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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

DEC 06 2002

R-19J

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Governor Frank O'Bannon
Governor of Indiana
State House Room 206
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2797

Dear Governor O'Bannon:

On November 14, 2002, Jeffrey R. Holmstead, Assistant Administrator of the Office of Air and Radiation issued the enclosed memorandum entitled "Schedule for 8-Hour Ozone Designations and its Effect on Early Action Compacts" supplementing earlier memoranda, titled "Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards" dated March 28, 2000 (for your convenience this guidance is also enclosed). The enclosed document describes the schedule for designations, designation of Tribal areas, and the effect of this schedule on States and Tribes that are developing Early Action Compacts pursuant to the "Protocol for Early Action Compacts Designed to Achieve and Maintain the 8-Hour Ozone Standard." A copy of the enclosed memorandum was provided by e-mail to your State environmental agency on November 15, 2002. Also, enclosed is the November 18, 2002, memorandum on the required 2002 base year inventory for the purpose of State Implementation Plan planning.

The enclosed guidance requests that Governors provide the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Office with updated, revised, or new designation recommendations and documentation for the 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard for all areas within the State by April 15, 2003. Your State submitted 8-hour ozone designation recommendations in the year 2000. This request provides your State an opportunity to revise the 2000 designation recommendations. If EPA determines that a modification to the designation recommendations submitted by the State is necessary, EPA will notify the State no later than 120 days prior to promulgating the designations. The EPA anticipates that it would provide such notification no later than October 15, 2003. Prior to promulgation, EPA will work with the

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Dec-11-02 03:52pm From-US EPA ARD 13128860617 T-213 P.002 F-524

State on any differences in opinion regarding designations and boundaries for 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas. The EPA will issue final designations no later than April 15, 2004.

We look forward to working with you and your staff to develop designations under the 8-hour ozone standard. If you have any questions about the enclosed materials, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Thomas V. Skinner
Regional Administrator

Enclosures

DEC-11-02 03:52PM From-US EPA ARD 13128860617 T-213 P.003 F-524

cc:

Lori Kaplan, Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Tim Method, Assistant Commissioner
Office of Air Quality

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 14 2002

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Schedule for 8-Hour Ozone Designations and its Effect on Early Action Compacts

FROM: Jeffrey R. Holmstead
Assistant Administrator

TO: Regional Administrators, Regions I-X

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform State and local air pollution control Agencies and Tribes (States and Tribes) about the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's or Agency's) schedule for designating areas for the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or standard) and the impact of the designation schedule on areas that are developing early action compacts (compacts). Please share this memorandum with your States and Tribes. This memorandum does not replace earlier guidance on the designation process and determining nonattainment area boundaries based on case-by-case application of air quality-related factors and presumptions. These earlier memoranda, titled "Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards" dated March 28, 2000 and "Guidance on 8-Hour Ozone Designations for Indian Tribes" dated July 18, 2000, provide more detail on these issues and are located at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg.

Part A of this memorandum describes the schedule for designations, Part B addresses designation of Tribal areas and Part C addresses the effect of this schedule on States and Tribes that are developing compacts pursuant to the Texas "Protocol for Early Action Compacts Designed to Achieve and Maintain the 8-Hour Ozone Standard" (protocol) endorsed by EPA on June 19, 2002. The protocol can be found at http://www.epa.gov/eart1r6/6pd/air/pd-1/8hourozone.pdf.

A. Schedule for Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

On May 30, 2002 representatives of nine environmental organizations filed a notice of citizen suit under the Clear Air Act (Act) alleging that the Administrator failed to promulgate air

quality designations by the required statutory deadline.[1] On November 13, 2002, the nine environmental groups filed their lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The EPA and the environmental groups have agreed upon a schedule for EPA to promulgate air quality designations for the 8-hour ozone standards by April 15, 2004. This agreement is embodied in a consent decree that was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on November 13, 2002. In accordance with §113(g) of the Act, prior to finalizing the consent decree, EPA will publish a notice in the Federal Register providing a 30-day period for public review. If the public review results in revisions to the consent decree, EPA will modify this guidance as appropriate.

The EPA is now requesting that each State Governor and Tribal Chief or Leader submit updated, revised, or new designation recommendations and documentation to the Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office by April 15, 2003. It should be noted that State recommendations do not apply to Indian country. The recommendations should generally be based on 2000-2002 quality assured, Federal reference or equivalent air quality monitoring data. This date will provide time for States and Tribes to quality assure the data for use in developing their recommendations and for EPA to carefully review and evaluate each recommendation prior to promulgating designations. To the extent that 2001-2003 air quality data are available and quality assured at the time of final designations, EPA will use 2001-2003 data when promulgating the designations. Therefore, EPA encourages Regional Offices, States and Tribes to prioritize and accelerate quality assurance of 2003 ozone monitoring data for use in promulgating designations. In the case where a State or Tribe does not submit a recommendation by April 15, 2003, EPA will promulgate the designation it deems appropriate.

In accordance with the Act, EPA will review the recommended designations and may make modifications as deemed necessary. If EPA determines that a modification to a recommendation is necessary, EPA will notify the State or Tribe no later than 120 days prior to promulgating the designations, which will provide an opportunity for the State or Tribe to demonstrate why EPA's modification is not appropriate. The EPA anticipates that it would provide such notification no later than October 15, 2003.

The EPA believes this timetable for promulgating designations is reasonable and appropriate and provides adequate time for States, Tribes, and local communities to develop effective ozone abatement strategies. Accordingly, EPA believes that there is no need for legislative action to alter the statutory deadline for ozone designations or related implementation

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[1]Section 6103 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century ("TEA-21") provided that EPA was required to designate areas for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS no later than July 18, 2000. See CAA section 107 Note. As part of Pub. L. 106-377, enacted in October 2000, Congress prohibited EPA from spending funds to designate areas for the 8-hour NAAQS until the earlier of a decision by the Supreme Court in Whitman v. American Trucking Assoc. or June 15, 2001. The Supreme Court issued its decision in Whitman v. American Trucking Assoc. on February 27, 2001.

requirements. In addition, EPA believes that it is possible to harmonize implementation of the 8-hour ozone and particulate matter NAAQS for 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$) without seeking legislation because EPA will work with States to ensure that area designations for both NAAQS will occur in 2004. Indeed, the designation of areas for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard by December 2004 is one of the Agency's highest priorities, due to the serious public health implications of $PM_{2.5}$ exposure and the corresponding importance of initiating the air quality planning process for both the ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ standards. This will enable States and Tribes to plan for implementation of both NAAQS at the same time. In addition, EPA intends to promulgate an implementation rule and release guidance addressing the 8-hour ozone program by the end of 2003 to aid States in planning for implementation prior to promulgation of designations.

The EPA is committed to ensuring that all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the designation process for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, and that State, local and Tribal officials have ample time to comply with obligations that are triggered by designations. States are encouraged to involve stakeholders in developing their recommendations. Regional Offices should work with States and Tribes, particularly those Tribes located in or near an area where a monitor is recording a violation of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

B. Designation of Tribal Areas

Tribes have raised a number of concerns and questions to EPA about the designation process in discussions held by the Tribal Designations and Implementation Work Group. For instance, many Tribes believe that consolidated metropolitan statistical area (C/MSA) boundaries should not include reservations which are often politically and economically not integrated with the surrounding or adjacent urban area. The C/MSA presumption for the recommended nonattainment area plus nearby contributing areas in EPA's guidance recognizes the need for broader nonattainment areas associated with urban areas because of transport of pollution and precursor emissions within and into urban areas, widespread poor air quality in and near urban areas and protection of health and welfare of citizens living in the area. While EPA's guidance establishes a presumption that the metropolitan area[2] is the initial default area, the guidance offers a method to arrive at a different conclusion other than C/MSA through case-by-case evaluation and documentation based on the factors in the guidance. Therefore, a Tribe may make a recommendation that an area not be included in a C/MSA nonattainment area and/or that a nonattainment designation is not appropriate for the area by addressing the factors in the guidance. Another concern that Tribes have raised with the designation process is that Tribes may not have the resources to do the detailed analysis necessary to prepare recommendations. Therefore, EPA offers to work with Tribes to develop their recommendations upon request.

Tribes are encouraged, but not required, to submit designation recommendations for their reservations, or other areas under their jurisdiction, to EPA. The Tribal Authority Rule (TAR)

[2] "Metropolitan area" means the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or, in areas with multiple contiguous MSAs, the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).

offers flexibility to Tribes for specific plan submittal and implementation deadlines for NAAQS-related requirements, including but not limited to such deadlines in CAA sections 110(a)(1), 172(a)(2), 182, 187, 189, and 191. However, EPA is required by the Act and the consent decree to make designations according to a timetable. Therefore, if a Tribe wishes to participate in the designation process, it must submit a recommendation in time for EPA to consider that recommendation when making a designation. In cases where Tribes do not make recommendations, the EPA, after consultation with the respective Tribe(s), will promulgate the designation it deems appropriate.

The EPA will continue to work with the Tribes to address their concerns, consistent with the TAR. Because many of the Tribal concerns about designations will be area specific, it is important that Tribes work with EPA Regional Offices when developing recommendations. For more information on ozone designations for Tribes, see EPA's Guidance on 8-Hour Ozone Designations for Indian Tribes, available on the Office of Air and Radiation's Tribal AIR website, www.epa.gov/oar/tribal/airprogs/tribe8hd.html. The EPA plans to contact Tribes regarding consultation prior to promulgating actual designations.

C. Early Action Compacts

In this section, EPA is addressing how it anticipates the designation schedule will work for areas that develop voluntary 8-hour compacts, as provided in the protocol. The EPA endorsed this protocol on June 19, 2002. The purpose of a signed 8-hour compact is to provide local areas with flexibility to control air emissions from sources and to offer a means to achieve cleaner air faster than the Act otherwise would require. Areas that currently approach or monitor exceedances of the 8-hour ozone standard, but are designated attainment and "clean" for the 1-hour ozone standard, i.e., no monitored violations, would be eligible to qualify for the compact approach, provided the milestones and schedules discussed in the next section of this memorandum are met. Under this approach, 8-hour air quality plans would be developed consistent with a cooperative agreement between local, State or Tribe and EPA officials. These early 8-hour plans would consist of local, enforceable measures that would achieve air quality reductions earlier than otherwise would be required and that would be approved as part of the State implementation plan (SIP). In cases where a Tribe elects to participate, the local controls would be included as part of the Tribal implementation plan (TIP). For participating areas that are monitoring a violation of the 8-hour ozone standard, EPA would recognize the local area's commitment to early action by provisionally deferring the effective date of the nonattainment designation. The deferral of the effective date of the designation would be contingent upon the participating area's meeting all terms and milestones of the compact. The Agency believes that these compacts can result in early environmental progress, and we continue to support local areas' commitments to develop plans that are designed to achieve clean air faster than the Act would otherwise require.

We strongly encourage States, Tribes and local areas to begin broad-based stakeholder outreach early, and to maintain an effective and inclusive collaborative process. The early action

program is based upon, and cannot effectively operate without, broad-based support from all interests.

One of the principles of the protocol concerns deferral of the effective date of the nonattainment designation for areas that are in compliance with applicable milestones in the compact. For these areas, EPA would plan to defer the effective date of the nonattainment designation on a rolling basis such that each deferral is linked to a key milestone, as described below in the next section of this memorandum. We have included a schedule for deferrals later in this memorandum in the section entitled "Provisional Deferral of the Effective Date of Nonattainment Designation."

Key Compact Milestones and Schedules

Below EPA sets forth the key milestones, which are also outlined in the protocol, that should be included in each compact. The milestones have been supplemented as described below and in a letter dated October 18, 2002, from Gregg Cooke, EPA, to Robert Huston, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The Regional Offices should work closely with States, Tribes and local areas to emphasize the importance of adhering to these critical milestones and schedules, as well as the importance of implementing an effective stakeholder process.

1. December 31, 2002 - The compact must be completed, signed by local, State or Tribal and EPA officials, and submitted to EPA no later than December 31, 2002. Areas that submit compacts after that date will not qualify for the deferred effective date. These agreements represent commitments of States and local areas or Tribes that culminate in the development of the SIPs or TIPs that will achieve local reductions earlier than otherwise required, and which demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by December 31, 2007. The compacts should follow the principles outlined in the protocol and should address the following components described in the protocol: milestones and reporting; emissions inventory; modeling; control strategies; maintenance for growth; public involvement; and local, State or Tribal and EPA commitments.

2. June 16, 2003 - The protocol requires that, after all adopted Federal and State or Tribal controls that have been or will be implemented by the attainment date of December 31, 2007 are accounted for in the modeling, the local area must adopt additional local controls, as necessary, to achieve reductions earlier than otherwise would be required, and to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by December 31, 2007. Therefore, by June 16, 2003, the first step in complying with this requirement, the local area will identify and describe the local control measures that are being considered during the local planning process. The June 16, 2003 deadline for describing the control measures under consideration must be met to maintain eligibility in the program. While failure to list a measure at this stage would not preclude its adoption later, it is important to develop a reasonably complete initial list of measures. We recognize that the modeling may not be complete at this stage, and that control measures may need to be modified. This milestone, therefore, will provide the public with clear information on

the measures under consideration, will help ensure that interested parties are fully aware of the level of effort and local commitment that is necessary, and will demonstrate that the local area is making progress toward meeting the critical March 31, 2004 deadline for adoption of local measures.

3. March 31, 2004 - The resulting local plan must be completed and submitted to the State or Tribal leader by March 31, 2004 for inclusion in the SIP or TIP and a copy must be provided to EPA by that date. The local plan shall include measures that are specific, quantified, and permanent, and that if approved by EPA, will be Federally enforceable as part of the SIP or TIP. The March 31, 2004 submission also must include specific implementation dates for the adopted local controls. In addition, the local plan must include detailed documentation supporting the plan and reports outlined in the protocol, as well as a modeling analysis based on local controls demonstrating attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by December 31, 2007.

4. December 31, 2004 - No later than December 31, 2004, States or Tribes will submit to EPA a SIP or TIP consisting of the local plan, including all adopted control measures, and a demonstration that the area will attain the 8-hour ozone standard by December 31, 2007. If a SIP or TIP has been submitted by that date, EPA will review it for completeness and approvability.

5. September 30, 2005 - EPA will take final action on any SIP or TIP revisions submitted by December 31, 2004, pursuant to the compact.

6. December 31, 2005 - No later than December 31, 2005, the area will implement the local control measures that have been incorporated into the SIP or TIP. The EPA strongly recommends that these local measures be implemented earlier (no later than the beginning of the local area's 2005 ozone season) to ensure that the area will have timely and sufficient air quality data (2005-2007) to show attainment by December 31, 2007.

7. June 30, 2006 progress assessment - The protocol requires 6-month progress reports. No later than June 30, 2006, the State or Tribe must submit to EPA a report attesting to the local area's progress since the December 31, 2005 milestone. To determine whether the effective date of the nonattainment designations should continue to be deferred, EPA will review the mid-2006 report to ensure that the area continues to implement its control measures, that emission reductions attributed to local measures are being achieved, and that improvements in air quality are being made. This 6-month report should contain sufficient information to ensure that EPA can make a comprehensive assessment of air quality progress in the local area.

8. December 31, 2007 - No later than December 31, 2007, the area must attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. If the area has attained the standard by December 31, 2007, EPA will withdraw the deferred nonattainment designation and replace it with an attainment designation. If the area fails to attain by this date, the nonattainment designation will become effective on April 15, 2008. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the compact, the State must submit a revised attainment demonstration SIP for the nonattainment area by December 31, 2008.

Provisional Deferral of the Effective Date of Nonattainment Designation

If an area meets the first two compact milestones, EPA anticipates that it will propose in October 2003 to defer the effective date of the nonattainment designation for that area until September 30, 2005, contingent upon the area's submission of local control measures by March 31, 2004, as required by the third compact milestone. If the area submits the required control measures, and after consideration of public comment, EPA intends to take final action by April 15, 2004 on the deferred effective date.

Under the terms of the protocol, EPA has committed to approve the SIP or TIP by September 30, 2005. Assuming the SIP or TIP is approvable, the Agency intends to propose, as part of the approval action, the second deferral of the effective date until December 31, 2006. This will allow the Agency time to determine if implementation of control measures has occurred by the December 31, 2005 milestone before further extending the effective date. If the June 30, 2006 progress assessment (described in the previous section) has been submitted, implementation has occurred, and air quality improvement is taking place, EPA will propose and, if appropriate, take final action on the third deferral of the effective date until April 15, 2008. By that date EPA will determine if an area has attained the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by December 31, 2007, as required by the protocol.

In the event of any missed key milestone, EPA will take action to propose and promulgate a finding of failure to meet the milestone, and to withdraw any deferred effective date of the nonattainment designation shortly after the missed milestone. The deferred effective dates will expire unless EPA determines, as part of the rulemaking actions described above, that all intervening milestones have been achieved. If any milestone is missed and EPA withdraws the deferred effective date, thereby triggering a nonattainment designation and applicable statutory requirements, a nonattainment SIP would have to be submitted to EPA within 1 year of the new effective date of the nonattainment designation. A timeline of key compact milestones and deferred effective dates is attached.

Questions on designations should be directed to Sharon Reinders at 919/541-5284. Questions on 8-hour compacts should be directed to David Cole at 919/541-5565.

cc: Air Directors, Regions I-X
Margo Oge, OTAQ

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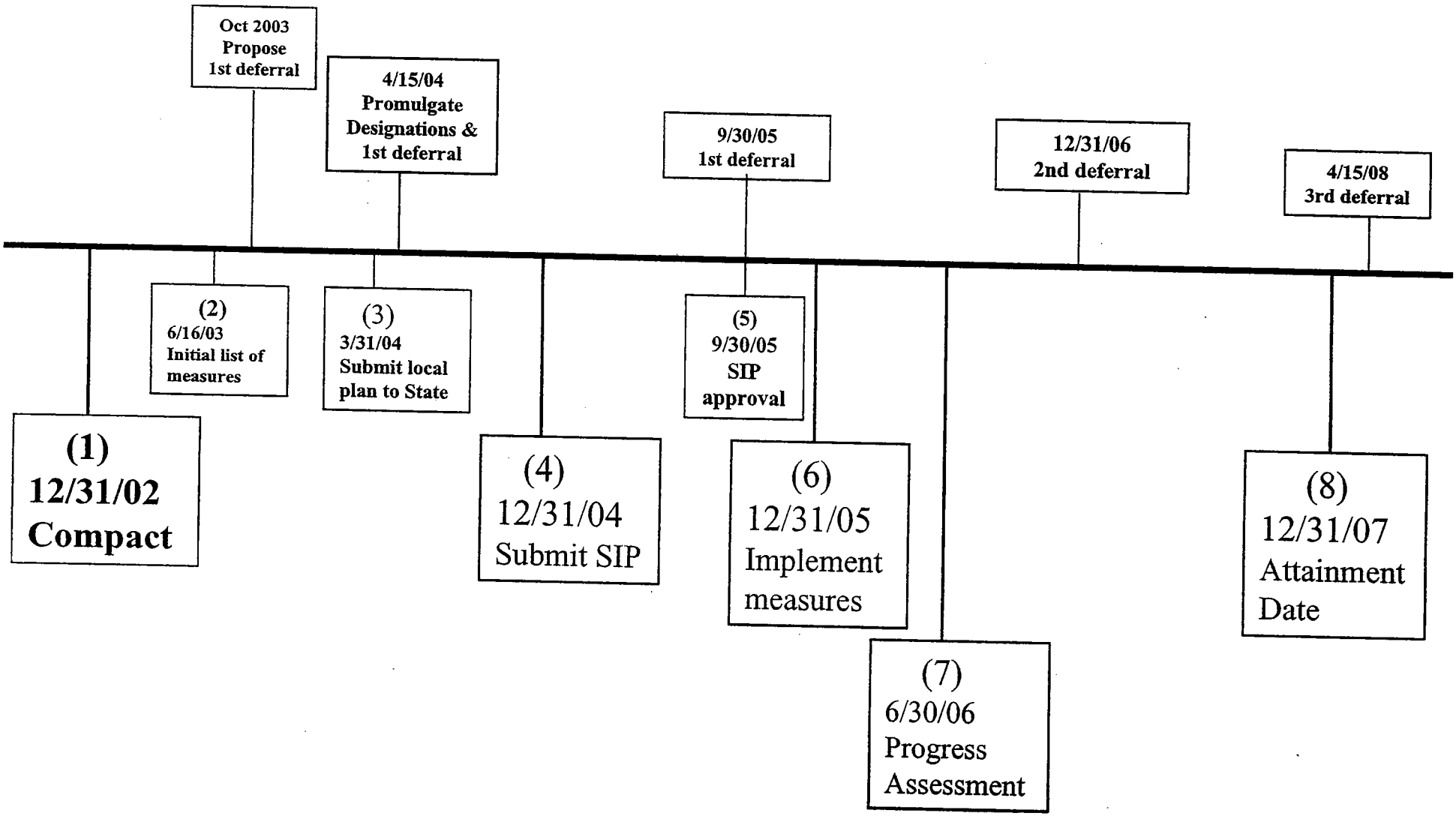
Early Action Compact Timeline



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27711

MAR 28 2000

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
AIR QUALITY PLANNING
AND STANDARDS

SUBJECT: 8-Hour Designations

FROM: John S. Seitz, Director
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD-10)

TO: Air Directors, Regions I-X

This memorandum is to update you on EPA's plans to designate areas as attainment/unclassifiable or nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1] Many States and localities have expressed concern that areas that are newly designated nonattainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard will not be in a position to comply with conformity and other requirements in July 2000, the date by which EPA is to make designations under TEA-21. This memorandum outlines the process we intend to use. A separate guidance document, "Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards," provides further detail on the process and the criteria for drawing boundaries for nonattainment areas.

The EPA is committed to ensuring that all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the designation process, and that State and local officials have ample time to comply with requirements that are applicable when designations become effective.

The designation process has several steps. On June 25, 1999, we issued a guidance memorandum requesting that States submit the most recent, complete, quality-assured ozone monitoring data identifying the monitors where exceedances of the 8-hour standard have occurred. Today EPA is issuing a guidance document that describes the criteria for drawing boundaries for nonattainment areas. Governors will have until June 30, 2000, to submit to EPA their recommendations for area designations and boundaries, which will give States several

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[1]The EPA promulgated the 8-hour ozone NAAQS on July 18, 1997. The NAAQS was challenged and the court remanded, but did not vacate, the standard. *American Trucking Assoc. v. EPA*, 175 F.3d 1027, *on rehearing* 195 F.3d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1999). The court expressly noted that EPA is required to designate areas for any revised standard in accordance with section 107(d)(1)(B) of the Act. 175 F.3d at 1047-48. The schedule for designations for the 8-hour standard under section 107(d)(1)(B) was modified by the Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-First Century to provide an additional year. Pub. L. No. 105-78, 112 Stat. 107 (June 9, 1998) (TEA-21).

months to work with local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, citizens and other stakeholders to prepare the Governors' recommendations. The EPA will then review and respond to the State recommendations with its suggested designations (including boundaries) in late summer. EPA will not make final designations prior to late December because it cannot make them until at least 4 months (120 days) after responding to the States, pursuant to a Clean Air Act requirement. After EPA makes the final designations, it will publish them in the Federal Register and set a date on which they become effective. Historically, the effective date of a rule is usually 30 to 60 days after publication, but can be later. Given this process, designations could not become effective prior to early 2001 at the earliest, nor would conformity or other requirements become applicable prior to that time. In the process of determining when to finalize the proposed designations and make them effective, EPA will carefully consider time needed to prepare for any applicable requirements, as well as the status of ongoing litigation and administrative proceedings.

We recognize that the litigation on the 8-hour ozone standard will influence when the standard can be fully implemented, but State and local planners should begin the processes for recommending areas for designation. We are committed to working with officials in the affected States and areas to assist them as they move forward with strong and participatory processes that inform the public about the air quality levels in their areas, while ensuring ample notice prior to the effective date of any new regulatory requirements.

cc: Deputy Regional Administrators, Regions I-X
Margo Oge, OTAQ

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27711

MAR 28 2000

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
AIR QUALITY PLANNING
AND STANDARDS

SUBJECT: Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or Standard)

FROM: John S. Seitz, Director
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD-10)

TO: Air Directors, Regions I-X

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide guidance to State and local air pollution control agencies and Tribes (States and Tribes) on designating areas as attainment/unclassifiable[1] or nonattainment and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) views on the boundaries for nonattainment areas for the 8-hour ground-level ozone NAAQS.

Area designations to attainment/unclassifiable or nonattainment are required after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. The EPA promulgated a new 8-hour ozone NAAQS in July 1997 and is, therefore, obligated to designate all areas by July 2000 as established by the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21 Century (TEA-21).[2] On May 14, 1999, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision remanding, but not vacating, the 8-hour ozone standard. The court noted that EPA is required to designate areas for any new or revised NAAQS in accordance with §107(d)(1) of the Act. American Trucking Assoc. v. EPA, 175 F.3d 1027, 1047-48, on rehearing 195 F.3d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1999).

The process for designations following promulgation of a NAAQS is contained in §107(d)(1) of the Act. This section provides each State Governor an opportunity to recommend attainment/unclassifiable or nonattainment designations including appropriate boundaries to EPA and for EPA to make modifications to these designations and boundaries as it deems necessary. In June 1999, EPA requested that each State forward (or complete entering into the Aerometric Information Retrieval System data base) air quality data through 1998 and identify which

[1]A designation to attainment/unclassifiable means that the area has sufficient data to determine that the area is meeting the 8-hour ozone NAAQS or that due to no data or insufficient data, EPA cannot make a determination.

[2]CAA §107(d)(1); TEA-21§6103(a).

monitors were exceeding the 8-hour standard during the 1996-1998 time frame. The EPA is now requesting that each State Governor submit their designation recommendations and supporting documentation to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, to the attention of the Regional Administrator, by June 30, 2000. These recommendations should generally be based on States' 1997-1999 quality-assured, Federal reference or equivalent air quality monitoring data.

In accordance with the CAA, EPA will review the recommended designations and may make modifications as deemed necessary to a State's recommendation. If EPA determines that a modification to the recommendation is necessary, EPA will notify the State no later than 120 days prior to promulgating a designation, which will provide an opportunity for the State to demonstrate why EPA's modification is not appropriate. In the case where a State does not submit recommendations, EPA will promulgate the designation it deems appropriate. As described in the attachment, Tribal designation activities are covered under a different legal authority.

This memorandum provides EPA's current views on how boundaries should be determined for designations. This guidance is not binding on States, Tribes, the public, or EPA. Issues concerning nonattainment area boundaries will be addressed in actions to designate nonattainment and attainment/unclassifiable areas under §107 of the CAA. When EPA promulgates designations, those determinations will be binding on States, Tribes, the public, and EPA as a matter of law.

The attachment contains the guidance on determining boundaries. Questions on this guidance may be directed to Sharon Reinders at 919-541-5284. The Regional Offices should make this guidance available to their States and Tribes and, where appropriate, work closely with them to ensure they submit their area recommendations by June 30, 2000.

Attachment

cc: Deputy Regional Administrators, Regions I-X
Margo Oge, OTAQ

Attachment

8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
GUIDANCE ON NONATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS

1. Why is EPA issuing this guidance on 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment designations?

States have requested that EPA provide guidance on the appropriate boundaries for areas that will be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour standard. The EPA provided initial guidance on designations in a June 1999 memorandum.[1] That memorandum noted that EPA would provide additional information on designations at a future date. This guidance on how to determine the appropriate boundaries for areas that will be designated nonattainment for the current 8-hour ozone NAAQS is intended to meet that commitment. In addition, in light of the court decision remanding the 8-hour standard to EPA, States have asked what the implications are if EPA issues a revised ozone standard in response to the court's remand.

On July 18, 1997, EPA issued the revised NAAQS for ozone (62 FR 38856). The new standard is 0.08 parts per million (ppm) averaged over 8-hours; this compares to the pre-existing NAAQS of 0.12 ppm averaged over 1 hour. This action triggered the requirement under §107 of the Act and §6103 of TEA-21 for EPA to designate areas as attainment/unclassifiable or nonattainment for the revised NAAQS. Under these statutory provisions, EPA is required to designate areas for the revised standard by July 2000.

On May 14, 1999, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a decision remanding, but not vacating, the 8-hour ozone standard. The court noted that EPA is required to designate areas for any new or revised NAAQS in accordance with §107(d)(1) of the Act. American Trucking Assoc. v. EPA, 175 F.3d 1027, 1047-48, on rehearing 195 F.3d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1999).

As provided in this guidance, EPA is planning to designate areas for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS promulgated in July 1997. If EPA promulgates a revised ozone NAAQS in response to a final unappealable court decision regarding the validity of the 8-hour standard, EPA would then be required to begin the designation process under §107 of the CAA for that revised ozone NAAQS. In such a case, EPA would issue guidance regarding designations for that revised NAAQS. At the time of promulgation of that revised NAAQS, EPA would establish, after an opportunity for public review, an appropriate transition scheme from the current 8-hour NAAQS to any revised NAAQS promulgated in response to the court's decision. Although this memorandum is not establishing the transition scheme, EPA does not anticipate requiring States or Tribes to comply with the statutory redesignation requirements to modify the designations for the replaced NAAQS.

2. What are the underlying requirements for designating areas for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS?

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[1]Memorandum of June 25, 1999, from John S. Seitz, "Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard."

There are two relevant statutory provisions governing designations for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Section 107(d)(1) of the Act establishes the requirements for making designations for areas when a NAAQS is promulgated or revised. These are designations of nonattainment or attainment/unclassifiable. The provision provides an opportunity for each State to make a recommendation to EPA concerning the designation of areas in the State within 1 year after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. The EPA is required to designate areas across the country no later than 2 years following the promulgation of the NAAQS. The TEA-21 §6103 essentially extends by 1 year the 2-year designation process. Thus, States were provided 2 years to make their recommendations and EPA is required to designate areas 1 year after the State designation recommendations are due.

As authorized by the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR), Tribes may request an opportunity to submit designation recommendations to EPA. In cases where Tribes do not make their own recommendations, then EPA, in consultation with the Tribes, will promulgate the designation it deems appropriate on their behalf.[2]

In issuing the final designations, EPA is authorized to make such modifications it deems necessary to the recommended designations of the areas or portions thereof including the

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[2]The CAA, §301(d), authorizes EPA to treat eligible Indian Tribes in the same manner as States. Pursuant to §301(d)(2), EPA promulgated regulations known as the "Tribal Authority Rule" on February 12, 1999 that specifies those provisions of the Act for which it is appropriate to treat Tribes as States. 63 FR 7254, codified at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §49 (1999). Under the TAR, Tribes may choose to develop and implement their own CAA programs, but are not required to do so. The TAR also establishes procedures and criteria by which Tribes may request from EPA a determination of eligibility for such treatment. The designations process contained in §107(d)(1) of the Act is included among those provisions determined appropriate by EPA for treatment of Tribes in the same manner as States. Therefore, EPA Regional Offices will work with the Tribes in their Regions that request an opportunity to submit designation recommendations. Eligible Tribes may choose to submit their own recommendations and supporting documentation. Since, currently, there is a lack of air quality monitoring data nationally throughout Indian country, the factors identified in this guidance should be considered in recommending designations for the 8-hour ozone standard. The EPA will review the recommendations made by Tribes and may, in consultation with the Tribes, make modifications as deemed necessary. Under the TAR, Tribes generally are not subject to the same submission schedules imposed by the CAA on States. Therefore, EPA Regional Offices will work with their Tribes in scheduling interim activities and final designation actions, insofar as practicable, within the time frames outlined in this memorandum.

Finally, certain aspects of this guidance may not be particularly suited for application to Tribes due to circumstances that presently exist throughout Indian country. Consequently, EPA intends to issue additional guidance in the near future to further address designation issues pertaining to Tribes.

boundaries of the areas or portions thereof. If EPA modifies a designation or boundary, it must notify the State or Tribe at least 120 days in advance of such action in order to give the State or Tribe an opportunity to demonstrate why the proposed modification is inappropriate. The EPA's designation of areas for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS will be based on the most recent 3 consecutive years of air quality data from Federal reference or equivalent method monitors.[3]

Tribes are not required to recommend designations; however, they may choose to make recommended designations for land under their jurisdiction. The EPA will review the Tribe's recommendation, and may, in consultation with the Tribe, make modifications to the Tribe's recommendation. In cases where Tribes do not make their own recommendations, then EPA, upon consultation with the respective Tribe(s), will make designations for them.

3. How should boundaries of nonattainment areas be drawn and what process must be followed?

Section 107(d)(1) of the CAA addresses the determination of whether an area is to be designated nonattainment. With respect to a specific NAAQS, such as the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, this provision requires all areas to be designated nonattainment if they do not meet the standard or contribute to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet the standard.

The EPA believes that any county with an ozone monitor showing a violation of the NAAQS and any nearby contributing area needs to be designated as nonattainment. In reducing ozone concentrations above the NAAQS, EPA believes it is best to consider controls on sources over a larger area due to the pervasive nature of ground level ozone and transport of ozone and its precursors. Thus, EPA recommends that the Metropolitan Statistical Area or the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (C/MSA) serve as the presumptive boundary for 8-hour NAAQS nonattainment areas.[4] We believe this approach will best ensure public health protection from the adverse effects of ozone pollution caused by population density, traffic and commuting patterns, commercial development, and area growth. In the past, areas within C/MSAs have generally experienced higher levels of ozone concentrations and ozone precursor emissions than areas not in C/MSAs. In addition, the 1990 Amendments to the CAA established the C/MSA as the presumptive boundary for ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious, severe and extreme.

4. How should designation recommendations, including boundaries, be addressed when more than one State and/or Tribe might be affected?

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[3]For the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, it is 3 consecutive years of data in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, Appendix I; data used will be quality-assured and meet 40 CFR part 58 requirements (e.g., for monitor siting). Designations should generally be made based on 1997-1999 air quality, considering data availability.

[4]C/MSAs are identified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and can be found at the following website: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html.

Where more than one State is involved with respect to an area, close coordination is needed among the affected States and Tribes prior to the time the recommendation is made. In addition, the EPA Regional Office should coordinate where an area may be located in States or tribal lands located in two or more regions. There is a strong presumption that interstate areas making up one C/MSA will be designated as one nonattainment area. The EPA believes that it is important that consistent and coordinated boundary recommendations be made for the area from each State and Tribe.

5. What factors should a State or Tribe consider in determining whether to recommend area boundaries that are larger or smaller than a C/MSA or tribal land?

In some cases, the most appropriate nonattainment area boundary may be larger than the C/MSA. For example, if sources located in a county or on Indian lands outside the C/MSA contribute to violations within the C/MSA, States or Tribes should consider whether it would be appropriate to expand the nonattainment area to include the area in which those sources are located. In other cases, a smaller nonattainment area may be more appropriate. For example, one C/MSA may cover multiple air basins, or include counties or portions of counties which are rural in nature.

A State or Tribe wishing to propose larger or smaller nonattainment area boundaries (including partial counties or portions of areas on tribal lands) than those matching the C/MSA or boundary of the tribal land should address how each of the following factors affect the drawing of nonattainment area boundaries and how the resulting recommendation is consistent with the definition of nonattainment in §107(d)(1) of the Act. Additional information is provided below under question number 12 on documentation.

- Emissions and air quality in adjacent areas (including adjacent C/MSAs)
- Population density and degree of urbanization including commercial development (significant difference from surrounding areas)
- Monitoring data representing ozone concentrations in local areas and larger areas (urban or regional scale)
- Location of emission sources (emission sources and nearby receptors should generally be included in the same nonattainment area)
- Traffic and commuting patterns
- Expected growth (including extent, pattern and rate of growth)
- Meteorology (weather/transport patterns)
- Geography/topography (mountain ranges or other air basin boundaries)
- Jurisdictional boundaries (e.g., counties, air districts, existing 1-hour nonattainment areas, Reservations, etc.)
- Level of control of emission sources
- Regional emission reductions (e.g., NOx SIP call or other enforceable regional strategies)

A State or Tribe choosing to propose area boundaries smaller than a C/MSA or tribal land should consult with its EPA Regional Office. The EPA will consider alternative boundary recommendations on a case-by-case basis to assess whether the recommendation is consistent with §107(d)(1) of the Act.

The EPA will issue guidance on factors for Tribes to consider when submitting designation recommendations. Some of the factors, particularly for areas throughout Indian country that may not have adequate or any air quality ozone monitors, are geographic location of the land, proximity to the nearest C/MSA, prevailing meteorology, location of nearby ozone monitors, available ozone air quality data, and location of nearby emission sources both inside and outside of such areas.

6. What are the key timing activities for and implications of designation as nonattainment under the 8-hour ozone standard particularly for States?

The designation process has several steps. On June 25, 1999, EPA issued a guidance memorandum requesting that States submit the most recent, complete, quality-assured ozone monitoring data identifying the monitors where exceedances of the 8-hour standard have occurred. The EPA, with this memorandum, is providing guidance describing the criteria for drawing boundaries for nonattainment areas and setting deadlines for the steps in the designation process. States will then have several months to work with local governments and other stakeholders and submit their recommendations and supporting documentation to EPA for area designations and boundaries by June 30, 2000. The EPA will then review and respond to the State designations including boundaries by late summer. The EPA will not make final designations prior to late December because it cannot make them until at least 4 months (120 days) after responding to the States, pursuant to a CAA requirement. Given this process, designations could not become effective prior to early 2001 at the earliest, nor would conformity or other requirements. Conformity and other planning requirements would be triggered on the effective date of designations. The EPA Regional Offices should immediately begin to work with their States and Tribes on boundary recommendations to ensure that they have maximum input prior to the June 30, 2000 recommendation date and encourage States to coordinate with appropriate transportation planning agencies.

After EPA makes the final designations, it will publish them in the Federal Register and set a date on which they become effective. Historically, the effective date of a rule is usually 30 to 60 days after publication, but can be later. In the process of determining when to finalize the proposed designations and make them effective, EPA will carefully consider the time needed to prepare for any applicable requirements, as well as the status of ongoing litigation and administrative proceedings. The EPA is committed to ensuring that all State and local officials have ample time to comply with requirements that are applicable when designations become effective.

The EPA believes that the Court decision affirms the serious health risk posed by ozone. Thus, notwithstanding the schedule described above, EPA believes that it is important to issue a final action on designations to provide the public with information regarding the air quality in areas in which they live and work. In addition, areas can continue to take certain actions with respect to the 8-hour standard, such as operating monitoring sites, analyzing monitoring data, implementing public education and communications efforts regarding health impacts and potential solutions, collecting emissions inventory data, examining potential control measures such as major source Reasonably Available Control Technology and other Reasonably Available Control Measures, considering voluntary emission reduction measures and considering the integration of strategies for the attainment and maintenance of all NAAQS.

7. How should long-range transport be addressed in the boundary recommendation?

In addition to nearby areas with sources contributing to nonattainment, ozone concentrations are affected by long-range transport of ozone and its precursors (notably NOx). Thus, in certain parts of the country, such as the eastern U.S., ozone is a widespread problem. Where this is the case, the Act does not require that all contributing areas be designated nonattainment, only the nearby areas. Regional strategies, such as those employed in the Ozone Transport Region in the Northeast U.S., and in the EPA NOx SIP call, are needed to address the long-range transport component of ozone nonattainment, while the local component must be addressed through more local planning in and around the designated nonattainment area. Tribal areas may also be affected by transport.[5]

8. How should designation recommendations be handled for 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas that cover some of the same area as 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas?

In areas where the 1-hour NAAQS still applies, EPA's presumption is that the designated 8-hour nonattainment area boundary will be the C/MSA or the 1-hour nonattainment area boundary, whichever is larger.

9. What will happen if EPA does not receive a designation recommendation from a State or Tribe?

In the absence of a Governor's recommendation by June 30, 2000, EPA will determine the designation. The EPA plans to follow this guidance in designating areas. In cases where Tribes do not make their own recommendations, then EPA, upon consultation with the respective Tribe(s), will promulgate the designation it deems appropriate.

10. Must States recommend a classification for, or will EPA classify, nonattainment areas under the 8-hour ozone NAAQS?

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[5]The prohibitions and authority contained in sections 110(a)(2)(D)(i) and 126 of the Act apply to Tribes in the same manner as States.

The EPA will not classify nonattainment areas at this time; thus, States and Tribes should not submit recommendations for classifications. If EPA determines to classify areas in the future, it will provide an opportunity for State and Tribal involvement.

11. What technical information should a State consider in its designation recommendations?

To assist States and Tribes with their recommendations, the EPA is providing technical reports and maps showing locations where air quality was violating the 8-hour NAAQS based on 1997-1999 monitored data that States and Tribes may find useful in defining the boundaries of nonattainment areas. The information will be posted on EPA's web site in the immediate future.

12. What documentation should a State or Tribal government submit concerning the nonattainment area recommendations?

In addition to technical information documenting the recommendation for area boundaries noted in question number 5 above, the EPA is requesting that each State or Tribe in its submission provide certain air quality data and geographic information to support its nonattainment area recommendation. The EPA is asking for the following information:

For nonattainment areas:

a. Design value[6] for the area.
b. Period of time represented by the design value, e.g., 1997-1999.
c. Design value monitoring site location and identification number.

For attainment/unclassifiable and nonattainment areas:

d. Names of counties and tribal lands included, and
e. If partial counties or portions of tribal lands are included, the boundary definition/description as outlined below.

If the recommended nonattainment area boundary is less than a C/MSA, the State or Tribe should document its rationale for selecting the nonattainment area boundary. The documentation should address how the items in question number 5 affect the drawing of boundaries for each county or Reservation not included in the recommended nonattainment area such as population, traffic and commuting patterns, commercial development, projected growth, prevailing meteorology, nearby sources and air quality, and any other relevant or technical justification factors. In particular, where the recommended area boundary consists of parts of counties, C/MSAs, or Reservations, the State or Tribe must provide a technical analysis for its recommendation, explaining how the boundary is consistent with §107 (d)(1) of the Act.

If there is less than a full county or Reservation, the EPA is requesting a legal definition of the area, a detailed hard copy map, and, because EPA plans to map the definition, a digitized

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[6]The ozone air quality design value for a site is defined as the 3-year average annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration.

latitude and longitude description for mapping purposes if available. Regional Offices and States should include the names of contacts from their respective offices for this information. The EPA requests that each State and Tribe submit its attainment/unclassifiable and nonattainment area designation recommendation and boundary information to EPA in both a detailed written form and in electronic form in a format consistent with how designations are identified in Part 81 of the CFR. In addition to the formal letter making the recommendation, EPA requests the States provide an electronic record in a usable file which will be merged with all other States' and Tribes' recommendations for a final complete product. An example is shown below.

Format of Recommendations for Designations

State Name
Nonattainment Areas:
    Area Name
        County or Tribal Land Names
    Area Name
        County or Tribal Land Names
Attainment/Unclassifiable Areas:
    Rest of State or County or Tribal Land Names

This is how it would appear in the Code of Federal Regulations:

81.xxx [STATE NAME].

* * * * *

[STATE NAME]-OZONE (8-HOUR STANDARD)

Designated Area	Designation	Classification
	Type	Type
[NAME] Area: [NAME] County..... [NAME] Area: [NAME] County..... [NAME] County..... [NAME] County..... [NAME] County..... [Name] Tribal Land [Name] County..... Rest of State..... Rest of Tribal Land.....	 Nonattainment Nonattainment Attainment/ Unclassifiable Attainment/ Unclassifiable	 LEAVE BLANK

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13. When should the recommendations be submitted?

The Governor should submit all recommendations and supporting documentation for designations for nonattainment and attainment/unclassifiable areas, boundaries, and boundary descriptions described above to the EPA Regional Office by June 30, 2000. The eligible Tribal governing body, with the assistance of the appropriate EPA Regional Office, should submit all recommendations and supporting documentation consistent with the statements in question

number 2 of this memorandum. The EPA will notify the State or Tribe no later than 120 days prior to the designation action where EPA plans to modify a recommendation.

14. Is there any special process for attainment/unclassifiable areas?

The EPA will not distinguish between attainment and unclassifiable areas. The State or Tribe should indicate if its preference is that EPA list each attainment/unclassifiable area individually (e.g., by county); otherwise, EPA will indicate that the "rest of State" or "rest of tribal land" is attainment/unclassifiable.

Sharon Reinders
UNITED STATES ENVI C539-02
RESEARCH

NOV 18 2002

OFFICE OF
AIR QUALITY PLANNING
AND STANDARDS

SUBJECT: 2002 Base Year Emission Inventory SIP Planning: 8-hr Ozone, $PM_{2.5}$ and Regional Haze Programs

FROM: for Lydia N. Wegman, Director
Air Quality Strategies and Standards Division

Peter Tsirigotis, Director
Emissions, Monitoring, and Analysis Division

TO: Regional Air Division Directors

The EPA anticipates that nonattainment designations for the 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) will occur in 2004, and the designations for the fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$) NAAQS will occur in the 2004-2005 time frame. Within 3-4 years after designations are promulgated, States will need to submit new attainment demonstration State implementation plans (SIPs) for the new NAAQS. A key element in the overall SIP planning process is the need for updated statewide emission inventories. This memorandum identifies 2002 as the anticipated emission inventory (EI) base year for the SIP planning process to address these pollutants. Identifying the base year at this time gives certainty to States, and the selection of 2002 harmonizes dates for other reporting requirements, e.g., EPA's Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR) that requires submission of EI every three years; 2002 is one of the required years for such updates.

The Agency encourages States to take early action to reduce emissions of pollutants that cause violations of the NAAQS for ozone (the 8-hour standard) and $PM_{2.5}$, and that cause regional haze. States will be able to take credit for emission reductions that occur after the 2002 base year, including reductions that occur before the deadlines for submission of these SIPs. As a matter of policy, EPA seeks to avoid penalizing States for moving forward early to address these problems. Attached is additional information.

The EPA is aware that some areas have already begun on a voluntary basis to model for purposes of the 8-hour ozone standard. These areas may continue to use modeling from previous base years for each set of meteorological episode conditions for use in their SIP submittals if these studies are still applicable for an attainment demonstration. The 2002 EI, however, needs

to be factored into this analysis. For example, the 2002 inventory would be a good choice for use in modeling "current" emissions. As described in the modeling guidance, predictions for the current emissions and predictions for the future year emissions are used in the modeled attainment test[1]. Furthermore, for reasonable further progress (RFP) purposes, the 2002 EI needs to be used as the base year.

Please make this guidance available to the appropriate contacts in your State and local air agencies. Questions on this should be directed to (for ozone) Annie Nikbakht at 919-541-5246 or (for $PM_{2.5}$) Rich Damberg at 919-541-5592.

cc: Lydia Wegman
Peter Tsirigotis
Rich Ossias
Kevin McLean

[1]U.S. EPA, (1999), "*Guidance onthe use of models and other analyses in attainment demonstrations for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS,*" DRAFT, May 1999, Web site: http://www.epa.gov/tnn/scram, under Guidance/Support, file name: O3TEST.

Attachment

Background

The EPA anticipates that designations for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS will occur in 2004, and the designations for the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS will occur in the 2004-2005 time frame. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires States to submit attainment demonstration SIPs for the 8-hour ozone standard within 3 to 4 years (depending on classification), and within 3 years for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Therefore, EPA anticipates that SIPs will be due in 2007 or 2008[2] for both NAAQS programs. For regional haze, most States (i.e., those participating in regional planning organizations) will have SIPs due at the same time as $PM_{2.5}$ SIPs. We anticipate that technical analyses in support of these SIPs, such as regional scale air quality modeling, will need to begin no later than the 2004 time frame. Updated statewide emissions inventories will be an important component used in these analyses. In addition, for many of the required SIPs, emissions in upwind States will also be an important input to necessary technical analyses.

For the 8-hour ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and regional haze program areas, there are statutory and regulatory provisions related to prospective and/or retrospective demonstrations of progress in reducing emissions and/or improving air quality, although the exact provisions differ somewhat across programs. We have considered the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to each of these program areas, and have concluded that in each case 2002 is an appropriate base year for program requirements related to progress. In addition, there are practical reasons for choosing 2002, as explained below.

Therefore, even though EPA has not developed final rules or guidance for implementation of either the 8-hour ozone NAAQS or the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, EPA believes that 2002 should be the base year inventory for these SIP planning efforts, including for regional haze SIPs. Using the 2002 inventory as the base year will also ensure that the inventory reflects one of the years used for calculating the air quality design values on which designation decisions are based, as well as one of the years in the 2000-2004 period used to establish baseline visibility levels for the regional haze program. Our reasoning is explained in more detail below for each program area.

The year 2002 is also suitable as the principle or one of the principle years used for air quality model validation.

The practical reasons for choosing 2002 have to do with the requirements of the CERR (67 Federal Register 39602), which was finalized on June 10, 2002, and with the schedule of EPA's own work on the National Emissions Inventory. The CERR requires States to submit

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[2]The EPA is still working on the implementation guidance that will address the extent to which subparts 1 and 2 of the CAA apply for purposes of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Subpart 1 provides up to three years after nonattainment designation for States to submit attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP) SIPs, while subpart 2 provides 3 to 4 years, depending on an area's classification, for States to submit those plans.

emissions inventories for all criteria pollutants and their precursors every three years, on a schedule that includes the emissions year 2002. The due date for the 2002 emission inventory is established in the CERR as June 2004. Therefore, each State should have information available some time before this date to develop the in-state emissions inventory needed for technical analyses during 2004. In addition, EPA plans to make its initial version of the 2002 National Emission Inventory (NEI) available to the states by December 2003, based on 2002 data on emissions from electric generating units, preliminary 2002 vehicle miles traveled information from the Federal Highway Administration, and growth and control projections starting with the 1999 NEI for other source types. This preliminary 2002 NEI can be used in 2004 by each State needing emission estimates for upwind States. The EPA's final 2002 NEI, which will merge and augment the state-by-state inventories received in 2004, will be ready by the summer of 2005. Depending on where they are in their work, States may wish to switch to the newer estimates of upwind-states' emissions, and certainly should at least consider how the emission estimates for upwind States have changed.

Alternatively, some regional groupings of States may exchange and merge their 2002 inventories directly, prior to completion of EPA's final 2002 NEI. We will be consulting with multi-state organizations about the 2002 inventory process so that work is not duplicated unnecessarily.

8-hour Ozone NAAQS

Under the 8-hour ozone standard, EPA anticipates that many areas designated nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS will need to comply with the rate of progress (ROP) requirement in Subpart 2 of the CAA, which applies to areas classified moderate or above. Any area not subject to the subpart 2 ROP requirement would be subject to the more general requirement under subpart 1 to make RFP. Both ROP and RFP consider progress made from a baseline inventory. As enacted in 1990, Subpart 2 provided that the base-year inventory would be 1990. See, CAA section 182(b)(1)(B). Thus, for 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas classified moderate or higher, ROP reductions for the target of 1996 were considered to be a 15 percent reduction of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the 1990 baseline year. Similarly, for each three-year period following 1996 up to its attainment date, a serious or above nonattainment area was required to achieve an additional 9 percent reduction in VOC emissions.[3] Under the 8-hour ozone standard, EPA anticipates that, consistent with the above discussion, a 2002 base year emission inventory would be used as the baseline from which future target levels of emissions would be calculated. Therefore, any emission reductions that the State initiates after 2002 would be creditable toward the ROP or RFP requirements.

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[3] The CAA provides that nitrogen oxides (NO) emission reductions may be substituted for VOC emission reductions for these subsequent three-year periods under prescribed circumstances. See CAA section 182(c)(2)(C).

For areas subject to the subpart 2 ROP requirement, section 182(b)(1)(D) places constraints on the use of emission reduction credits from certain pre-1990 programs even though those programs might achieve additional reductions in the years following 1990, i.e., the federal motor vehicle emission control program, Reid Vapor Pressure programs, corrections required to pre-existing reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules, and inspection and maintenance (I/M) program corrections. While these limitations would still apply for purposes of credit for SIPs designed to meet the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, EPA does not believe it is legally required and does not plan to expand the list of programs for which credit is precluded. Subpart 1 does not establish any limits on the creditability of measures for purposes of RFP and EPA does not anticipate establishing any regulatory limits on the creditability of emission reductions. Thus, EPA does not anticipate establishing any additional constraints on crediting emission reductions achieved in years following the 2002 base year. Therefore, apart from those programs listed in the CAA, we believe that States can take credit for other emission reductions that occur after the 2002 base year.

$PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

The EPA anticipates that States will be required to implement the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS under Subpart 1 since the more specific provisions in Subpart 4 that address particulate matter expressly apply only to PM_{10}. As provided above, Subpart 1 does not place limits on the types of controls that are creditable for purposes of the RFP requirement. As with the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, EPA does not anticipate establishing any regulatory constraints limiting creditability of emission controls. Subpart 1 generally calls for States to submit plans including emission reduction measures designed to attain the NAAQS within 3 years after a nonattainment designation. It also includes a reasonable further progress (RFP) requirement, but does not have a specific percent reduction requirement as there is in the ROP requirement of Subpart 2. The exact form of the RFP requirement for $PM_{2.5}$ has yet to be established, but it is expected that any emission reductions that occur after the base year of 2002 would be credited toward the emission reductions needed by the State under its attainment demonstration and toward the reductions needed to meet the RFP requirement.

Regional Haze Program

The regional haze program calls for States participating in regional planning organizations to submit SIPs in 2007-8 that contain progress goals for every class I area and emission reductions strategies needed to meet these goals. Progress in improving visibility is tracked from baseline conditions (established using air quality monitoring for the 2000-2004 period). If 2002 is used as the base year for planning purposes, then States can take credit for emission reductions that are achieved before the 2007-2008 SIP due date.

Credits in General

It should be noted that EPA cannot provide "double credit" for an emission reduction for purposes of RFP or ROP. For instance, if a program or rule results in emission reductions prior to or in the base year, those reductions would be considered in calculating the base year emissions inventory and thus could not be counted as emission reductions from the base-year level. Such reductions would likely lower ambient pollutant concentrations, however, and would be important in terms of determining an area's designation and, if designated nonattainment, could affect the area's classification and thus its planning obligations. For example, emission reductions in NOx or VOC achieved prior to or during 2002 could have already resulted in the area having a lower ozone design value, which is the measure of whether the area is violating the 8-hour ozone standard and, if so, by how much. Reductions from such measures in years beyond the base year would be creditable towards ROP SIPs. These concepts of credit were discussed in the January 29, 2001, memorandum from John Seitz entitled "Near-Term Discretionary Emission Reductions for Ozone NAAQS–Clarification," which addressed the 1-hour ozone standard, but which are also conceptually applicable to implementation of the 8-hour ozone standard.

However, post-2002 emission reductions that benefit ozone, PM2.5 and regional haze can be credited toward the RFP requirements for each of these programs.