson at 312-886-2929 or Erin Newman at 312-886-4587.

MULTI-STATE PROGRAMS : Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations

Regional Haze Planning Organizations. The President's budget request for FY 2006 includes \$5 million for Regional Haze Planning Organizations. Under the present award cycle, EPA recently awarded the FY 2005 funds to the RPOs. The RPOs were subject to pro-rata reductions in FY 2005 funds in order to meet the \$3.55 million general reduction directed by Congress, as well as complying with the .08% recession. These reductions resulted in the allocation as shown in Table A-6. An allocation for FY 2006 will be provided later in the 2005 calendar.

Table A-6. FY 2005 Regional Haze Planning Allocation

| | Initial Allocation | Pro-rata reduction | Final Allocation |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| WRAP | \$ 3,000,000 | (\$63,174) | \$2,936,826 |
| Midwest-RPO | \$ 1,650,000 | (\$34,746) | \$1,615,254 |
| CENRAP | \$ 1,783,333 | (\$37,553) | \$1,745,780 |
| VISTAS | \$ 1,783,333 | (\$37,553) | \$1,745,780 |
| MANE-VU | \$ 1,783,334 | (\$37,553) | \$1,745,781 |
| Totals | \$10,000,000 | (\$210,579) | \$9,789,421 |

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), the Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS), the Midwest RPO, the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU), and the Central States Regional Air Planning Association (CENRAP) have been extremely active in developing the needed technical data and information required by their states for their regional haze SIPs that will be due in January 2008. All five RPOs have continued to develop the technical foundation for their member states and tribes that are planning to submit section 308 SIPs in 2008, including air quality monitoring (where still necessary), collection and analysis of data, preparation of emissions inventories, and modeling of air quality.

The RPOs will begin the consultation work necessary to develop regional haze control strategies in FY 2006. They will jointly analyze modeling data to determine what reductions are necessary to meet visibility goals for each Class I area. Joint meetings will begin in winter 2005 and continue through FY 2006-2007 as the RPOs work together to reach consistency for their SIPs. In addition, the RPOs will continue to work together on a number of joint technical projects.

The WRAP has also been supporting its five member states (Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming) that submitted regional haze section 309 SIPs in early FY 2004. Although the emphasis of WRAP support for section 309 SIPs has been shifting to the section 308 SIPs, support will be needed to resolve specific issues and to react to litigation.

The CENRAP has made good overall progress following the change in its management structure and its resultant lack of funding in FY 2003. Although they have completed a significant amount of work, there remains a number of projects that must be completed in order to support their member states in development of their regional haze SIPs. The Agency will continue to work with CENRAP how best to meet its needs as part of the FY 2006-2007 funding process.

Northeast Ozone Transport Commission. The OTC was created pursuant to sections 176A and 184 of the CAA. The OTC represents northeastern and mid-Atlantic states in the 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. The OTC Executive Director also serves on the CAAAC, a senior-level Federal Advisory Committee established in 1990 to advise the U.S. EPA on issues related to implementing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The OTC, as MANE-VU, also 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 FY 2005-2006, 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 and draft model rules that provide guidance to member states. EPA continues to provide approximately \$650,000 to fund these activities. For more information contact Pat Childers at EPA at 202-564-1082.

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. A jurisdiction not participating in STAPPA or ALAPCO does not provide any of its allotted funds for support of the Secretariat. Traditionally, the STAPPA and ALAPCO boards (comprised of state and local air pollution control officials) act on 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 the Secretariat for the ensuing fiscal year.

The STAPPA-ALAPCO Secretariat requested a total of just over \$1.4 million in FY 2005 STAG funds for its FY 2006 grant year. Of this amount, approximately \$1.25 million was requested of EPA to be set-aside from member state and local agencies. The balance was direct-billed to the four member states preferring that payment approach. The FY 2006 funding level (for the Secretariat's FY 2007 grant year) has not yet been determined. The actual award level will depend upon final approval of the STAPPA and ALAPCO executive boards, which represent the state and local membership; further consultation with, and the documented concurrence of, the affected state and local agencies as part of their annual grant negotiations with EPA, and EPA's own action on a formal, approvable application. For more information, contact William Houck at 202-564-1349 or via email at – houck.william@epa.gov

Other multi-jurisdictional organizations. Many state and local agencies have chosen to form multi-jurisdictional organizations (MJOs) to help coordinate their air quality interests at the *regional level*. State and local agencies that provide funding to these organizations do so at their discretion. Funding for these regional MJOs is not individually delineated as part of the national region-by-region allocation of CAA STAG funds. Funding levels for these organizations are included within the relevant sub-objective categories of their respective region or regions allotment(s).

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 portion of the regional allotment (i.e., on a pre-allotment basis); or (b) directly fund the organization once the agency receives its allotment. These same options also apply to funding STAPPA-ALAPCO, which coordinates the interests of participating state and local agencies at the national level. However, STAPPA-ALAPCO, because of its *national* focus, continues to be shown as a national line item funded at the discretion of the contributing state and local agencies.

Over the next several months, the regional offices will be working with their state and local agencies to identify the appropriate level of FY 2006 funds to be targeted on a pre-allotment basis for multi-jurisdictional agencies (MJOs). Funds for MJOs must be to help the contributing agencies implement the requirements of a national environmental program (i.e., clean air). OAR's "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation," issued on November 12, 1999, provides additional information on the appropriate uses of STAG funds for multi-jurisdictional organizations.

STATE/LOCAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

NO_x Emissions Budget and Trading Program. 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. States affected by the NO_x SIP Call have adopted this approach as part of their NO_x SIPs.

In FY 2004, OAR allocated approximately \$2.6 million for support of the combined NO_x Budget Program which emanated from the SIP Call. This market-based program, begun in the eastern portion of the U.S., is now being complemented by the addition of states and sources that were part of the recently promulgated Phase II addition. This required the establishment of new allowance accounts. Over 2200 units are now reporting in the system. OAR will allocate the same level of funding for FY 2006 as originally requested in FY 2005 or approximately \$2.58 million. Within this total, supplemental funds to cover the new addition of the Phase II sources in Missouri were added.

Software development and assessment activities begun in 2004 are continuing. In 2005, the focus was on completing the Data and Maps portion of the NO_x Budget Program website, which

will greatly expand the utility of the site. Allowance , emissions and CASTNet data will become available on line with substantial query capability provided to the states by the end of 2005. In late 2005 and through 2006, the software development will expand to include a client tool for reporting and correcting Monitoring Plan and emissions data with upgraded quality assurance auditing capability. In 2007, the compliance determination process known as "True-Up" will be automated as well.

EPA's administration of the trading program on behalf of 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. OTAQ conducts a comprehensive outreach effort, which includes a successful mobile source public education and outreach program. Because of budgetary limitations in FY 2005, new funding for this program was not available. However, funding for FY 2006 is again proposed at approximately the \$550,000 level which will allow for full resumption of the program. The program is implemented through an outreach assistance competition for eligible state and local governments using section 105 authority. Recipients of assistance in this competitive grant program must be state, tribal, and local air management agencies. 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.

Program Support for Monitoring. EPA makes procurement services available to state and local agencies, via a national contract, for the use of ambient monitoring equipment, sample analysis, and associated data reporting/archiving (see Table A-7). This approach provides significant cost-savings to state and local agencies. The services offered in past years included assistance in monitoring site set-up and laboratory sample analysis for nonmethane organic compounds, urban air toxics, carbonyls, PAMS, and hazardous air pollutants; and purchase of particulate matter filters (PM10 and total suspended particulates). A new task was added to the national contract in FY 2002 for performance evaluation (PE) sample support for agencies participating in NATTS.

Table A-7. Preliminary FY 2006 National Procurement Contract Amounts

| Region | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Totals |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Categories | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/NMOC Sampling Sites | | | | 26,271 | | | | | | | 26,271 |
| UATMP Sites | | 468,276 | | 29,264 | | | | 128,608 | | | 626,148 |
| PAMS Q/A Support | 10,139 | 11,273 | 14,772 | 28,690 | 29,004 | 2,463 | | | 125,000 | | 221,341 |
| Carbonyl Monitoring | | 41,160 | | 93,626 | 12,000 | | | | 30,000 | | 176,786 |
| HAP Support | | 26,714 | | | | | | | | | 26,714 |
| PM Filters | 6,461 | 18,442 | 38,372 | 59,810 | 76,312 | 19,112 | 25,262 | 33,086 | 55,000 | 27,258 | 359,115 |
| Totals | 16,600 | 565,865 | 53,144 | 237,661 | 117,316 | 21,575 | 25,262 | 161,694 | 210,000 | 27,258 | 1,436,375 |

Traditionally, OAQPS works with Regions to determine the level of funds that each state wants to allocate for the national procurement contracts. These services can be conducted as either associated program support or as in-kind assistance.

In providing associated program support, EPA works with regions, tribes, and state and local agencies in advance to identify needs on a national basis and targets funds for the support *before* determining the region-by-region allocation of grant funds. In-kind assistance is agency-specific and the value of the service is included in the grant agreement of a state, tribe, or local agency *after* agency-by-agency allotments are determined. This approach requires the recipient to provide an appropriate amount of matching funds and meet other administrative obligations. For FY 2006, national procurement support will again be handled as associated program support.

For FY 2006, procurement funds will be 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 will be based upon responses received from the Regions and their state and local agencies to date. These amounts may change prior to the final FY 2006 grant allocation. For more information on the national procurement contract, contact Margaret Dougherty at 919-541-2344 or via email at dougherty.margaret@epa.gov (contractual issues) or James Homolya at 919-541-4039 or via email at homolya.james@epa.gov (technical issues).

- **Centralized Site Support and Laboratory Analytical Services.** The EPA will continue coordinating centralized laboratory analytical services to support ambient monitoring programs in FY 2006 with those regional, state, and local agencies wishing to participate. Examples of services available via the national contract include those listed below.

Speciated and Total Nonmethane Organic Compound Program (SNMOC/NMOC). The SNMOC/NMOC program has been operating since 1984. The EPA continues to support a centralized program for assistance to state and local agencies in the collection of NMOC, SNMOC, selected toxic compounds, and carbonyl compounds. This program was initiated in 1984 to provide data for use in development of control strategies for ozone. As part of the

SNMOC/NMOC program, 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; and
- 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; and
- 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%) and data quality that meets well-designed program goals. 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; and
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

Options include:

- Canister sample analysis for 79 speciated NMOC; and
- 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. While 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; and
- Cartridge sample analysis for 16 carbonyl compounds.

PAMS and Toxics. PAMS support items will be available to 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; and
- 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.

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.

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 shall 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) through a national contract 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.

SECTION IV

Table A-8. PRELIMINARY FY 2006 STATE AND LOCAL AIR GRANT ALLOCATION

| Activity | Preliminary FY 2006 State/Local Air Grant Allocation | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| State/Local Direct Funding: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ozone | 7,108,813 | 6,399,183 | 8,866,672 | 7,322,086 | 11,407,508 | 7,497,265 | 1,465,299 | 1,210,349 | 12,719,093 | 1,361,099 | 65,357,368 |
| PM | 1,710,990 | 2,215,106 | 2,138,085 | 2,840,438 | 3,330,831 | 3,150,766 | 1,072,173 | 2,466,395 | 5,512,267 | 2,183,208 | 26,620,259 |
| Visibility | 37,396 | 44,195 | 38,373 | 806,647 | 481,604 | 147,955 | 451,575 | 1,646,036 | 65,111 | 1,040,302 | 4,759,192 |
| NO2 | 51,977 | 291,433 | 161,832 | 784,996 | 0 | 236,081 | 257,559 | 47,975 | 203,978 | 185,037 | 2,220,869 |
| Lead | 0 | 0 | 13,347 | 218,547 | 147,993 | 50,297 | 174,995 | 67,775 | 22,664 | 56,279 | 751,897 |
| CO | 1,282,259 | 1,127,768 | 1,589,956 | 675,008 | 857,856 | 1,070,680 | 112,917 | 722,701 | 4,306,247 | 1,789,830 | 13,535,222 |
| SO2 | 446,521 | 863,577 | 777,460 | 974,898 | 501,670 | 519,733 | 702,108 | 888,492 | 521,217 | 133,874 | 6,329,550 |
| Air Toxics | 3,108,604 | 2,551,556 | 3,813,538 | 4,304,865 | 8,847,701 | 3,007,193 | 1,214,113 | 897,386 | 4,543,789 | 1,790,683 | 34,079,427 |
| Acid Rain | 0 | 91,707 | 115,036 | 426,058 | 704,847 | 54,982 | 0 | 0 | 175,776 | 0 | 1,568,405 |
| Total | 13,746,560 | 13,584,526 | 17,514,298 | 18,353,543 | 26,280,010 | 15,734,951 | 5,450,738 | 7,947,108 | 28,070,142 | 8,540,313 | 155,222,189 |
| Nat'l Procure. Support | 16,600 | 565,865 | 53,144 | 237,661 | 117,316 | 21,575 | 25,262 | 161,694 | 210,000 | 27,258 | 1,436,375 |
| NOx Trading System | 206,903 | 604,793 | 567,243 | 521,475 | 652,764 | 0 | 22,086 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,575,264 |
| IMPROVE | | | | | | | | | | | 1,247,233 |
| NE OTC | | | | | | | | | | | 648,560 |
| STAPPA-ALAPCO | | | | | | | | | | | 1,246,597 |
| CAA Training | | | | | | | | | | | 2,125,000 |
| Mobile Source Outreach | | | | | | | | | | | 548,782 |
| Criteria Pollutant Monitoring- NPAP | | | | | | | | | | | 500,000 |
| Criteria Pollutant Mon. - Data Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | 500,000 |
| PM-2.5 Monitoring (ROs) | 1,859,276 | 196,892 | 2,755,957 | 5,748,272 | 4,581,379 | 2,483,756 | 1,779,057 | 1,904,172 | 3,068,238 | 1,834,697 | 26,211,696 |
| PM-2.5 Monitoring (HQ) | 843,392 | 693,207 | 1,239,590 | 2,195,221 | 1,457,267 | 1,448,814 | 907,518 | 1,223,690 | 1,950,417 | 829,188 | 12,788,304 |
| CASTNet Upgrade | | | | | | | | | | | 3,500,000 |
| Air Toxics Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | 10,000,000 |
| Regional Haze Planning | | | | | | | | | | | 5,000,000 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | 223,550,000 |

Section V. 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 and will be available for comment in 2005 with final guidance expected shortly thereafter. However, the program objectives and priorities are not expected to change significantly).

The President's FY 2006 Budget Request includes appropriations language for FY 2006 that would reduce the state match requirements for the SIRG Program from 50% to 40% to improve the effectiveness of the grants by increasing States' ability to match the federal dollars.

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 2006 SIRG grants should focus on achieving quantifiable results in the following radon program priority areas:

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

In FY 2006, SIRG funds (see Table A-9 below) 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% of available SIRG funds. The remaining 20% 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.

More details on how the allocation was generated on a region-by-region basis are available from Charles Gasque (202-343-9117) in the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air.

Table A-9. FY 2006 State Indoor Radon Grant Allocation

| PRELIMINARY FY 2006 SIRG ALLOCATION | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| As of 2/9/05 | |
| State Indoor Radon Program | |
| Region | New PRC Designation 102A05E |
| 1 | 842,082 |
| 2 | 732,850 |
| 3 | 792,351 |
| 4 | 1,458,902 |
| 5 | 1,834,626 |
| 6 | 393,662 |
| 7 | 722,501 |
| 8 | 592,500 |
| 9 | 565,600 |
| 10 | <u>214,926</u> |
| | \$8,150,000 |

Appendix B - FY 2006 Draft Expected Regional Commitments to Office of Air and Radiation

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| <u>Implement the PM2.5 NAAQS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Redesignate areas to attainment in accordance with CAA requirements for PM2.5. Value in cell is expected number of redesignations to be finalized. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review PM2.5 air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the PM2.5 NAAQS. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region-State protocols developed and implemented for PM2.5 SIP development and processing. Value in cell is number of protocols established. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| States develop effective modeling protocols with the assistance of the Region. Value in cell is number of modeling protocols established. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Implement the 8-hour Ozone NAAQS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Redesignate areas to attainment in accordance with CAA requirements for 8-hour ozone. Value in cell is number of redesignations finalized. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review 8-hr ozone design value reports and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered violating the 8-hr ozone NAAQS. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region-State protocols developed and implemented for 8-hour ozone SIP development and processing. Value in cell is number of SIP protocols established. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Draft RACT SIPs reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of draft RACT SIPs reviewed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Draft RFP SIPs reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of draft RFP SIPS reviewed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8-hr ozone NAAQS modeled control strategies reviewed and comments provided to states. Value in cell is number of control strategies reviewed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Process conformity determinations and/or motor vehicle emission budget adequacy findings under the ozone standard for nonattainment and maintenance areas. Value in cell is number of conformity determinations processed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Implement the Regional Haze Program</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Take final action on section 309 SIPs. Value in cell is number of final Federal Register notices published regarding 309 SIPs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region-State protocols developed and implemented for Regional Haze SIP development and processing. Value in cell is number of protocols established. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Attain and Maintain the other NAAQS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for CO. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating the NAAQS for SO2. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating air quality standards for PM10. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review air quality data reports provided by HQ and take appropriate actions dealing with areas newly discovered as violating air quality standards for lead. Value in cell is number of action plans developed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Implement the Title V and NSR Programs</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Take action on NSR SIP/TIP submittals, equivalency demonstrations, and delegation requests submitted in response to revisions to NSR rules, including the minor source Indian Country NSR FIP. Value in cell is number of actions taken. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review PSD and nonattainment NSR permits as necessary to ensure the integrity of the NSR program. Value in cell is % of permits reviewed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Take action on citizen petitions objecting to Title V permits. Value in cell/expected commitment is yes (we will). | | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Evaluate one quarter of state and local permitting programs and issue evaluation reports within 90 days. Value in cell is number of evaluation reports issued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issue all remaining initial Title V permits in Indian Country and those scheduled for renewal. Value in cell is number of Title V permits issued in Indian Country. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| HQ provide assistance to Regions in implementing action plan resulting from IG recommendations on title V permit program implementation (note: IG recommendations not yet final). Value in cell is TBD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regions implement action plan resulting from IG recommendations on title V permit program implementation (note: IG recommendations not yet final). Value in cell is TBD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air Toxics - Implement Source-specific and Sector-based Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assist S/L/T, as appropriate, in preparing 2005 Emission Inventories for HAPs. Value in cell is number of S/L/T agencies preparing EI submittals to the Regional Office. Please list agencies in the bidding comment field. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assess existing air toxics networks, and assist S/L/T in siting of new monitors and provide technical assistance in uploading quality assured air toxics monitoring data into AQS. Value in cell is number of S/L/T monitoring networks reporting QA-ed air toxics monitoring data to AQS. Please list agencies in the bidding comment field. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air Toxics - Reduce Risk | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issue area source standards according to court order schedule. Value in cell is number of area source standards promulgated. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issue residual risk standards according to court order schedule. Value in cell is number of residual risk standards promulgated. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Work with S/L/T on community-based projects including multi-media projects through Community Action for Renewed Environment (CARE) to obtain reductions from mobile, indoor and stationary sources. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Work with OTAQ to help states to implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines and school buses. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| <u>Indoor Environments</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Track and report accomplishments by asthma, ETS, TfS, and radon grantees. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | IE1 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Help schools implement TfS. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number of schools implementing TfS. | IE2 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Encourage homes, schools, buildings to test for radon. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number tested. | IE3 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Encourage homes, schools, buildings to mitigate radon when found. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number mitigated. | IE4 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Encourage residential radon testing as part of real estate transactions. Expected commitment is yes (we will). Report on number tested. | IE5 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Award and oversee SIRG grants. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | IE6 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| <u>Radiation Protection</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Provide tech support to state programs that regulate radiation remediation. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | RAD1 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Participate in radiological response exercises. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | RAD2 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| Serve as local point of contact and disseminate information on the national monitoring system. Expected commitment is yes (we will). | RAD3 | All Regions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 |
| <u>Climate Change</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| K-12 Schools: Recruit new partners/school districts. Value in cell is number of districts. | OAP1 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| K-12 Schools: Benchmark or re-benchmark school districts. Value in cell is number of districts. | OAP2 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| College or University: Benchmark or re-benchmark all residence halls on one campus. Value in cell is number of campuses. | OAP3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| College or University: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of colleges or universities. | OAP4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Hospitals: Benchmark or re-benchmark small hospitals. Value in cell is number of hospitals. | OAP5 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Hospitals: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of hospitals. | OAP6 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Local Gov't: Benchmark or re-benchmark new courthouses. Value in cell is number of courthouses. | OAP7 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Local Gov't: Recruit new partners. Value in cell is number of local gov'ts. | OAP8 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| <u>Tribal Programs</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| EXPECTED COMMITMENTS TO OAR | Code | National Target | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 | R7 | R8 | R9 | R10 | Total |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Tribes complete Emission Inventories and submit to the NEI database. Value in cell is number of tribes completing emission inventories and submitting to the NEI database. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tribes operate ambient monitors and provide the data to AQS. Value in cell is number of tribes operating ambient monitors and submitting data to AQS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tribes seek eligibility determinations to implement CAA programs under the Tribal Authority Rule (TAS). Value in cell is number of tribes submitting eligibility determinations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tribes develop TIP's to address air quality conditions for lands within their jurisdiction. Value in cell is number of tribes developing TIPs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |